January 1982 Volume 45, Number 1

Social Security Bulletin

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The **Social Security Bulletin** is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Calendar-year data for each year 1939–48 were published in the **Social Security Yearbooks** and, beginning with data for 1949, in the **Annual Statistical Supplements** to the **Bulletin**. (The **Supplements** with data for each year 1949–54 were included in the September **Bulletin**, 1950–55; beginning with 1955 data, the **Supplement** is a separate publication.) Statements in **Bulletin** articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.

The **Bulletin** is prepared in the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, under the general supervision of Robert Robinson, Chief of the Publications Staff, and the editorial supervision of Marilyn Thomas. Suggestions or comments concerning the **Bulletin** should be addressed to the Office of Research and Statistics.

The **Social Security Bulletin** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A copy of the **Supplement** is included in the annual subscription price of the **Bulletin**.

Price: $22.00 a year in the United States and $27.50 in all other countries; single copies, $3.50 domestic and $4.40 foreign. Price of the 1980 **Supplement** is $5.50 domestic and $6.90 foreign.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (June 30, 1983).

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ISSN 0037-7910

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
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Social Security in Review

Resignation of Deputy Commissioner

Robert J. Myers has resigned as Deputy Commissioner of Social Security for Programs, effective January 8. In the post since March 1981, Mr. Myers is a former Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration and an international authority on social insurance and pension programs. An article he prepared before his resignation, on investing the assets of the Social Security trust funds, appears on page 3 of this issue of the **Bulletin.**

Commissioner John A. Svahn announced the resignation with "deepest personal regret," noting that Mr. Myers has "worked exceedingly hard with this Administration and the Congress toward obtaining a lasting reform of Social Security." With the adjournment of the Congress and the establishment of the bipartisan National Commission on Social Security Reform, Mr. Svahn said, "Bob believes that he can be more effective in achieving a goal that we all share by working in the private sector. We will miss his day-to-day counsel, but I am certain that he will continue to work with us until the Social Security financing issues are resolved."

"Bob Myers has done a tremendous job in his second career with Social Security," the Commissioner added. "I personally appreciate the leadership and advice he has given to me. He has been with Social Security from its beginning, and his formal departure from Social Security will by no means lessen his intense devotion to the program that he has done so much to build."

National Commission on Social Security Reform

On December 16, 1981, President Reagan announced the membership of the National Commission on Social Security Reform, a bipartisan panel that will seek solutions to the financial problems facing the Social Security program. Named by the President to the Commission were:

Alan Greenspan (chairman), former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Ford Administration.

Robert A. Beck, chairman of the board, Prudential Insurance Company of America.

Mary Falvey Fuller, vice president for finance, Shaklee Corporation, San Francisco; member of the 1979 Advisory Council on Social Security.

Alexander B. Trowbridge, president, National Association of Manufacturers.

Joe D. Waggonner, Jr., consultant, Bossier Bank & Trust Company, Plain Dealing, La.; former Democratic Representative from Louisiana.

The following members were named by Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., of the U.S. House of Representatives:

Robert M. Ball, former Commissioner of Social Security.

Martha Keys, former Democratic Representative from Kansas.

Representative Claude Pepper (D.-Fla.), chairman, House Select Committee on Aging.

Named to the Commissioner by House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel were:

Representative Bill Archer (R.-Texas), ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Social Security, Committee on Ways and Means.

Representative Barber B. Conable, Jr. (R.-N.Y.), ranking minority member, Committee on Ways and Means.

Named by Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr., were:

Senator Robert J. Dole (R.-Kansas), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D.-N.Y.), ranking minority member, Social Security Subcommittee, Senate Finance Committee.

Senator William L. Armstrong (R.-Colo.), chairman, Social Security Subcommittee, Senate Finance Committee.

Senator John Heinz (R.-Pa.), member of the Senate Finance Committee.

Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO.

Program Operations

OASDI Benefits

In September 1981, 288,324 monthly cash benefits were awarded under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program—33 percent of which were to retired workers and 10 percent to disabled

workers. Eighty-six percent of all awards and 79 percent of awards to retired workers were immediately payable. The average monthly benefit amounts for currently payable awards were $389.30 for retired workers and $424.51 for disabled workers.

At the end of September 1981, 35,833,358 beneficiaries under the OASDI program were receiving cash benefits totaling $12.1 billion—an increase of 405,000 in the number of beneficiaries and $1.6 billion in monthly benefits since September 1980. The OASI program accounted for 93 percent of the rise in the amount of monthly benefits and 100 percent of the increase in the number of beneficiaries. Retired workers numbered 19,976,257 or 56 percent of the total number of OASDI beneficiaries.

During the 12-month period ended September 1981, the monthly amount of OASDI benefits rose 16 percent, and the number of beneficiaries increased 2 percent. The amount of DI benefits rose 9 percent, while the number of beneficiaries decreased 4 percent.

Average monthly benefit amounts paid in September 1981 to retired and disabled workers were $384.46 and $413.57, respectively. A year earlier, average benefits were $339.78 for retired workers and $370.32 for disabled workers.

SSI Payments

Federally administered payments. In September 1981, 4,037,900 persons received federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, a decline of 4,900 from the August total. The number of disabled and blind recipients rose by 2,900 and 200, respectively, while the aged caseload dropped by 8,000. Among individual States, only 13 experienced an increase in their total SSI caseload. The number of disabled recipients rose in 39 States, blind in 28, and aged in 2.

Federally administered payments totaled $736.2 million in September, up $3.2 million from the previous month. Federal SSI payments rose by $2.6 million to $580 million and federally administered State supplementation by $580,000 to $156.2 million.

State-administered supplementary payments. Persons receiving State-administered supplementation numbered 252,500 in July, up slightly from the June total. Expenditures for supplementary payments declined slightly from $19.5 million in June to $19.3 million in July. Of the 25 States reporting, six experienced increases in both their supplementation caseloads and expenditures, nine had declines in both, seven showed reductions in either their caseloads or expenditures, and three States reported no changes.

OASDI	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980
Monthly beneficiaries, total (in thousands)	35,833	35,792	35,428
Aged 65 and over, total	24,198	24,110	23,614
Retired workers	17,872	17,798	17,367
Survivors and dependents	6,246	6,231	6,150
Special age-72 beneficiaries	80	81	97
Under age 65, total	11,635	11,682	11,814
Retired workers	2,104	2,130	2,021
Disabled workers	2,805	2,814	2,860
Survivors and dependents	6,726	6,738	6,933
Total monthly benefits (in millions) [1]	$12,139	$12,103	$10,580
Average benefit in current-payment status:			
Retired workers	$384.46	$383.81	$339.78
Disabled workers	413.57	413.61	370.32
Aged widows and widowers	345.25	344.97	307.36
Children of deceased workers	269.99	269.20	238.37
Average benefits awarded:			
Retired workers	$426.82	$393.67	$363.17
Disabled workers	424.18	431.42	394.75
Aged widows and widowers	337.64	338.91	302.24
Children of deceased workers	264.62	260.22	238.50

[1] In current-payment status; excludes lump-sum and retroactive payments and adjustments.

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All issues available have been filmed. Unfortunately, any scattered missing issues are no longer available.

Investment Policies and Procedures of the Social Security Trust Funds

by Robert J. Myers*

In this article, the Deputy Commissioner of Social Security for Programs describes the policies and procedures that have been followed in investing the assets of the Social Security trust funds, explores possible alternative investment areas, and counters criticisms of investment results and maturity durations. The author's analysis shows that a departure from the current practice of investing most of the assets in long-term special issues of Federal debt would have adverse consequences for the private industrial economy, the Treasury Department, or the economy in general. He notes that, although the interest income of the trust funds in 1980 amounted to only 2.46 percent of the Social Security program's total income, the amount involved—$3.85 billion—was 1.5 times as large as total administrative expenses.

This article discusses the current and past investment policies of the four Social Security trust funds—the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) Trust Fund, the Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Fund, the Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Fund, and the Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) Trust Fund—especially as they relate to securities that are specially issued to the trust funds. The investment of the assets of these funds is, by law, the responsibility of the Secretary of the Treasury, as Managing Trustee of the Board of Trustees of the several trust funds. However, the Social Security Administration has, understandably, always taken a great interest in this matter.

Although the interest income of the Social Security program is not a major factor in its financing—whereas in funded private pension plans investment income is a very significant element—neither is it of negligible importance. For example, in calendar year 1980, the interest income of the four trust funds was only 2.46 percent of the total income. However, such interest income amounted to the not insignificant sum of $3.85 billion, which was 1.5 times as large as the administrative expenses of the program.

Investment Procedures

The basic operating principles as to investing the assets of the trust funds have changed relatively little since the program was enacted. In general, the trust funds receive the taxes and other income and pay the benefits and administrative expenses. The excess of the income over the outgo is invested in obligations of the Federal Government, and the interest therefrom augments the income of the system.

Before July 1940, the authorized appropriations to the Old-Age Reserve Account (as it was called then) were not specifically to be measured by the taxes collected, but rather they were to be "an amount to be determined on a reserve basis in accordance with accepted actuarial principles." Underlying legal and constitutional aspects that made a distinct division between the taxes collected and the benefits paid seemed desirable. In actual practice, however, this language was interpreted to mean that the appropriations should be the estimated net proceeds of the taxes, after deduction for the estimated administrative expenses (which procedurally were paid out of the General Fund of the Treasury but, of course, in practice came from the gross Social Security tax receipts).

After the program was declared to be constitutional in 1937, this indirect procedure was no longer necessary. As a result, the 1939 Amendments to the Social Security Act provided for the current automatic-appropriation basis, under which the Social Security tax collections are automatically appropriated to the trust funds as they are collected by the Treasury Department.

The trust funds can be invested in any interest-bearing security issued by the Federal Government. Some regular Government securities have been bought, both on

*Mr. Myers resigned as Deputy Commissioner of Social Security for Programs effective January 8. He formerly served as Chief Actuary from 1947 to 1970.

the open market and when they were offered to the general public. Also, special legislation has provided that certain semi-Government issues—such as those of the Government National Mortgage Association—can be purchased by the trust funds, even though they are not guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the Federal Government. Most of the investments, however, have been in special issues of Federal debt that are offered only to the trust funds. As of June 30, 1981, about 92 percent of the assets of the four trust funds were in such special issues (table 1).

The original 1935 Act provided that any such special issues should bear an interest rate of 3 percent. The 1939 Amendments changed this basis so that newly acquired special issues would carry an interest rate slightly below the average coupon rate on all interest-bearing obligations of the United States outstanding at the end of the month preceding their issuance.

The 1956 Amendments to the Social Security Act changed the interest basis for special issues so that it was determined from the average coupon rate on all long-term Government obligations (those issued initially for 5 or more years), rounded to the nearest 1/8 percent. The 1960 Amendments revised this interest basis, so that the interest rate is now determined from the average market yield rate on Government obligations that are not due or callable for at least 4 years from the date of determination. The actual experience over the years as to the interest rates applicable to special issues and the durations until their maturities is described in the appendix to this article.

For some years, the maturity dates of newly issued special issues have been set by a definite procedure, which was established by the Managing Trustee with the agreement of the other Trustees—and not by the law. Specifically, as soon as payroll-tax revenues are received by the Treasury Department, any funds available for investment are put into special issues called certificates of indebtedness. These certificates mature at the end of the investment year, which runs from July 1 to the following June 30.

Each June 30, the certificates of indebtedness are redeemed and the proceeds are put into long-term special-issue bonds, each with a maturity date of June 30 in some future year. The terms to maturity of newly acquired special issues are set so that, as much as is possible, one-fifteenth of the total portfolio of special issues (including those bonds on hand on the June 30 date) will mature in each of the next 15 years. This procedure has the result, generally, of a sizable proportion of the bonds being purchased on any given June 30 having a maturity of 15 years thereafter (because on the previous June 30, when long-term bonds were bought, this point of time was beyond the 15-year period then considered).

During the investment year, securities must be sold to meet benefit obligations (which peak at the beginning of the month for the OASI and DI Trust Funds, but not for the HI and SMI Trust Funds). The special issues with the shortest durations until maturity are sold first. Thus, any certificates of indebtedness are the first to be so sold. In the event that there are several securities with the same duration until maturity, those with the *lowest* interest rate are sold first.

When special issues are sold, they are redeemed by the Treasury Department at their par value, which is their purchase price. This option is not available to other purchasers of Federal securities who might wish to sell them and is of considerable financial advantage to the trust funds in times of rising interest rates (which, in general, has been the situation in the last two decades). If the investments were required to be made only in marketable obligations, the securities would be redeemable only on a market-value basis. Under such conditions, significant losses of principal would often be involved, especially when securities with low coupon interest rates were redeemed. Under other circumstances, this procedure of redemption of special issues at par value could produce an unfavorable result for the trust funds compared with a market-value redemption basis—namely, when the securities to be sold have a higher coupon interest rate than the average market-yield rate at that time.

In summary, the procedure followed as to redemption of securities before their maturity is an equitable one insofar as the trust funds are concerned. In recent years, when interest rates have been rising, this procedure has generally (but not always) been financially advantageous to the trust funds. Further, because of the rules being prescribed, all conflicts of interest involving the Managing Trustee are eliminated.

Table 1.—Distribution of assets of Social Security trust funds, by type, June 30, 1981

[In millions]

Category	Total	OASI	DI	HI	SMI
Total assets	$52,430	$27,147	$3,884	$17,599	$3,800
Special issues	48,412	23,393	3,569	17,659	3,791
Marketable securities [1]	2,291	1,996	295	.....	.....
Participation certificates	605	555	.....	50	.....
Undisbursed balances	1,121	1,203	19	−110	9

[1] U.S. Treasury securities only (participation certificates of the Government National Mortgage Association are also marketable, but are not included here).

Possible Alternative Investment Areas

Although there has, at times, been considerable opposition to investing the excess income of the system in Government bonds, no compelling case has been offered for any other form of investment. All other possibilities seem to have one or more objectionable features.

One possible investment practice would be to purchase securities of private concerns, either bonds or

stocks, as part of the portfolio. There are several objections to this approach. First, with the large amounts of money possibly available (especially if the trust-fund balances increase in the future from their present relatively low levels), the Federal Government would control a considerable portion of the private industrial economy, which would, in effect, result in "socialism by the backdoor method."

Another practical disadvantage would be the need for a far-reaching and deep-searching investment policy that would permit the trust funds to obtain an adequate rate of interest with reasonable security of principal. Under such a policy, the Federal Government would, in effect, be setting itself up as a rating organization, because the investment procedures would naturally have to be open to full public view. If no preference were shown for different types of securities, but rather investments were made widely and indiscriminately, there would be a substantial risk of diminution of investment income, or even loss of principal.

In any event, a sizable proportion of the trust-fund assets would have to be invested in Government securities, because of the wide fluctuations in the fund balances, both over the months of a year and over the days of a month. The redemptions of securities needed for these purposes would disrupt the private market if the investments were in private-sector securities.

Another possible procedure would be to invest the funds in social and economic activities such as the construction of housing, hospitals, and the like (as is done in some countries). This method would be open to objection on the grounds mentioned previously—increased governmental entry into private fields of activity. Even more serious is the argument that any use of public funds for such purposes should be under the control of the elected representatives of the people (Congress), rather than a social insurance organization. Also, such forms of investment are not very liquid, and the monies involved would not be readily available at times when outgo exceeded income. Accordingly, it may properly be concluded that investment of the assets of the Social Security trust funds are most properly invested only in securities of the Federal Government.

Criticisms of Trust-Fund Investment Results

In light of current high interest rates, there has been criticism of the investment results of the Social Security trust funds. For example, it has been pointed out that, during the 12-month period ended June 30, 1980, the effective annual rate of interest earned by the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds was only 8.4 percent, whereas at that time private money managers were earning about 13 percent.

This is not a valid comparison, because it contrasts the investment return of a portfolio of securities purchased over a long period with the current, relatively high new-issues rate. The securities bought by the trust funds in the past bore interest rates that were proper and equitable at the time of purchase.

On the other hand, the high interest rates quoted for private money managers are those obtained for securities purchased currently. Any private investment organization that has built up a portfolio over the years (and has done so in a prudent manner) would currently have a much lower *average* rate of investment return for its total portfolio than it would for securities bought currently. Another important element in such comparisons is whether the investment procedure is to invest in short-term obligations or in long-term ones (which matter will be discussed in the next section).

Thus, in comparing current investment managers, one should not simply measure the average rate of return on their total portfolios, which may have been acquired with much different timing, but rather one should take into account other factors—for example, how they are doing on their current investments. In that regard, the Social Security trust funds have been obtaining relatively high interest rates on their current investments. For example, the interest rate on special issues acquired in June 1981 was 13 percent, and it was at this rate that some $20 billion of new issues were acquired on June 30, with maturities of up to 15 years.

Moreover, as old securities mature, and as new higher-interest securities are purchased, the *average* effective rate of return for the assets of the trust funds will rise. Thus, compared with the rate of 8.4 percent for the year ended June 30, 1980, the rate for the year ended June 30, 1981, was 8.8 percent. Table 2 shows these effective rates of return for various years for each of the trust funds. It is significant to note that, despite each of the funds receiving exactly the same rate on special issues purchased at the same time, the average effective rates for various years differ significantly. This is, of course, due to the different times of purchase of the various securities.

Also, it is significant to note in considering the investment rate of return of the OASDI Trust Funds in the 12-month periods ended June 30, 1980, and June 30, 1981—8.4 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively, or an average of 8.6 percent—that the net rate of investment income (before Federal income taxes) of all United States life insurance companies in calendar year 1980 was 8.0 percent.[1] Thus, the trust funds had an investment experience closely comparable with that of life insurance companies in the aggregate.

A life insurance company formed in 1980 would, of course, have had a much higher rate of return, because it would be holding only new investments, bearing a

[1] American Council of Life Insurance, **1981 Life Insurance Fact Book**, 1981, page 61.

Table 2.—Effective rates of return for Social Security trust funds in various years

12-month period ended June 30	Rate (percent)				
	OASI	DI	OASDI	HI	SMI
1961	2.7	2.7	2.7	(1)	(1)
1962	2.8	2.9	2.8	(1)	(1)
1963	2.9	3.0	2.9	(1)	(1)
1964	3.0	3.1	3.0	(1)	(1)
1965	3.1	3.2	3.2	(1)	(1)
1966	3.3	3.6	3.3	(1)	(1)
1967	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.6	4.6
1968	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.9	4.8
1969	4.1	4.8	4.2	5.3	5.2
1970	4.7	5.6	4.8	6.0	5.9
1971	5.2	6.1	5.3	6.5	6.4
1972	5.3	6.1	5.4	6.7	6.2
1973	5.5	6.1	5.6	6.4	6.1
1974	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.8
1975	6.5	6.8	6.5	7.2	7.1
1976	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2
1977	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.3	7.4
1978	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4
1979	7.4	7.9	7.4	7.7	8.2
1980	8.3	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.3
1981	(2)	(2)	8.8	8.9	8.7

[1] Trust fund began operation in 1966.
[2] Rate not computed because of distortion caused by reallocation of OASDI tax rate between OASI and DI during year.

Table 3.—Average market-yield rate[1] on marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States, as of the beginning of June of various years

Year	Rate (percent)		
	All obligations	Special-issue rate for trust funds in June[2]	Difference
1967	4 1/8	4 3/4	−5/8
1968	5 3/4	5 5/8	1/8
1969	6 1/2	6 1/2	. . .
1970	5 1/2	7 5/8	−2 1/8
1971	5 1/4	6 1/8	−7/8
1972	4 5/8	5 3/4	−7/8
1973	6 7/8	6 5/8	1/4
1974	8 3/8	7 5/8	3/4
1975	6 1/4	7 3/8	−1 1/8
1976	6 5/8	7 1/2	−7/8
1977	6	7 1/8	−1 1/8
1978	7 3/4	8 1/4	−1/2
1979	9 1/2	8 3/4	3/4
1980	8 7/8	9 3/4	−7/8
1981	14 7/8	13	7/8

[1] Rounded to the nearest 1/8 percent.
[2] Average market-yield rate of U.S. marketable obligations with 4 or more years until maturity.

relatively high rate of interest. This, however, would not "prove" that the company was a sagacious investor or, on the contrary, that the older, well-established companies were stupid investors.

Criticism of Duration of Investments

Finally, the criticism has, at times, been levied that the Social Security trust funds should be invested in short-term obligations of the Federal Government, rather than long-term ones. It would have been feasible for the investments of the Social Security trust funds to have been put in short-term obligations subject to a roll-over every year (or even every month) instead of in long-term obligations, generally having a maturity length of 15 years. Such an investment procedure could presently take advantage of the high current short-term interest rates. In hindsight—just as with other investment experience—this strategy might have proven to be more advantageous.

Certainly, the general experience in the past has been that long-term interest rates are somewhat higher than short-term ones, even though this is not so at the moment. Accordingly, over the long run, the long-term-interest-rate procedure would seem preferable. Table 3 compares the average market-yield rate of all obligations of the Federal Government with the corresponding long-term rate that the trust funds have received on new special issues. For 1967-81, the interest-rate basis used for Social Security trust-fund investments was higher than the all-obligations rate in 9 years (with 1 year being the same). The average excess was 0.35 percentage points.

Furthermore, the current high interest rates of, say, 13 percent are unlikely to last for much longer. With interest rates lower in the years ahead, a change now to short-term securities would not be nearly as advantageous as continuing the present procedure and having the very large amount of long-term investments that are now "locked in" at 13-percent interest, compared with the much lower rates that might be obtained in the future.

Another investment strategy that is recommended occasionally is for the assets of the Social Security trust funds to be rolled over each June 30 into new securities with the highest current yield, but only for such existing securities that have a lower yield than current yields. Such a strategy would be very advantageous to the Social Security program, but correspondingly disadvantageous—and, in fact, inequitable—to the General Fund of the Treasury, which would have to pay the higher amounts of interest due from general revenues. Thus, while the Social Security trust funds would do better with such a strategy, the additional interest earnings would *ultimately* be reflected in higher Federal income taxes or in a larger Federal deficit. In other words, it would be an indirect form of general-revenue financing for Social Security. And then too, private investors are not given this "best of both worlds" possibility.

Summary and Conclusions

The present investment policies and procedures for the Social Security trust funds seem to be proper and equitable both to these funds and to the General Fund of the Treasury. Likewise, both the insured persons under Social Security and the general taxpayers—who are, by and large, the same persons—seem to be treated in a fair, equitable, and consistent manner.

The rates of return obtained by the trust funds currently appear reasonable in light of past investment experience. It can well be viewed that the appropriate investment procedure is to choose one investment policy and remain with it, rather than attempt to do better by speculating, through jumping back and forth among investment strategies.

Appendix

Durations Until Maturity of Special Issues

In 1940–43, the new special issues in which the assets of the Social Security trust funds were invested were for durations of 4 or 5 years. Beginning in 1944, some new special issues were for durations of 1 year or less; beginning in 1945, all new special issues were of this duration. Accordingly, beginning in 1947, the entire investment portfolio was reinvested each year on June 30. This procedure was followed until 1957, when a transition was begun toward spreading the investment portfolio of each of the trust funds over the following 10 years. Investments during a fiscal year were made in certificates that matured at the end of the year, on June 30. At that time, the funds from the maturities were reinvested in long-term notes (up to 7 years until maturity) or bonds (with maturities of 7 years or more).

Then, in 1959, the permanent portfolio of special issues was spread more or less equally over the next 15 years, and this principle was followed until the late 1960's. Then, to be equitable to the trust funds as interest rates rose above 4 1/4 percent, this principle was suspended, and new special issues were given a maturity of 7 years, because other provisions of law prohibited a rate higher than 4 1/4 percent for longer-term securities. Such prohibition was removed insofar as the trust funds were concerned in mid-1974. Blocks of special issues at an interest rate of 7 5/8 percent were then purchased with the funds available for investment, in equal amounts maturing in each year 1981–89. Since 1974, the "equal spreading over 15 years" principle has been followed.

Interest Rates on Special Issues

The special-issue interest rate was initially 2 1/2 percent (in 1940), but as large volumes of long-term Government bonds were floated to finance World War II, the rate gradually decreased and reached a low of 1 7/8 percent in the period from May 1943 to July 1946. Thereafter, the rate gradually rose to 2 5/8 percent for the period from July 1958 to September 1960, which was the last month before the new basis provided by the 1960 Act went into effect. (The interest rates on special issues purchased from January 1951 to December 1981 are shown in table I.)

When the interest basis was changed by the 1956 Amendments to the Social Security Act (effective for October 1956), there was no change in the rate actually made available to the trust funds. As it happened, under the conditions prevailing at that time, the new method of basing the rate on long-term obligations (rather than on all obligations) produced a slightly lower unrounded rate, but the change in the rounding procedure produced a final result that was exactly the same as the previous basis.

The new basis under the 1960 Amendments produced a sharp increase in the special-issue interest rate, yielding rates of 3 5/8 to 4 percent for issues purchased in the last 3 months of 1960—appreciably in excess of the 2 3/4-percent rate that would have been in effect under the old basis. During 1961–65, this interest rate was generally between 3 3/4 percent and 4 1/4 percent, but thereafter it rose significantly, reaching a high of 7 7/8 percent in February 1970. Then the rate fell somewhat and was about 6 percent during 1971–72, but rose to about 6 3/4 percent during 1973. It increased further in 1974, reaching a peak of 8 1/8 percent in September, but fell to about 7 to 7 1/2 percent thereafter through 1977. In 1978, the rate increased to as much as 8 7/8 percent and was as high as 10 1/2 percent in late 1979. It then increased sharply in early 1980, peaking at 12 3/8 percent in March, then fell to 9 3/4 percent in June, and thereafter rose to 12 1/8 percent in December. In 1981, the rate experienced a rising trend and peaked at 15 1/4 percent in October, falling to 12 1/2 percent for December.

Table I.—Interest rates on special issues purchased monthly by the Social Security trust funds from January 1951 to December 1981

Month	Rate (percent)							
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
January	2.125	2.250	2.250	2.375	2.250	2.375	2.500	2.500
February	2.125	2.250	2.250	2.375	2.250	2.375	2.500	2.500
March	2.125	2.250	2.375	2.375	2.250	2.375	2.500	2.500
April	2.125	2.250	2.375	2.375	2.250	2.500	2.500	2.500
May	2.125	2.250	2.375	2.375	2.250	2.500	2.500	2.500
June	2.125	2.250	2.375	2.250	2.250	2.500	2.500	2.500
July	2.250	2.250	2.375	2.250	2.250	2.500	2.500	2.625
August	2.250	2.250	2.375	2.250	2.250	2.500	2.500	2.625
September	2.250	2.250	2.375	2.250	2.375	2.500	2.500	2.625
October	2.250	2.250	2.375	2.250	2.375	2.500	2.500	2.625
November	2.250	2.250	2.375	2.250	2.375	2.500	2.500	2.625
December	2.250	2.250	2.375	2.250	2.375	2.500	2.500	2.625
Average annual rate	2.188	2.250	2.354	2.302	2.292	2.469	2.500	2.562
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
January	2.625	2.625	3.750	4.000	3.750	4.125	4.125	4.625
February	2.625	2.625	3.750	4.000	3.750	4.125	4.125	4.750
March	2.625	2.625	3.625	3.875	3.875	4.125	4.125	5.000
April	2.625	2.625	3.750	3.750	3.875	4.250	4.125	4.750
May	2.625	2.625	3.625	3.750	3.875	4.125	4.125	4.750
June	2.625	2.625	3.750	3.750	3.875	4.125	4.125	4.875
July	2.625	2.625	3.875	3.875	3.875	4.125	4.125	5.000
August	2.625	2.625	3.875	4.000	3.875	4.125	4.125	5.125
September	2.625	2.625	4.000	3.875	4.000	4.125	4.250	5.375
October	2.625	3.625	3.875	3.875	4.000	4.125	4.375	5.125
November	2.625	3.750	3.875	3.750	4.125	4.125	4.375	5.000
December	2.625	4.000	4.000	3.750	4.000	4.125	4.375	5.000
Average annual rate	2.625	2.917	3.812	3.854	3.906	4.135	4.198	4.948
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
January	4.625	5.625	6.000	7.750	6.125	5.625	6.125	6.750
February	4.500	5.375	6.125	7.875	5.875	5.875	6.375	6.750
March	4.750	5.375	6.250	7.000	5.625	5.750	6.500	6.875
April	4.375	5.625	6.250	7.000	5.250	6.000	6.625	7.375
May	4.750	5.625	6.125	7.625	6.000	5.875	6.500	7.750
June	4.750	5.625	6.500	7.625	6.125	5.750	6.625	7.625
July	5.125	5.500	6.625	7.500	6.625	6.000	6.750	7.875
August	5.000	5.250	6.625	7.375	6.750	5.875	7.500	8.000
September	5.125	5.375	6.750	7.250	6.000	6.125	7.000	8.125
October	5.250	5.375	7.625	7.000	5.875	6.125	6.500	7.750
November	5.625	5.500	7.000	7.000	5.625	6.125	6.625	7.625
December	5.625	5.625	7.250	6.125	5.875	6.000	6.625	7.375
Average annual rate	4.958	5.490	6.594	7.260	5.979	5.927	6.646	7.490
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
January	7.125	7.250	6.375	7.625	9.000	10.000	11.875	
February	7.125	7.250	7.125	7.750	8.750	10.750	12.125	
March	6.875	7.250	7.125	7.875	9.000	12.375	12.875	
April	7.250	7.125	7.125	8.000	8.875	12.250	12.500	
May	7.625	7.125	7.125	8.000	9.000	10.375	13.500	
June	7.375	7.500	7.125	8.250	8.750	9.750	13.000	
July	7.375	7.375	7.000	8.375	8.500	9.625	13.250	
August	7.500	7.250	7.125	8.375	8.750	10.125	14.000	
September	7.625	7.125	7.000	8.250	9.000	11.125	14.875	
October	7.875	7.125	7.125	8.375	9.250	11.500	15.250	
November	7.375	6.875	7.375	8.875	10.500	12.000	14.250	
December	7.625	6.500	7.375	8.625	10.000	12.125	12.500	
Average annual rate	7.396	7.146	7.083	8.198	9.115	11.000	13.333	

Economic Forecasting: Effect of Errors on OASDI Fund Ratios

by Dwight K. Bartlett, III and Joseph A. Applebaum*

A broad range of economic assumptions are used to project the future income and outgo of the Social Security system. The assumptions adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Trust Fund were rather consistently on the optimistic side of the actual experience that emerged. This article examines the experience of several key economic indicators during the 1970's. Acknowledging that forecasting such quantities is an inexact science at best, the authors present a formula for making estimates of OASDI fund ratios, given the necessary assumptions. The formula is used to project fund ratios from 1981 to 1986. It shows where the fund would stand if forecasting errors were to continue at the magnitudes experienced in 1970–76.

This article analyzes the effects of deviations of actual economic experience from that assumed in making financial projections for the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program. This analysis may be useful to policymakers in making judgments about desirable fund levels and the choice of economic assumptions for alternative projections. It focuses on the OASDI fund ratio—that is, the assets for the two trust funds (OASI and DI) combined at the beginning of a calendar year as a percentage of anticipated expenditures in that year. The fund ratio serves as a convenient, albeit crude, measure of short-range financial stability. In particular, it has been stated that a fund ratio of approximately 9 percent is needed to assure that the current monthly benefits will be paid on time and that a fund ratio of at least 20 percent would be needed to avoid risking cash flow problems due to cyclical fluctuations in the program and its economic environment.

The financial condition of the Social Security system is getting considerable attention. The principal reason for this is that since calendar year 1975, OASDI disbursements have exceeded income in every year. This trend is projected to continue for a few more years.

The OASDI program is financed essentially on a pay-as-you-go basis with the trust funds serving primarily as contingency reserves. In earlier times, when the fund ratio was higher, there was greater capacity for the program to withstand financial adversity. However, with the OASDI fund ratio standing at below 20 percent in early 1981, such safety margins no longer exist. In fact, current projections show that without corrective legislative action it is a virtual certainty that the trust funds will be depleted in late 1982.

Projections and Levels of Economic Activity

Many variables affect the short-range financial operations of the OASDI program. However, short-term behavior is most strongly influenced by those variables relating to levels of economic activity such as increases in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) that result in automatic adjustments in benefits, changes in average annual wages for workers in OASDI-covered employment, and the average unemployment rate. These variables interact subtly. For example, average annual wages are linked to employment levels. In contrast to more stable and predictable variables such as mortality, disability, and retirement rates, these economic variables do not exhibit the same type of gradual and discernible long-term trends. It is now widely recognized that forecasting economic variables, even over short time periods, is likely to produce significant forecasting errors.

* Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration. This article is adapted from Actuarial Note 109, by Dwight K. Bartlett, III and Joseph A. Applebaum, September 1981. Mr. Bartlett was Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration from 1979 to 1981. He is now Executive Vice President for the National Health and Welfare Mutual Insurance Company.

The annual reports of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds have included three sets of financial projections to indicate future income and outgo of the Social Security system under a broad range of economic assumptions.[1] One set of assumptions is designated as optimistic, another pessimistic, and the third intermediate. The particular sets of assumptions are so characterized depending on whether they have a favorable or unfavorable effect on the estimated financial status of the trust funds. The intermediate assumptions and the projections based thereon are intended to be best estimates. The three sets of assumptions and projections together indicate a range of costs under reasonable conditions, and thus are indicators of future financial stability. There cannot, of course, be assurance that costs will actually fall within the range of the projections for any year or period of years.

It should be noted that little discussion to date has been given to setting standards for determining what is a proper spread between the optimistic and intermediate sets of assumptions, or between the intermediate and pessimistic. In recent years, it has also become apparent that greater consideration should be given to short-term economic assumptions and their relationship with OASDI financing. Some questions might include the following:

Can or should the pessimistic set of assumptions be established with the expectation that actual economic experience will be more favorable with some level of confidence?

Should the optimistic set be similarly established?

Should financing of the system be set so that the system will not require additional financing over some minimum period of years even under economic experience significantly more adverse than assumed in the intermediate set?

In testing alternative sets of assumptions, it is convenient to have a short-cut method of approximating the fund ratios without preparing a full-scale projection based on all the essential parameters. The formula presented in this article could be used as such a short-cut method. One should recognize that alternative assumptions may affect the individual trust funds (for OASI and DI) in slightly different ways. One should also recognize that other variables—for example, disability incidence rates and rates of retirement—are subject to forecasting error that can also affect OASDI fund ratios, although probably to a lesser extent in the short range than the key economic variables. Furthermore, levels of economic activity may have secondary effects upon those other variables. Therefore, the suggested formula should be regarded as a way of computing a first approximation to the actual change in fund ratio. The formula has been used here to analyze the effect on the OASDI fund ratio of past forecasting errors in the principal economic variables for the intermediate set of assumptions. (A forecasting error is the difference between the actual value of a variable and the value assumed for it in a particular projection.) These "errors" are, of course, an inherent part of forecasting, and the use of the term is not meant to imply mistakes or oversights.

[1] Five sets of short-range economic assumptions were indicated in the 1981 OASDI report.

Estimating Fund Ratios

The preparation of the projected OASDI fund ratios under alternative assumptions as to the economic variables used in this analysis was facilitated by use of the following approximation.

Let F_n^a be the fund ratio at the beginning of year n + 1 under the alternative set of economic assumptions a, and let $DF_n^{a,b}$ be the difference in trust fund ratios at the beginning of year n + 1 between alternative sets of economic assumptions a and b.
Clearly,

$$DF_n^{a,b} = F_n^a - F_n^b.$$

The auxiliary function B_t^x is defined as:

$$B_t^x = W_t^x - 0.5\,(A_{t-1}^x + A_t^x) - 1.3\,(U_t^x - U_{t-1}^x),$$

where W_t^x is the change in average annual covered wages in percent in year t under set x of economic assumptions; A_t^x is the percent change in benefits due to an automatic increase in year t; and U_t^x is the average rate of unemployment in year t. Then,

$$\sum_{t=1}^{n} (n' - t + 1)\,(B_t^a - B_t^b)$$

provides a reasonable estimate of $DF_n^{a,b}$.

The principal assumptions in this approximation are:

The benefits, benefit formula, and taxable wages are indexed as in present law;
annual expenditures and income are in approximate balance;
there is a 30-percent excess effect on covered payroll due to changes in unemployment; and,
the interest rate applicable to the trust fund equals the growth in expenditures.

Examination of this formula makes clear the sensitivity of the fund ratios to small changes in the economic variables. Let it be assumed, for example, that two alternative sets of economic assumptions are identical with the single exception that the first year's projected

change in nominal wages is 1 percentage point greater in set a than set b. In this case,

$$B_t^a - B_t^b = 0, \text{ if } t > 1, \text{ and}$$

$$B_t^a - B_t^b = W_t^a - W_t^b = 1,$$

therefore,

$$DF_n^{a,b} = n.$$

The reasonableness of this result may be seen in the following way: Since outgo will be identical under both sets and since income under a will be 1 percent higher in each year, the fund ratio at the beginning of the second year of the projection under a is 1 percentage point higher, 2 percentage points higher at the beginning of the third year, and so forth. This seemingly minor difference will thus snowball into a fund ratio higher by 5 percentage points after 5 years, not a small change in a period when trust fund exhaustion is imminent in the absence of corrective legislation.

Forecasting Errors

Table 1 shows for each calendar year from 1970 through 1980 the actual values for the following variables: Increase in the implicit gross national product (GNP) price deflator, increase in the CPI, increase in average annual wages in covered employment, real wage differential, and average rate of unemployment. Table 1 also shows for calendar years 1975 through 1980 the automatic OASDI benefit increases that have become effective due to changes in the CPI.

Table 2 shows the intermediate set of assumptions for three key economic variables for each of the first 5 projection years (but not past 1980) in each Trustees Report from 1970 to 1979, inclusive.

Table 3 shows for the first 5 years of the projections the forecasting errors—the differences between actual and assumed experience—in each Trustees Report from 1970 to 1976, inclusive, for three key economic variables.

Table 1.—Actual values for key economic variables, calendar years 1970–80 [1]

[In percent]

Year	Increase in GNP price deflator	Automatic benefit increase	Increase in CPI	Increase in average wages in covered employment	Real wage differential	Average unemployment rate
1970	5.4	...	5.9	4.9	−1.0	4.9
1971	5.0	...	4.3	4.9	.6	5.9
1972	4.2	...	3.3	7.3	4.0	5.6
1973	5.7	...	6.2	6.9	.7	4.9
1974	8.7	...	11.0	7.4	−3.6	5.6
1975	9.3	8.0	9.1	6.6	−2.5	8.5
1976	5.2	6.4	5.8	7.9	2.1	7.7
1977	5.8	5.9	6.5	7.3	.8	7.0
1978	7.3	6.5	7.6	8.0	.4	6.0
1979	8.5	9.9	11.3	9.3	−2.0	5.8
1980	9.0	14.3	13.5	[2] 8.5	[2] −5.0	7.2

[1] Increase is with respect to prior year.
[2] Estimated.

Table 2.—Economic variables for intermediate sets of assumptions in 1970–79 Trustees Reports

[In percent]

Year of Trustees Report	Year	Automatic benefit increase [1]	Prior year's inflation rate [2]	Increase in average annual wages in covered employment	Average unemployment rate
1970	1970	...	4.7	5.5	4.2
	1971	...	4.3	5.2	4.2
	1972	...	3.5	4.4	4.0
	1973	...	2.9	4.4	4.0
	1974	...	2.4	4.4	4.0
1971	1971	...	5.9	6.0	5.2
	1972	...	4.3	8.2	4.4
	1973	...	3.5	6.1	4.0
	1974	...	3.1	5.3	4.0
	1975	...	2.8	5.2	4.0
1972	1972	...	4.3	6.0	5.5
	1973	...	3.1	5.8	5.0
	1974	...	2.9	6.0	4.2
	1975	...	2.8	5.5	4.0
	1976	...	2.7	5.1	4.0
1973	1973	...	3.3	7.1	4.7
	1974	...	4.5	6.9	4.5
	1975	...	3.0	6.3	4.5
	1976	...	2.8	5.2	4.5
	1977	...	2.8	5.2	4.5
1974	1974	...	6.2	7.9	5.8
	1975	...	9.1	8.5	5.8
	1976	...	5.7	8.0	4.8
	1977	...	4.5	7.6	4.5
	1978	...	3.2	5.5	4.5
1975	1975	8.0	...	6.2	8.8
	1976	6.6	...	9.0	8.0
	1977	6.4	...	11.0	7.0
	1978	6.3	...	8.8	6.2
	1979	4.8	...	7.7	5.4
1976	1976	6.4	...	7.7	7.7
	1977	5.9	...	8.5	6.9
	1978	6.0	...	9.4	6.6
	1979	5.8	...	8.5	6.2
	1980	5.2	...	7.7	5.7
1977	1977	5.9	...	8.4	7.1
	1978	5.5	...	8.1	6.3
	1979	5.2	...	7.8	5.7
	1980	5.0	...	7.1	5.2
1978	1978	6.5	...	7.2	6.3
	1979	6.1	...	7.9	5.9
	1980	5.9	...	7.9	5.4
1979	1979	9.8	...	8.3	6.0
	1980	7.8	...	8.0	6.2

[1] Effective starting 1975, based on changes in the Consumer Price Index.
[2] Figures opposite 1970 report represent increase in the implicit GNP price deflator; figures shown opposite the 1971–74 reports represent CPI increases.

These forecasting errors will be used to develop alternative sets of assumptions as described later. Before 1975, there were no automatic increases in Social Security benefits. Thus, the reports of 1970–74 did not make a projection of the automatic benefit increase, but instead projected price increases, either through increases in the GNP price deflator (1970 report), or increases in the CPI (1971–74 reports). It is believed, however, that, based on these variables, the forecasting error of the 1970 report for GNP deflator and the forecasting errors

of the 1971–74 reports for increases in CPI reflect the forecasting errors that would have been made if projections of the increase in the first quarter average CPI (the measure by which benefits are now automatically adjusted) had been made. One should, of course, recognize that the 1970–74 reports were done in an era when OASDI operations were not tied by statute to inflation and so their predictions were of less consequence.

One should exercise caution in trying to give a probabilistic interpretation to these past errors, since the probability distribution of the different variables is not known. It is noteworthy that errors in the 1970's were consistently on the optimistic side. Nevertheless, an analysis of past forecasting errors should provide some useful indication of the range of deviations in OASDI fund ratios that might be expected in the future due to errors in forecasting of economic variables. Of particular interest is the range of the fund ratios that are likely in the first 5 years of a projection, based on intermediate assumptions.

Table 3.—Forecasting errors for key economic variables in 1970–79 Trustees Reports

[In percent]

Year of report	Year of projection				
	Current	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
	Inflation rate or automatic benefit increase [1]				
1970	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.3	3.3
1971	0	0	−.2	3.1	8.2
1972	0	.2	3.3	8.2	6.4
1973	0	1.7	8.0	6.3	3.0
1974	0	1.9	3.4	1.3	3.3
1975	0	−.2	−.5	.2	5.1
1976	0	0	.5	4.1	9.1
1977	0	1.0	4.7	9.3	...
1978	0	3.8	8.4	...	...
1979	.1	6.5	...	...	...
	Increase in average annual wages in covered employment [2]				
1970	−0.6	−0.3	2.9	2.5	3.0
1971	−1.1	−.9	.8	1.9	1.4
1972	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.8
1973	−.2	.5	.3	2.7	2.1
1974	−.5	−1.9	−.1	−.3	2.5
1975	.4	−1.1	−3.7	−.8	1.6
1976	.2	−1.2	−1.4	.8	.8
1977	−1.1	−.1	1.5	1.4	...
1978	.8	1.4	.6	...	...
1979	1.0	.5	...	...	...
	Average unemployment rate [3]				
1970	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.6
1971	.7	1.2	.9	1.6	4.5
1972	.1	−.1	1.4	4.5	3.7
1973	.2	1.1	4.0	3.2	2.5
1974	−.2	2.7	2.9	2.5	1.5
1975	−.3	−.3	0	−.2	.4
1976	0	.1	−.6	−.4	1.5
1977	−.1	−.3	.1	2.0	...
1978	−.3	−.1	1.8	...	...
1979	−.2	1.0	...	...	...

[1] Numbers reflect the difference between actual experience and what the intermediate set assumed as shown in tables 1 and 2, respectively. Numbers shown for 1970 report are the difference between actual and assumed percentage increases in the GNP price deflator. For the 1971–74 reports the numbers are the difference between actual and assumed percentage increases in the CPI. A positive number indicates an underestimate of the inflation rate or an automatic benefit increase.

[2] Numbers reflect the difference between actual experience and what the intermediate set assumed as shown in tables 1 and 2, respectively. A positive number indicates an underestimate of the increase in average annual covered wages.

[3] Numbers reflect the difference between actual experience and what the intermediate set assumed as shown in tables 1 and 2, respectively. A positive number indicates an underestimate of the unemployment rate.

Effect of Repeating Forecasting Errors

Table 4 shows the key economic variables for the intermediate (II–B) and pessimistic sets of assumptions in the 1981 Trustees Report. It also shows the projected OASDI fund ratio for these two sets of assumptions at the beginning of each calendar year from 1981 through 1986.

Table 5 shows seven alternative sets of short-range assumptions for the key economic variables. Each of these alternative sets is obtained by modifying the 1981 intermediate (II–B) set by introducing the forecasting errors shown in table 3 for each Trustees Report from 1970 through 1976. Thus, the "1971" modification changes each value from the 1981 intermediate (II–B) set by adding the corresponding forecasting error from the 1971 Trustees Report according to the number of years projected into the future (duration).

Table 5 also shows OASDI fund ratios for 1981 through 1986 for each of these alternative sets. These figures represent the approximate OASDI fund ratio that would result if the specified economic assumptions were realized, and all other assumptions in the 1981 intermediate (II–B) set were also realized.

Chart 1 displays the formula differences in OASDI

Table 4.—Short-range economic assumptions in 1981 and projected OASDI fund ratios

[In percent]

Assumption set	Year	Automatic benefit increase	Increase in average wages in covered employment	Average unemployment rate	OASDI fund ratio at beginning of year
Intermediate (II–B)	1981	11.2	10.2	7.8	18
	1982	9.7	9.6	7.5	13
	1983	9.2	9.7	7.2	7
	1984	8.5	8.8	7.0	2
	1985	7.7	8.1	6.8	−5
	1986	...	...	...	−8
Pessimistic	1981	11.2	11.5	7.9	18
	1982	13.4	10.9	8.0	13
	1983	11.4	11.1	8.8	7
	1984	11.0	11.4	7.9	−2
	1985	10.1	10.1	7.4	−12
	1986	...	...	...	−17

Chart 1.—Differences in projected OASDI fund ratios based on alternative assumptions of table 5

[Intermediate estimate minus alternative estimate of fund ratio in percentage points]

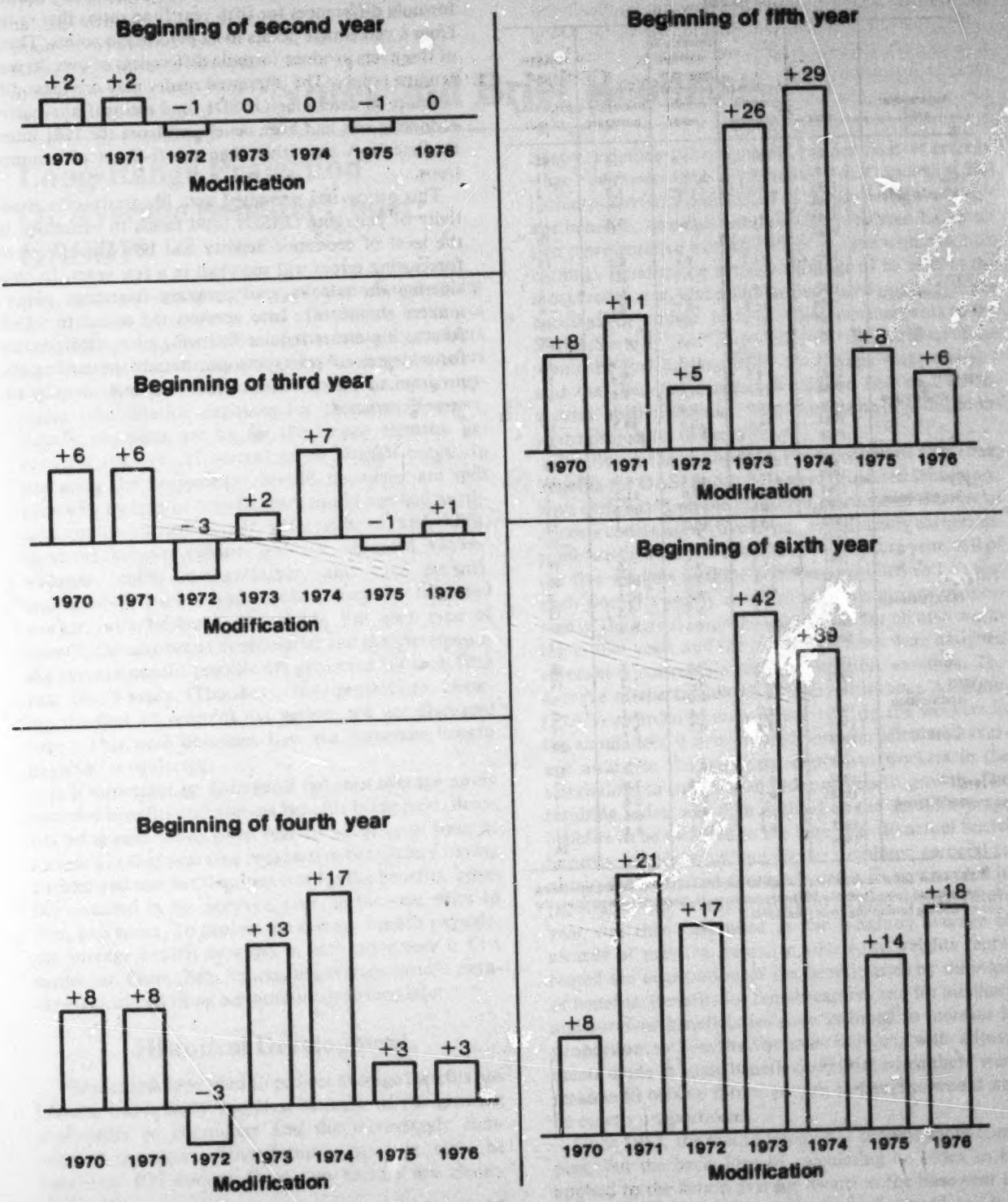

Table 5.—Alternatives to short-range intermediate (II-B) economic assumptions based on 1970-76 forecasting errors and projected OASDI fund ratios

[In percent]

Assumption set [1]	Year	Automatic benefit increase	Increase in average wages in covered employment	Average unemployment rate	OASDI fund ratio at beginning of year
"1970" modification	1981	11.6	9.6	8.5	18
	1982	10.8	9.3	9.2	11
	1983	10.7	12.6	8.8	2
	1984	9.8	11.3	7.9	−6
	1985	11.0	11.1	8.4	−13
	1986	...	...	...	−16
"1971" modification	1981	11.2	9.1	8.5	18
	1982	9.7	8.7	8.7	11
	1983	9.0	10.5	8.1	2
	1984	11.6	10.7	8.6	−6
	1985	15.9	9.5	11.3	−16
	1986	...	...	...	−29
"1972" modification	1981	11.2	11.5	7.9	18
	1982	9.9	10.7	7.4	14
	1983	12.5	11.1	8.6	11
	1984	16.7	9.9	11.5	5
	1985	14.1	10.9	10.5	−10
	1986	...	...	...	−25
"1973" modification	1981	11.2	10.0	8.0	18
	1982	11.4	10.1	8.6	13
	1983	17.2	10.0	11.2	5
	1984	14.8	11.5	10.2	−11
	1985	10.7	10.2	9.3	−32
	1986	...	...	...	−50
"1974" modification	1981	11.2	9.7	7.6	18
	1982	11.6	7.7	10.2	13
	1983	12.6	9.6	10.1	0
	1984	9.8	8.5	9.5	−15
	1985	11.0	10.6	8.3	−34
	1986	...	...	...	−47
"1975" modification	1981	11.2	10.6	7.5	18
	1982	9.5	8.5	7.2	14
	1983	8.7	6.0	7.2	8
	1984	8.7	8.0	6.8	−2
	1985	12.8	9.7	7.2	−13
	1986	...	...	...	−22
"1976" modification	1981	11.2	10.4	7.8	18
	1982	9.7	8.4	7.6	13
	1983	9.7	8.3	6.6	7
	1984	12.6	9.6	6.6	−1
	1985	16.8	8.9	8.3	−12
	1986	...	...	...	−26

[1] The value for a variable in a particular modification is obtained by adding to the assumed value from the 1981 intermediate (II-B) set of assumptions, the corresponding forecasting error from table 3.

fund ratios produced by the forecasting errors of the Trustees Reports of 1970 through 1976. As shown, the forecasting errors of those sets of assumptions produce formula differences for fifth year fund ratios that range from 8 percentage points to 42 percentage points. Three of these sets produce formula differences of over 20 percentage points. The interested reader may use these differences to determine OASDI fund ratios if alternative economic sets had been developed from the 1981 intermediate II-A set rather than the II-B set of assumptions.

This article has presented data illustrating the sensitivity of emerging OASDI fund ratios to variations in the level of economic activity and how the effects of forecasting errors will snowball in a few years. In considering the adequacy of program financing, policymakers should take into account the extent to which forecasting errors require financing plans that provide for a degree of safety margin, thereby permitting the program to operate in an orderly manner despite adverse experience.

Notes and Brief Reports

Long-Range Projection Of Average Benefits Under OASDI*

In its long-range projections of expenditures under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) system, the Office of the Actuary considers benefit payments, administrative expenses, net transfers under the Railroad Retirement interchange, and vocational rehabilitation expenses for the next 75 years. Benefit payments are by far the largest element, accounting for over 97 percent of all OASDI outgo. In preparing the projections, benefit payments are split primarily by type of benefit, such as old-age and auxiliary benefits (retired worker, wife/husband, and child), survivors benefits (widow/widower, disabled widow/widower, child, mother/father, and aged parent), and disabled-worker and auxiliary benefits (disabled worker, wife/husband, and child). For each type of benefit, the number of beneficiaries and the corresponding average benefit payable are projected for each fifth year for 75 years. (The short-range projections, covering the first 10 years of the period, are not discussed here.) This note describes how the "average benefit payable" is projected.

It is important to distinguish between average newly awarded benefits and average benefits being paid. Benefits being paid in any given year are made up of benefits awarded in that year (the prospective beneficiary having applied and met the requirements for the benefit), benefits awarded in the previous year, in the year prior to that, and so on. To project the average benefit payable, the average benefit awarded in each prior year is first projected. From these figures, the average benefit payable is calculated using a procedure described later.

Historical Development

The methodology used to project average benefits has become increasingly complex, because of the growing availability of computers and the increasingly complicated questions about future costs that must be answered. (Of course, these two factors are closely related.) Before 1970, dynamic factors such as average wage increases and Consumer Price Index (CPI) increases were not considered in the projection of average benefits. Average benefits were projected based on two representative earnings histories, one with constant earnings equal to the average earnings of all men in the most recent year, and a similar one based on the average earnings for women. In 1972, when Amendments to the Social Security Act provided that the earnings base would be tied automatically to average wage changes and that benefit increases would be tied to CPI increases, such economic factors had to be introduced into the projection of benefits.

Briefly, in the methodology established at that time, benefits for OASI and for DI were projected separately, with each based on the projected earnings of a series of cohorts consisting of five hypothetical steady earners assumed to be awarded benefits in each future year. All of the five workers in these sets were assumed to be men; each worker's yearly earnings were a constant proportion of the actual or projected average for all men working in that year; and the five proportions were designed to cover a reasonable range of possible earnings. The average of the calculated Primary Insurance Amounts (PIA's) awarded in each future year (to the workers in the simulation) was compared with the calculated average award in the base year (again, to workers in the simulation) to compute an index of benefit growth. The resulting index was then applied to the actual average benefits to be awarded in the base year (to actual Social Security beneficiaries, not to the simulated earners) to obtain the projected average benefits to be awarded in the future. The average benefit to be paid in each future year was then calculated as the weighted average of awards of previous years, in which the weights represented the distribution of the beneficiaries by duration of benefits. Benefits for female earners and for auxiliary and survivor beneficiaries were assumed to increase in proportion to benefits for male earners, with adjustments made in some benefit categories when there were reasons to believe future growth in benefits would not be exactly proportional.

Since 1972, the methodology has become more complex, but the basic idea of calculating an index to be applied to the actual average award in the base year to obtain awards in future years has continued to be a fundamental part of the projection procedure. A num-

*By Steven F. McKay, Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration. This note was originally published as Actuarial Note No. 108, September 1981.

ber of significant improvements have been made, however, primarily in the development of the cohorts of simulated workers. The number of earners in the simulation model was increased, first to 100 and later to 200 per cohort, for both the OASI and DI models, to improve the resolving power of the procedure. Nonsteady earnings histories were substituted for the steady ones in order to reflect more accurately the effects of the lengthening computation period. The nonsteady earnings histories included both years of zero earnings and fluctuations in nonzero earnings, in which the probability of a year of zero earnings depended on the existence or nonexistence of a neighboring year of zero earnings. Assumed earnings above the earnings base were also projected, to allow better estimates of the effect of changing the base.

The most recent revision of this methodology, described below, further increases the size of the cohorts and attempts to refine some of the characteristics of the workers in them. There is now little room left for expansion of the sample because of the computer time required to perform the projection. Since time is often critical when responding to questions, a timely but less-accurate response is generally preferable to a more accurate but delayed response. Future improvements are expected to be either minor or else at the expense of some other parts of the methodology, until new computer capabilities allow more significant changes.

Basic Sample of Earnings Histories

The current projection methodology uses an actual sample of earnings histories as a basis for the projected cohorts of workers. The first step in the construction of this sample was the extraction of a subsample of records from the Continuous Work History Sample (CWHS).[1] The CWHS is a 1-percent sample of all persons, living or deceased, with Social Security numbers; thus, it contains records for more than 2 million persons. The subsample drawn for the awards projection consists of all persons in the CWHS who were not receiving OASDI benefits at the end of 1976 but were receiving benefits (aged worker, disabled worker, or survivor) at the end of 1977. This sample was reduced to 7 percent of the original 1 percent (in other words, to a 0.07 percent sample) to have a more manageable number of beneficiaries. Dependents of retired and disabled workers are not included in the subsample because their benefits are assumed to be proportional to those of the primary beneficiaries. The "raw" subsample as drawn from the CWHS includes records on 1,378 beneficiaries, of whom 851 are aged workers (503 men and 348 women), 326 are disabled workers (243 men and 83 women), and 201 are survivors (174 receiving benefits based on earnings of men and 27 based on earnings of women). For each beneficiary, information available from the CWHS includes PIA and benefit amount in December 1977, cumulative 1937–50 earnings and year-by-year 1951–77 earnings from the associated earnings record, sex, date of birth, first year of eligibility, and other benefit information.

The raw subsample is drawn from a sample of beneficiaries and therefore is not representative of the population as a whole. If, during the projection period, the composition of the group of beneficiaries should change significantly as compared with the population as a whole, considering only a 1977 sample could give misleading results. For example, the percentage of all women with enough earnings to be eligible for aged worker benefits is projected to rise by approximately 50 percent in the future, while that for men is projected to remain about constant. If the average benefits of the "newly eligible" women should differ significantly from those for women already insured, the average overall benefits of women would be affected. Therefore, it is important for the sample to include persons who were not insured in 1977 so that the projections for future years would include the "newly eligible" workers. Thus, the next step in constructing the basic sample was to complete the raw subsample of aged beneficiaries to make it more representative of the population as a whole. This was not done for disabled workers, due to the slower growth projected in the percentage of female workers receiving disability insurance and to the complexity of the task. It was also not done for survivors, since, as noted below, the survivor portion of the basic sample is not currently being used in the long-range projection.

Two additions were made to the raw subsample of aged workers to complete it. First, persons with some earnings, but not enough to be insured for retired worker benefits (fully-insured status), and persons of retirement age in 1977 were added to the sample. For this purpose, a subsample was drawn from the Current Population Survey–Internal Revenue Service–Social Security Administration (CPS-IRS-SSA) Exact Match File[2] of 200 such persons aged 62–65. Of the 200 records drawn, 174 represent women and 26 represent men. Second, 111 theoretical records for persons with no earnings, all assumed to be age 62, were added to the

[1] For more information on the CWHS, see Warren Buckler and Preston Smith, **Continuous Work History Sample (CWHS), Description and Contents**, a paper prepared for the meeting of American Statistical Association on August 11–14, 1980, Houston, Texas. Copies are available from the authors at the Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration.

[2] For more information on the CPS–IRS–SSA Exact Match File, see Faye Aziz, Beth Kilss, and Frederick Scheuren, "1973 Current Population Survey—Administrative Record Exact Match File Codebook, Part I—Code Counts and Item Definitions," **Studies from Interagency Data Linkages** (Report No. 8), Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, November 1978.

sample. Of the 111 records added, 106 represent women and 5 represent men. As a result, the basic sample includes, in addition to the records of disability and survivor beneficiaries unchanged from the raw subsample, a total of 1,162 records of retired workers, of which 534 represent men and 628 represent women.

Projection of the Basic Sample

Once the basic sample was constructed, a similar sample was developed for each single year in the projection period up to 1990, and quinquennially thereafter to the end of the projection period (1995 to 2055). For each such year, the number of earners in the sample is the same as in the basic sample, and the age and sex characteristics remain the same for each earner, but the earnings have been updated to represent those of beneficiaries being awarded benefits in that year. The updating of the earnings was done in two parts: first, for years of award up to 2000, and second, for years of award from 2005 onward.

As the year of award moves from 1977 to 2000, the length of the earnings record of each earner increases. For instance, a retiree aged 65 in 1977 has year-by-year earnings in the basic sample from 1951 to 1977, representing earnings from age 39 to age 65; his or her prior earnings were simply aggregated in the pre-1951 total. The parallel retiree in the projected sample for the year 2000 would have to be assigned earnings for each year from 1951 to 2000, representing earnings from age 16 to age 65. To accomplish the lengthening of the year-by-year earnings record while retaining as many as possible of the characteristics of the earner in the basic sample, the year-by-year earnings record was expanded by duplicating some randomly selected years of earnings; however, earnings near the time of retirement were not considered in the random selection for duplication because, for many purposes, the exact pattern of earnings before retirement is important. Earnings records of awardees under age 48 in 1977 (disability and survivor cases) were not expanded because, in general, they had no pre-1951 earnings and had a full earnings record by 1977. In all cases, the year-by-year earnings in the projected earnings records were adjusted, after any expansion of the earnings record, to reflect the past or assumed future increases in average wages.

Before expansion of the earnings record could be accomplished, some other problems had to be resolved. The first relates to the basic sample including only earnings up to the earnings base. Because of the ad hoc increases in the earnings base included in the 1977 Amendments to the Social Security Act, and because of the automatic adjustment mechanism, the base is estimated to be higher during the projection period than during 1951–77 (after adjustment for inflation). Thus, it was necessary to approximate earnings over the earnings base for the year-by-year earnings in the basic sample. This approximation was accomplished with a random selection procedure, using a statistical distribution of earnings in excess of the earnings base provided by the Social Security Administration's Office of Research and Statistics. Second, the lump-sum total of earnings before 1951 had to be projected to future years of award. Such total earnings were projected to decrease linearly, by year of award, to zero by 1990, or by an earlier year if the earner in the basic sample were younger than age 62.

By the year 2000, the earnings records in all cases were assumed to cover a full working life. The year 2000 projection was taken as a starting point for projections after that year, with the level of earnings adjusted to reflect assumed future increases in average wages.

The earnings for each calendar year in the constructed samples were further adjusted to reflect the overall projected changes in rates of participation for men and women in Social Security covered employment, in fully insured rates, and in earnings differentials. In general, earnings levels of women were increased and earnings levels of men were slightly decreased to narrow, but not to eliminate, the differential in earnings between the sexes. Some of the years with no earnings were randomly selected to become years with positive earnings on earnings records of women to produce increasing overall rates of participation in Social Security covered employment and increasing fully insured rates for women in the constructed samples.

Adjustments were also made to account for year-by-year earnings not being available before 1951, thus the expansion of the earnings records from the basic sample was performed on the basis of earnings at ages 35 and above (no retiree in 1977 could be younger than age 35 in 1951). Earnings, in general, are lower at the younger ages, even after accounting for general wage increases; therefore, adjustments were necessary as earnings were projected for younger persons to assure that the overall average coverage rates and the resulting earnings levels were reasonable.

Calculated Amounts

For each constructed sample, the operations of the OASDI system were simulated to calculate the benefit payable for each earnings record in the sample. Benefits in future years depend on a number of variables that, in turn, depend on changes in the CPI and on changes in average wages. Annual benefit increases for those on the rolls and those eligible for benefits, and for the special minimum PIA's generally equal annual increases in the CPI. The PIA formula bend points, the wage-indexing amount, the earnings base, and the amount required for a quarter of coverage are all tied to changes in the

average wage.[3] Table 1 presents the average wage and CPI increase assumptions from the 1981 OASDI Trustees Report[4] for the four long-range sets of assumptions. Based on those assumptions, the necessary program variables were projected.

In the simulation for each constructed sample, the earnings in each earnings record were checked to see if they were sufficient to produce the insured status necessary for the type of benefit applicable to that record. (Fully insured status is required for retirement benefits, fully or currently insured status for young survivor benefits, fully insured status for aged survivor benefits, and fully and disability insured status for disability benefits. The three insured statuses require a varying number of quarters of coverage, in which quarters of coverage are earned in each year with covered earnings. Before 1978, one quarter of coverage was credited for each calendar quarter in which $50 of wages was paid. Beginning in 1978, quarters of coverage are credited on an annual basis. Currently, one quarter of coverage is credited for each $340 of annual earnings in 1982, up to a maximum of four quarters of coverage. Fully insured status requires one quarter of coverage for each year after the later of 1950 or the year of attainment of age 21, and before the earliest of the year of attainment of age 62, disability, or death, with a minimum of six quarters required. The quarters of coverage can be earned at any time. Currently insured status requires six quarters earned in the preceding 13 quarters. Disability insured status requires 20 quarters earned in the preceding 40 quarters, or one-half the quarters in a progressively shorter period at ages under 31.) The year-by-year earnings in each record were compared with the yearly quarter of coverage amount to compute the yearly quarters of coverage earned, and the appropriate insured status test was applied.

If the insured status was met, the PIA was computed for that earnings record. Under the normal PIA computation procedure,[5] an average of a specified number of highest years of indexed earnings is computed and designated the Average Indexed Monthly Earnings (AIME). The number of years of earnings required depends on the year of eligibility of the earner. For retirees, the year of eligibility is the year of attainment of age 62; for disabled workers, it is the year of disability onset. In either case, the year of eligibility must be before or the same as the year of award. For constructed samples, the year of eligibility for each record was assumed to precede the year of award by the same number of years that eligibility preceded award in the parallel record in the basic sample.

Once the AIME for each record was computed, the applicable PIA formula (including benefit increases after eligibility) was applied to produce the PIA at award. In all cases, the special minimum PIA was calculated, and, if greater, it became the PIA at award. In some cases, other PIA calculation methods were considered. If there were any earnings before 1950, the 1977 simplified old-start PIA was considered. (The 1977 simplified old-start PIA is derived from the benefit formula in the 1939 Act. In this method, an average monthly earnings figure is computed using earnings back to 1937, and a benefit formula is used to calculate an intermediate benefit amount. Finally, a conversion table incorporated in the current PIA table is used to determine the actual PIA.) If eligibility was before 1979, the PIA was

Table 1.—Assumed benefit increase and annual change in average wages, by alternative sets of assumptions[1]

Year	Benefit increase (in percent)				Change in average wages (in percent)			
	Alternative I	Alternative II-A	Alternative II-B	Alternative III	Alternative I	Alternative II-A	Alternative II-B	Alternative III
1981	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.64	10.22	10.23	11.49
1982	8.9	9.3	9.7	13.4	9.57	9.78	9.59	10.91
1983	7.2	6.6	9.2	11.4	9.08	8.64	9.73	11.11
1984	5.5	5.8	8.5	11.0	7.64	7.90	8.80	11.43
1985	4.5	4.9	7.7	10.1	6.77	7.10	8.11	10.07
1986	3.6	5.5	6.9	9.2	6.15	6.96	7.31	9.31
1987	. . .	4.0	6.1	8.8	5.52	6.63	6.79	9.20
1988	4.9	3.5	5.3	8.3	5.08	5.72	6.17	9.98
1989	(2)	3.0	4.5	8.0	4.85	5.20	5.47	8.56
1990	4.0	3.0	4.0	7.5	4.63	5.10	5.39	8.20
1991	2.0	3.0	4.0	7.1	4.50	5.00	5.50	7.90
1992	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.7	4.50	5.00	5.50	7.60
1993	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.3	4.50	5.00	5.50	7.20
1994	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.9	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.80
1995	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.5	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.40
1996	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.1	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00
1997 and later	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00

[1] From the 1981 OASDI Trustees Report.

[2] By law, automatic benefit increases that would be less than 3 percent do not go into effect; instead, they are combined with the succeeding years increases until there is a combined increase of at least 3 percent. This facet of the law was modeled through 1990; thus, there are no benefit increases in 1987 and 1989, and the 1988 and 1990 increases each represent 2 years of benefit increases. Beginning in 1991, the 3-percent trigger was ignored.

Note: Alternative I is the most optimistic alternative in terms of its economic and demographic assumptions and its net effect on the status of the trust funds; Alternative III is the most pessimistic. Alternatives II-A and II-B are intermediate assumptions; they share the same demographic assumptions, but Alternative II-A assumes more robust economic performance.

[3] For more information on the average wage series, see Eli N. Donkar, **Average Wages for Indexing under the Social Security Act and the Automatic Determinations for 1979-81** (Actuarial Note No. 103), Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, May 1981.

[4] 1981 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Fund, 1981.

[5] For more information on the PIA computation procedures, see Steven F. McKay, **Computing a PIA after the 1977 Amendments** (Actuarial Note No. 100), Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, February 1980; and Steven F. McKay and Bruce D. Schobel, **Effects of the Various Social Security Benefit Computation Procedures** (Actuarial Study No. 86), Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, July 1981.

calculated by pre-1977 law methods. If a retiree in a constructed sample was born between 1917 and 1921, the transitional guarantee PIA was calculated. (The transitional guarantee PIA method is similar to the pre-1977 law PIA table method. Two differences serve to limit the amount of the transitional guarantee PIA: (1) earnings in and after the year of attainment of age 62 cannot be used in the calculation of the average monthly earnings figure, and (2) benefit increases are not applied to the December 1978 PIA table for years before the year of attainment of age 62.) In each case, the highest applicable PIA became the PIA at award.

Average Awards and Benefits

Once the PIA's were calculated for each record in each constructed sample, the weighted average PIA's were found for each of the following four groups: Male retired workers, female retired workers, male disabled workers, and female disabled workers. Because the categories were already arranged by sex, the weights attempted to adjust the average awards in future years for changing age distributions at the time of award. For retirees, the age cells considered went by a single year, from age 62 to age 69, with a final cell for ages 70 and over. For disabled workers the age cells went by 5-year age groups, from ages 25–29 to ages 60–64, with a beginning cell for those under age 25. Average awards were found for each age cell, and then average awards over all ages were found by applying the weights projected for the category of beneficiary and the appropriate year of award.

The indexes of awarded-benefit growth were established for each of the four groups of beneficiaries by comparing the average award computed for each constructed sample after 1980 to the corresponding average award for the 1980 constructed sample. Applying these indexes to the actual 1980 average award produced the projected average awards. Table 2 summarizes the results that were obtained under Alternative II-B assumptions from the 1981 OASDI Trustees Report.[6]

The next step was to calculate the average benefit being paid to all beneficiaries of the four beneficiary groups in each calendar year, given the average benefit of newly awarded beneficiaries. Again, weighted averages were calculated; in this case, the weights were projected distributions of beneficiaries in each future year by years elapsed since award. The weights for each year were applied to the average awards of previous years, brought forward by any intervening general benefit increases, increased slightly due to earnings after retirement and to differential mortality, and summed. Table

Table 2.—Past and projected average annual benefits [1] awarded to new retired-worker beneficiaries and disabled-worker beneficiaries, by sex

Calendar year	Retired workers		Disabled workers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1960	$1,104	$759	$1,128	$947
1965	1,249	918	1,264	1,034
1970	1,642	1,244	1,781	1,389
1975	2,876	2,078	3,167	2,292
1976	3,183	2,237	3,520	2,525
1977	3,496	2,414	3,844	2,748
1978	3,876	2,616	4,273	3,026
1979	4,435	2,929	4,794	3,376
1980	5,097	3,311	5,291	3,653
1981	5,595	3,629	5,678	3,917
1985	7,301	4,687	7,732	5,046
1990	9,562	5,919	10,707	6,867
1995	12,141	7,540	14,203	9,050
2000	15,776	9,735	18,770	11,750
2005	20,735	12,968	24,772	15,401
2010	27,153	17,309	32,571	20,163
2015	35,532	23,160	42,713	26,390
2020	46,431	30,398	55,902	34,515
2025	60,773	39,920	73,084	45,116
2030	79,471	52,183	95,523	58,968
2035	103,873	68,760	124,844	77,070
2040	135,761	89,867	163,164	100,729
2045	177,433	117,452	213,248	131,648
2050	231,895	153,503	278,704	172,060
2055	303,074	200,621	364,250	224,872

[1] Based on Alternative II-B assumptions of the 1981 OASDI Trustees Report.

Note: The average annual benefits exclude retroactive payments and payments attributable to dual entitlement to a secondary benefit. Awards made before a benefit increase occuring in the year of award are shown at the December rate (after the benefit increase).

Table 3.—Past and projected average annual benefits [1] paid to all retired-worker beneficiaries and disabled-worker beneficiaries, by sex

Calendar year	Retired workers		Disabled workers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1960	$973	$691	$1,111	$921
1965	1,107	802	1,223	1,022
1970	1,550	1,143	1,652	1,351
1975	2,622	1,935	2,817	2,154
1976	2,866	2,099	3,085	2,324
1977	3,109	2,259	3,353	2,502
1978	3,374	2,426	3,646	2,696
1979	3,741	2,658	4,045	2,970
1980	4,285	3,023	4,610	3,366
1981	4,880	3,403	5,207	3,783
1985	7,394	4,953	7,434	5,223
1990	10,112	6,539	9,994	6,705
1995	12,544	7,927	12,660	8,241
2000	15,666	9,750	16,533	10,505
2005	19,890	12,198	21,845	13,598
2010	25,608	15,542	28,672	17,606
2015	33,593	20,408	37,965	23,094
2020	44,147	27,108	49,852	30,210
2025	57,819	35,927	65,256	39,484
2030	75,526	47,304	85,335	51,600
2035	98,324	61,855	111,580	67,468
2040	127,887	80,670	145,873	88,210
2045	166,509	104,955	190,653	115,284
2050	217,486	136,960	249,132	150,623
2055	284,740	179,175	325,596	196,845

[1] Based on Alternative II-B assumptions of the 1981 OASDI Trustees Report.

Note: The average annual benefits exclude retroactive payments and payments attributable to dual entitlement to a secondary benefit.

[6] 1981 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Fund, op. cit.

3 summarizes the results obtained under the Alternative II-B assumptions.

The final step was to calculate the average benefit being paid to the remaining beneficiary groups. Benefits to auxiliary beneficiaries (wives, husbands, and children) of retired workers were assumed to increase at the same rate as for the category of retired worker on whose record the benefit would be payable. Benefits to survivors of male or female deceased workers (widows, widowers, children, and parents) were also assumed to increase at the same rate as for the corresponding category of retired worker. Benefits to some dually entitled beneficiaries (entitled to both retired-worker and wife/husband benefits, or retired-worker and widow/widower benefits), however, were adjusted to account for the complex interaction of projected changes in the distributions of benefits to men and women by size of PIA. Average benefits to auxiliary beneficiaries of disabled workers were related to the benefits of the corresponding disabled workers, but adjustments were made to account for the prospective effects (assuming a base year of 1980) of the 1980 Disability Amendments that changed the rules for computing the maximum family benefit in disability cases.

Comparison of Alternative Assumptions

Average benefits to be awarded and paid in future years are projected to vary significantly, depending on the assumptions. Tables 4 and 5 summarize the average awards and benefits paid, respectively, under all four sets of long-range assumptions in the 1981 Trustees Report. Besides the economic assumptions shown in table 1, the figures in tables 4 and 5 depend on varying assumptions regarding mortality, fertility, and disability incidence rates, and other factors. For more information on the assumptions, methodology, and results of the long-range cost estimates, see the 1981 Trustees Report.[7]

[7] Ibid.

Table 4.—Projected average benefits awarded to new retired-worker beneficiaries and disabled-worker beneficiaries, by sex and alternative set of assumptions [1]

Calendar year	Retired workers		Disabled workers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Alternative I			
1980	$5,097	$3,311	$5,291	$3,653
1990	8,521	5,236	9,858	6,309
2000	13,022	7,954	15,744	9,842
2020	31,640	20,550	38,790	23,898
2050	118,999	77,302	145,385	89,528
	Alternative II-A			
1980	$5,097	$3,311	$5,291	$3,653
1990	8,813	5,408	10,131	6,481
2000	14,257	8,717	17,127	10,702
2020	38,141	24,801	46,451	28,591
2050	165,547	108,629	200,894	123,603
	Alternative II-B			
1980	$5,097	$3,311	$5,291	$3,653
1990	9,562	5,919	10,707	6,867
2000	15,776	9,735	18,770	11,750
2020	46,431	30,398	55,902	34,515
2050	231,895	153,503	278,704	172,060
	Alternative III			
1980	$5,097	$3,311	$5,291	$3,653
1990	11,687	7,283	12,872	8,258
2000	21,596	13,403	25,471	15,960
2020	70,016	45,996	83,495	51,541
2050	403,218	267,706	480,016	296,137

[1] From the 1981 OASDI Trustees Report.

Note: The average annual benefits exclude retroactive payments and payments attributable to dual entitlement to a secondary benefit. Awards made before a benefit increase occurring in the year of award are shown at the December rate (after the benefit increase).

Table 5.—Projected average annual benefits paid to all retired-worker beneficiaries and disabled-worker beneficiaries, by sex and alternative set of assumptions [1]

Calendar year	Retired workers		Disabled workers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Alternative I			
1980	$4,285	$3,008	$4,610	$3,366
1990	7,814	5,030	7,974	7,283
2000	11,076	6,727	12,420	10,701
2020	26,474	15,868	31,160	25,575
2050	96,473	58,688	116,954	95,710
	Alternative II-A			
1980	$4,285	$3,008	$4,610	$3,366
1990	8,286	5,338	8,396	5,603
2000	12,502	7,630	13,769	8,679
2020	33,025	19,957	38,171	22,956
2050	140,268	86,478	165,558	99,285
	Alternative II-B			
1980	$4,285	$3,008	$4,610	$3,366
1990	10,112	6,539	9,994	6,705
2000	15,666	9,750	16,533	10,505
2020	44,147	27,108	49,852	30,210
2050	217,486	136,960	249,132	150,623
	Alternative III			
1980	$4,285	$3,008	$4,610	$3,366
1990	11,820	7,667	11,513	7,736
2000	20,922	13,176	21,537	13,739
2020	65,048	40,390	71,951	43,793
2050	373,870	239,257	415,691	252,357

[1] From the 1981 OASDI Trustees Report.

Note: The average annual benefits exclude retroactive payments and payments attributable to dual entitlement to a secondary benefit.

Social Security Abroad

Consumer Price Indexes for the Elderly: British Experience*

Legislation enacted in 1972 introduced an automatic benefit increase provision into the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program of the United States.[1] Present law calls for the adjustment of benefits for those already on the rolls to keep pace with inflation whenever the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rises by 3 percent or more from the first quarter of one year to the first quarter of the next year.

For some time, the question of whether the CPI is the appropriate measure for computing cost-of-living adjustments to benefits has stirred lively debate in the United States. On one hand, it is argued that the present CPI—developed to track movements in the economy as a whole—understates the rise in the cost of living for the elderly because of the differences in consumption habits of the elderly and the younger population. The former allocate a greater proportion of their budget to food, medical care, and utilities than do the latter. The rapid rise in prices of these types of goods and services presumably has led to an erosion of the elderly's benefit-purchasing power in the 1970's.

On the other hand, the CPI is believed to overstate the effects of inflation on the elderly because of its sensitivity to home purchase costs and to mortgage interest rates. Since the elderly do not purchase homes as often as the average consumer, some believe that benefit increases might have been higher than actually required to keep up with the true cost of living for Social Security beneficiaries.

The National Commission on Social Security, in its final report (1981), recommended continuing research to determine how a special index to measure price changes for the elderly might be constructed and subsequently used in indexing all Social Security benefits.[2] The creation of a special index would address the above questions by taking into account the particular expenditure patterns of older individuals.

In light of the National Commission's recommendations, this note assesses the experience of one European country in operating special consumer price indexes for the elderly in addition to the general consumer price index.[3] The United Kingdom produces two special indexes to monitor the impact of inflation on the purchasing power of one- and two-person elderly pensioner households. The indexes are, however, not used to adjust social security benefits for inflation.

In the United Kingdom, information collected through a continuing consumer spending survey helps ensure that all three indexes reflect recent expenditure patterns of the various groups. Health care expenditures are not considered in any of the British indexes since the national health insurance program provides health services with little out-of-pocket expense. Unlike the general index, the special pensioner indexes do not track price rises in housing because of problems in estimating housing costs for the elderly, many of whom receive housing subsidies.

This study shows roughly parallel movement in 1970–80 between the general index, excluding housing, and the special pensioner indexes, with the pensioner indexes advancing though at a slightly faster pace. During this decade, the one- and two-person pensioner indexes increased at average annual rates of 14.2 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively, compared with 13.7 percent for the general index.[4] The chief reason for this trend is that the sharpest price rises have occurred in the index categories of food and utilities, areas in which pensioners in the United Kingdom spend proportionately more of their consumption budget than does the general population.

General Price Index

The United Kingdom has collected retail price data on a continuous basis since 1914, when the official "Cost of Living Index" was introduced. Its objective was to measure movements in the cost of maintaining the pre-1914 living standard of a worker with a family.

The present general consumer price index—known officially as the General Index of Retail Prices and started after World War II—relates to the expenditure practices of most households.[5] This index tracks the

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[1] For a detailed discussion of automatic adjustment features of various types of benefits in both public and private plans, see Robert J. Myers, **Indexation of Pension and Other Benefits**, Richard D. Irwin, Inc., Homewood, Ill., 1978; and, more recently, Congressional Research Service, **Indexation of Federal Programs**, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., May 1981.

[2] Legislation in 1977 created the 9-member bipartisan National Commission on Social Security for the purpose of conducting a comprehensive study of the Social Security program, including Medicare. For the final report of the National Commission, see **Social Security in America's Future**, Office of Public Information, Social Security Administration, March 1981.

[3] Although the Federal Republic of Germany also produces a special consumer price index for retired persons, data constraints do not presently permit an evaluation of that country's experience with such an index.

[4] In this note, average annual rates of change for a period of years are expressed as the arithmetic mean of the annual rates of exchange.

[5] See "The unstatistical reader's guide to the Retail Prices Index," **Department of Employment Gazette**, Department of Employment, United Kingdom, vol. 83, No. 10, October 1975, pages 971–978, for a complete discussion of the construction of this index.

monthly movements in the general level of retail prices. Because the index is so broadly based, it has come to serve as a general measure of domestic price inflation.

General Index Households

The index is aimed at reflecting the average spending pattern of the great majority of British households, including those of virtually all wage earners and most salary earners. Consequently, the consumption patterns of those at the upper and lower ends of the income scale are excluded—pensioners of at least retirement age (65 for men; and 60, for women) with limited means and households with before-tax income above a specified limit. The former represents about 12 percent of British households; the latter, 3–4 percent. These consumers are excluded because their spending behavior differs significantly from that of most British households.

Price Indicators and Index Weights

Items priced in the market basket are most regular goods and services people in the United Kingdom buy, such as food, clothes, housing, utilities, household goods, transportation, and services. (Medical care expenditures do not figure in this shopping basket.)[6] Also omitted are various forms of savings, insurance premiums, and income taxes.

The price of each item included is "weighted" so that the monthly movement in the index reflects the correct relative importance of each article in the market basket. The use of weights, based on recent findings from a continuing consumer survey of the index households, is a key feature of the price index.[7] Most weights assigned are based on consumer survey expenditure data recorded continuously over a 1-year period, ending in June before the year in question. By picking up this recent information, the index is better able to account for continuous changes in consumer buying habits, usually by reducing purchases of items for which prices increase rapidly, and replacing the items, if possible, with less costly choices.

[6] For an outline of the health insurance and other social security programs in the United Kingdom, see **Social Security Programs Throughout the World, 1979** (Research Report No. 54), Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, 1980.

[7] In 1953–54, a large-scale Household Expenditure Enquiry was conducted to find out how people actually spend their money. This was followed by the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) carried out continuously since 1957, though on a somewhat smaller scale, to monitor the spending patterns of a sample of households. (Presently cooperating are approximately 7,000 households geographically distributed throughout the United Kingdom.) For a description of the FES, see "Family Expenditure: A plain man's guide to the Family Expenditure Survey," **Department of Employment Gazette**, Department of Employment, United Kingdom, vol. 86, No. 2, February 1978, pages 137–147.

Pensioner Price Indexes

The need to monitor personal spending patterns and effects of inflation on older pensioners led to the construction of two special consumer retail price indexes in 1968.[8] The first index was to cover "one-person" pensioner households, the second, "two-person" pensioner households.

The intent was not to tie adjustments in pension levels to movements in the special indexes but to obtain knowledge about the impact of inflation on older pensioners' purchasing power comparable to that obtained for population groups considered in the general index. The patterns reflected in the pensioner and general price indexes are of considerable importance to the national government in policy formulation—for example, on changes in benefit programs or in tax structure. Other primary users of this information include local governments, market research firms, employers, trade unions, and researchers.

Pensioner Index Houeholds

In these indexes, pensioner households are defined as household units in which at least 75 percent of total income comes from national old-age and similar pensions or allowances, including benefits paid in addition to, or in place of, such pensions. Benefits counted as income for this purpose, other than old-age pensions, are general disability and war-related disability pensions and their supplements, as well as unemployment, cash sickness, and work-injury benefits.

By definition, therefore, most households in which a retired person receives a sizable private pension or earns a considerable amount of money are not covered by these indexes. The consumption patterns of pensioners who are members of households otherwise covered by the general index and whose standard of living depends on the income of the household and not on the pension level *per se* are reflected in the weights of the general index.

Besides meeting the income requirements described above, the head of the household, if a man, must be aged 65 or over, or if a woman, at least aged 60. These age limits correspond to the statutory retirement ages under the British old-age pension program. In this way, persons who have stopped working primarily because of age and whose chief income source is from the government can be identified.

[8] The construction of these indexes followed a recommendation of the Retail Prices Advisory Committee—a group of representatives from trade unions, consumer and trade groups, academicians, and statisticians from the Department of Employment and other governmental departments. See **A Report of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee, United Kingdom**, Cmnd. 3677, HMSO, 1968.

Price Indicators and Index Weights

As indicated, older pensioners with limited means fall outside the scope of index households of the general index on the grounds that their consumption habits vary considerably from that of the general population. The drop in income and the change in life styles brought about by retirement leads to differences in spending practices.

To cope with the lower income, pensioners may adjust their expenditures downward and possibly do without certain less-essential purchases or substitute lower-priced items. This situation is especially acute for the pensioner in the United Kingdom, due to the modest earnings replacement rates of old-age benefits.[9] A greater proportion of their consumption budgets, therefore, tend to be allocated to basics such as food and utilities. Though increased consumption of medical care is associated with old-age, pensioners in the United Kingdom do not generally pay for such services, as pointed out. The change of living associated with retirement also leads to spending modifications; for example, transportation costs would likely be reduced since work commuting is no longer required. Furthermore, child-rearing expenditures may have diminished considerably or be nonexistent for older pensioners whose children have become independent.

Consequently, the pensioner's market baskets of goods and services are made up of articles on which they spend their money. The pensioner indexes, unlike the general index, do not cover housing, as pointed out earlier. (Many pensioners receive a means-tested allowance, live in low-cost municipal housing, or may have paid off their mortgages.) Interestingly, the pensioners' indexes give consideration to collecting prices for smaller sizes of canned or packaged foods and also for prepared meals.[10]

Each article included in the pensioners' indexes is weighted to reflect its relative importance. The major reason for differences in weights between the two types of pensioner households is that differences in the expenditure patterns become more pronounced where there is only one household member.

The weights are revised each January based on the consumption pattern of pensioner households that participated in the consumer spending survey in the 3 years ending in June prior to the January date of revision. The market basket is revalued at the prices obtained at the revision date. This method of revision differs from that of the general index, in which weights are revised on the basis of spending behavior of cooperating households during a single year ending the June before the revision date.

Table 1 compares the 1981 weighting patterns assigned to basic categories of goods and services, excluding housing, purchased by one- and two-person pensioner households and by general index households. (Though housing is included as a price indicator for the general index, the United Kingdom constructs an index without this expenditure to permit comparisons between the three indexes.) The weights in the table reflect the purchasing patterns in the 3-year or 1-year periods ending June 1980 for pensioners and for general households, respectively, revalued at January 1981 prices.

The data in table 1 show the higher relative importance to retired persons than to general households of expenditures on food consumed at home and on utilities. When combined, these expenditures represented 55–60 percent of the pensioners' consumption budgets, but only about 30 percent of the general population's. Expenditures on items more responsive to declines in income or changes in life styles—such as restaurant meals, household furnishings, clothing, and transportation—comprised a smaller proportion of total expenditures for pensioners than for the general population. For all three household types, the proportions spent on tobacco, miscellaneous goods, and services were similar.

Trends in Index Movements

During the past decade, movements in the general index and the special pensioner indexes have differed rela-

Table 1.—Index weights, by type of household, 1981

Item	General price	One-person pensioner	Two-person pensioner
All items, excluding housing	1,000	1,000	1,000
Food			
At home	239	389	389
Away from home	49	19	13
Alcohol	92	25	41
Tobacco	42	30	48
Utilities	71	207	161
Household goods	75	42	47
Clothing	94	71	72
Transportation	175	28	70
Miscellaneous goods	86	88	84
Services	77	101	75

Source: "Pensioner households RPI weights' revision," **Employment Gazette**, Department of Employment, United Kingdom, vol. 89, No. 4, April 1981, pages 182–183.

[9] A study of the earnings-replacement rate of old-age benefits in 12 industrialized countries found that the United Kingdom had the lowest replacement rate. In 1975, the social security old-age pension for a single man with average earnings in manufacturing amounted to 26 percent (39 percent for a married, aged couple) of earnings in the year before retirement. See Leif Haanes-Olsen, "Earnings-Replacement Rate for Old-Age Benefits, 1965–75, Selected Countries," **Social Security Bulletin**, January 1978, pages 3–14.

[10] For other distinctions between the various market baskets, see "Retail prices indices for one-person and two-person pensioner households," **Employment and Productivity Gazette**, Department of Employment, United Kingdom, vol. 77, No. 6, June 1969, pages 542–547.

tively little. This trend is especially interesting because the period covered was marked by rapid price rises, and the composition of items selected and their corresponding weights varied from one index to another.

As indicated, pensioners spend a much larger proportion of their budget on food and utilities than do the general index households, and they spend proportionately less on other categories. Consequently, food and utility price rises would have a much greater effect on pensioner households than on general households. For 1970–80, price rises in these two categories were substantial. The combination of heavy weights for food and utilities and their above-average price increases tended to pull the pensioner indexes up to the level of, and eventually to surpass, the general index.

Table 2 compares movements in the general index and the pensioner indexes. On the average, over the 10-year period ending with 1980, the two-person pensioner index increased at an annual rate of 14.1 percent, and the one-person pensioner index by 14.2 percent, compared with 13.7 percent for the general index.

In the long run, if allowances could have been made in the pensioners' indexes for housing, however, British planners believe the gap between the pensioner indexes and the general index would have been narrowed still further. The effect of housing allowances and subsidies that help cushion against the rise in housing costs is proportionately greater for pensioner households.

If movements from one year to the next are considered, however, the differences between the three indexes were frequently greater and not always in the same direction. For example, from 1973 to 1974 the pensioners' indexes rose 16.1 percent contrasted with a 16.7-percent rise in the general index. Over the following year, however, this particular pattern switched, with the general index registering a 25.0-percent increase and the one- and two-person pensioner indexes showing 25.8-percent and 25.3-percent gains, respectively.

Over the years 1970–80, the trend was generally for the pensioners' indexes to move at a slightly more rapid pace overall than the general index. The growth differential was reversed in the last 3 years of this time series, however, as annual percentage increases in the general index from 1977 through 1980 surpassed those in the pensioners' indexes. The average annual rate of increase for these years was 12.4 percent in the general index, but only 12.1 percent in the one-person and 12.0 percent in the two-person pensioner series.

The major reason for the recent trend reversal has been attributed to the slower rise in food prices as compared with prices in general (excluding housing). During the past few years, the slower acceleration in food prices tended to offset the rapid increase in utility prices. Because food and utility prices carry more weight in the pensioners' indexes, this offset has had the effect of slowing down those indexes relative to the general index.

Table 2.—Comparison of pensioners' indexes with the general price index (excluding housing), annual averages, 1970–80

[January 15, 1974 = 100]

Year	General price		One-person pensioner		Two-person pensioner	
	Index	Annual percentage change	Index	Annual percentage change	Index	Annual percentage change
1970	73.5	....	71.1	....	71.1	....
1971	80.5	9.5	78.3	10.1	78.1	9.8
1972	85.8	6.6	84.3	7.7	83.9	7.4
1973	93.3	8.7	92.4	9.6	92.5	10.3
1974	108.9	16.7	107.3	16.1	107.4	16.1
1975	136.1	25.0	135.0	25.8	134.6	25.3
1976	159.1	16.9	160.8	19.1	159.9	18.8
1977	184.9	16.2	187.8	16.8	186.7	16.8
1978	200.4	8.4	203.1	8.1	201.6	8.0
1979	225.5	12.5	226.8	11.7	225.6	11.9
1980	262.5	16.4	264.2	16.5	261.9	16.1
Average annual rate	....	13.7	....	14.2	....	14.1
Average annual rate, 1977–80	....	12.4	....	12.1	....	12.0

Sources: For 1970–74, **Employment Gazette**, Department of Employment, United Kingdom, vol. 83, No. 4, April 1975, page 382; for 1974–80 data, **Employment Gazette**, Department of Employment, United Kingdom, vol. 89, No. 3, March 1981, page S60.

Value of Maintaining Pensioner Indexes

From the viewpoint of social security, the value or effectiveness of producing a separate retail price index for pensioners of limited income has been discussed in the United Kingdom. In some respects, these discussions are similar to those posed in the United States concerning the construction of a consumer price index around the purchasing patterns of the elderly.[11]

As indicated, the purpose of special pensioners' indexes was to monitor the impact of inflation on the purchasing power of elderly pensioner households with limited income. The indexes have been useful in this regard. Nevertheless, some persons in the United Kingdom argue that the pensioners' indexes have had no practical value since it is the general index—rather than either of the pensioners' indexes—that is used for social security benefit adjustments. At present, the old-age pension as well as other social security benefits are subject to an annual review to safeguard their value in rela-

[11] For recent writings on this issue as it relates to the U.S. Social Security program, see **Social Security in America's Future**, op. cit.; and **Indexation of Federal Programs**, op. cit.

[12] A more detailed discussion of the British benefit adjustment process falls outside of the scope of this note. For further discussion of the procedure as well as the legislative changes that have occurred since the review process was initiated in 1971, see A. I. Ogus and E. M. Barendt, **The Law of Social Security**, Butterworths, London, 1978; and A. I. Ogus and E. M. Barendt, **The Law of Social Security: First Supplement**, Butterworths, London, 1979.

tion to the general level of prices.[12] At the time of this review—usually in April—the government determines the amount of increase necessary to keep benefits in line with the cost of living. The increase would then be applied in November of that same year. This approach differs from that of the U.S. Social Security programs in which OASDI benefits in force are adjusted automatically on the basis of the CPI.

If the pensioner indexes were to be used to adjust old-age benefits, the question is whether these indexes, based on the consumption habits of elderly pensioners with limited means, would be appropriate for adjusting the levels of other social security benefits for price increases. Many persons receiving long-term social security benefits are younger persons who may either be disabled and getting disability pensions, or they are widows, widowers, or orphans drawing survivors' benefits. Information about their particular consumption patterns is very limited. The use of one type of indexing for old-age pensioners and a second type for other long-term beneficiaries is thought to be difficult and cumbersome, both administratively and technically.

Another problem with the pensioner indexes in the United Kingdom is that they do not adequately reflect the effect of inflation on the purchasing power of many old-age pensioners. By definition, the special price indexes for elderly pensioners include only those households that derive 75 percent of their income from social security benefits. Because private pensions are rather widespread,[13] and because beneficiaries might have other income sources, an estimated 50 percent of old-age social security pensioners are outside the definition. Another distortion comes from the exclusion of housing costs for the elderly pensioner from the special indexes, as explained earlier. Finally, and probably the most significant argument against basing benefits on the pensioners' index is that—as the British experience has shown—the use of the pensioners' indexes over the long run would result in relatively little difference to benefit rates. These three indexes (the general index, and the one- and two-person pensioners' indexes) behave quite similarly. Theoretically, they could be quite different, but experts do not anticipate that this will happen.

[13] For a discussion of private pensions in the United Kingdom, see Max Horlick and Alfred M. Skolnik, **Mandating Private Pensions: A Study of European Experience** (Research Report No. 51), Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, 1979.

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Table M–1.—Public income-maintenance programs: Cash benefit payments, 1940–81

[In millions; includes payments outside the United States and benefits to spouses and children where applicable]

Period	Total [1,2]	Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits							Unemployment benefits		Temporary disability benefits		Workers' compensation benefits [14]	Public assistance payments [2,15]	Supplemental security income payments [16]
		Monthly					Lump-sum [9]								
		OASDHI [3]	Railroad retirement [4]	Public employee retirement [5]: Federal civil service [6]	Public employee retirement [5]: Other [7]	Veterans' pension and compensation [8]	OASDHI	Other [10]	State laws [11]	Railroad [12]	State laws [12]	Railroad [13]			
1940	$2,560.2	$23.5	$115.6	$62.0	$183.1	$423.5	$11.8	$24.9	$518.7	$16.0	.....	.....	$161.0	$1,020.1	.....
1945	3,595.4	247.8	138.9	83.9	253.7	952.1	26.1	39.2	572.5	2.4	$4.7	.....	283.0	990.7	.....
1950	8,493.7	928.4	298.1	184.2	600.4	2,223.8	32.7	54.0	1,407.8	59.8	89.3	$28.1	415.0	2,372.2	.....
1955	14,692.4	4,855.3	560.8	370.4	1,043.0	2,745.9	112.9	82.8	1,466.9	93.3	192.7	51.9	591.0	2,525.6	.....
1960	25,886.8	11,080.5	942.4	804.5	1,793.3	3,436.9	164.3	135.2	2,867.1	157.7	311.3	56.9	860.0	3,276.7	.....
1965	36,597.4	18,093.7	1,133.2	1,366.0	3,229.8	4,196.0	216.9	203.6	2,283.4	60.5	425.9	40.8	1,214.0	4,025.9	.....
1970	64,473.8	31,569.8	1,756.2	2,796.6	6,369.4	5,480.1	293.6	288.6	4,183.7	38.7	664.6	56.2	1,981.0	8,864.4	.....
1971	76,501.5	36,865.1	2,002.6	3,306.0	7,441.3	5,934.5	305.6	298.5	6,143.7	75.7	680.0	44.7	2,433.0	10,814.4	.....
1972	83,860.0	41,275.2	2,175.1	3,927.2	8,635.9	6,340.1	319.8	325.9	6,043.2	51.5	707.8	35.7	2,811.0	11,066.7	.....
1973	96,038.4	51,130.5	2,565.1	4,788.2	9,920.4	6,446.7	328.8	346.9	4,534.7	30.6	775.3	27.9	3,623.0	11,397.2	.....
1974	112,645.0	58,194.1	2,807.7	6,060.2	11,733.1	7,077.0	327.3	411.7	6,928.7	22.2	842.3	30.2	4,021.0	8,813.8	$5,245.7
1975	139,743.6	66,585.7	3,282.7	7,511.2	13,834.7	7,668.2	337.0	420.8	18,188.1	89.5	890.4	47.6	4,568.0	10,434.4	5,878.2
1976	152,715.7	75,332.1	3,570.1	8,563.2	15,679.9	8,409.2	332.5	441.5	16,537.2	134.7	916.7	84.4	5,217.0	11,431.1	6,065.8
1977	163,565.7	84,263.8	3,823.8	9,605.1	17,531.9	9,078.7	312.0	441.6	13,337.8	99.8	939.9	74.2	5,943.0	11,915.1	6,306.0
1978	174,102.6	92,530.7	4,021.4	10,898.6	19,638.9	9,595.6	344.5	485.5	9,890.8	124.5	1,027.5	68.5	6,775.0	12,024.0	6,551.7
1979	194,394.4	103,973.7	4,377.5	12,498.4	22,549.4	10,570.7	298.6	531.9	10,212.0	82.5	1,100.0	60.9	8,530.0	12,402.3	7,206.5
1980	(17)	120,261.7	4,866.6	15.042.5	(17)	11,358.4	250.2	(17)	18,756.5	179.4	(17)	101.0	(17)	14,051.2	7,857.5
1980															
May	.....	9,315.2	378.9	1,252.0	.....	912.3	20.6	17.4	1,227.1	10.4	.....	7.6	85.1	1,118.0	614.7
June	.....	9,340.3	416.0	1,249.6	.....	919.8	22.8	18.7	1,230.0	11.0	.....	7.0	84.9	1,122.7	610.2
July	.....	10,599.5	423.9	1,253.8	.....	924.4	16.5	17.6	1,442.2	13.7	.....	8.0	84.4	1,158.3	697.5
Aug	.....	10,718.5	429.3	1,255.7	.....	944.1	24.5	16.4	1,283.0	18.1	.....	8.8	84.3	1,206.9	695.6
Sept	.....	10,701.8	416.8	1,254.5	.....	924.5	19.0	12.8	1,179.4	18.8	.....	9.6	83.9	1,290.7	695.0
Oct	.....	10,807.6	425.7	1,370.2	.....	1,050.4	20.5	26.2	1,163.2	17.5	.....	9.5	83.5	1,235.3	702.2
Nov	.....	10,765.0	428.2	1,379.9	.....	1,013.8	19.9	12.7	1,087.4	14.6	.....	7.9	91.6	1,223.3	696.1
Dec	.....	10,861.8	426.6	1,375.4	.....	1,004.2	17.7	22.5	1,284.2	17.7	.....	8.2	91.0	1,246.6	694.9
1981															
Jan	.....	10,985.5	426.9	1,393.0	.....	999.6	24.4	20.4	1,458.6	24.7	.....	8.2	90.9	(17)	685.5
Feb	.....	11,085.7	428.3	1,386.3	.....	1,008.1	22.4	17.2	1,350.6	22.3	.....	7.3	90.8	(17)	680.5
Mar	.....	11,258.7	424.8	1,411.7	.....	1,025.1	24.4	22.4	1,433.8	24.7	.....	8.9	90.5	(17)	681.5
Apr	.....	11,097.7	426.1	(17)	.....	1,017.4	19.3	(17)	1,263.6	18.9	.....	7.5	90.2	(17)	691.5
May	.....	11,109 3	427.7	(17)	.....	1,012.7	19.8	(17)	1,037.3	15.6	.....	6.5	90.5	(17)	681.2

[1] Emergency relief funds of $1,630.3 million in 1940 total, not included elsewhere. Includes training allowances to unemployed workers under Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act for 1961–75, not shown separately.

[2] Beginning December 1980, includes public assistance payment revisions for 1940–79.

[3] Retirement and survivor benefits beginning 1940; disability benefits beginning 1957. Beginning Oct. 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Includes annuities to widows under joint-and-survivor election before 1947. Beginning Feb. 1967, includes supplemental annuities for career railroad employees.

[5] Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

[6] Includes survivor annuities under joint-and-survivor elections before 1948.

[7] Represents Federal contributory systems other than civil service, Federal noncontributory systems for civilian employees and career military personnel, and systems for State and local government employees. Monthly data not available.

[8] Payments to veterans and survivors of deceased veterans, including special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956) and through June 1973, subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

[9] Death payments.

[10] Includes annual and monthly data for railroad retirement, veterans' programs, and Federal civil service retirement. For "other" public employee systems, annual data only.

[11] Annual and monthly totals include regular State unemployment insurance program and payments made by States as agents of the Federal Government under the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-Servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958. Annual data only for payments under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Disaster Relief Act of 1970, and the temporary and permanent extended unemployment insurance programs. Beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

[12] Benefits in Rhode Island (from 1943), in California (from 1947), in New Jersey (from 1949), in New York (from 1950), in Puerto Rico (from 1970), including payments under private plans where applicable. Monthly data not available.

[13] Benefits began 1947.

[14] Under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data refer only to Federal "black lung" benefits administered by Social Security Administration (starting 1970).

[15] Includes aid to families with dependent children and general assistance. Through 1973 includes old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Includes payments to intermediate-care facilities (July 1968–December 1971), and payments for emergency assistance, beginning July 1969. Includes money payments under medical assistance for the aged (1960–69). Excludes medical vendor payments. Starting 1974, includes money payments to the aged, blind, and disabled in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under federally aided public assistance programs.

[16] Supersedes the public assistance programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning 1974; beginning 1978, in the Northern Mariana Islands. Annual, but not monthly, totals include payments under State-administered supplementary programs.

[17] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies on a checks-issued basis (including retroactive payments) where available. Data for public assistance and State unemployment insurance programs adjusted monthly, other data adjusted annually.

Table M-2.—Public income-maintenance programs: Hospital and medical care payments, 1940–81

[In millions]

Period	Total	OASDHI (health insurance) [1]			Other programs			
		Total	Hospital insurance [2]	Medical insurance	Veterans	Temporary disability [3]	Workers' compensation [4]	Public assistance [5]
1940	$165	.....	.....	.....	$70	.....	$95	.....
1945	222	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	125	.....
1950	832	.....	.....	.....	573	$7	200	$52
1955	1,265	.....	.....	.....	688	20	325	232
1960	1,846	.....	.....	.....	848	41	435	522
1961	2,093	.....	.....	.....	899	46	460	688
1962	2,406	.....	.....	.....	940	46	495	925
1963	2,611	.....	.....	.....	971	50	525	1,065
1964	2,890	.....	.....	.....	1,019	51	565	1,255
1965	3,204	.....	.....	.....	1,072	52	600	1,480
1966	4,898	$1,019	$891	$128	1,137	54	680	2,008
1967	9,554	4,549	3,353	1,197	1,328	53	750	2,873
1968	12,107	5,697	4,179	1,518	1,429	55	830	4,096
1969	13,837	6,603	4,739	1,865	1,573	59	920	4,681
1970	15,614	7,099	5,124	1,975	1,793	66	1,050	5,606
1971	18,109	7,868	5,751	2,117	2,087	71	1,130	6,953
1972	21,173	8,644	6,319	2,325	2,409	65	1,250	8,805
1973	23,732	9,584	7,057	2,526	2,681	69	1,480	9,919
1974	29,108	12,419	9,101	3,318	3,076	71	1,760	11,782
1975	35,803	15,591	11,318	4,273	3,551	74	2,030	14,555
1976	41,267	18,423	13,343	5,080	4,422	71	2,380	15,941
1977	47,179	21,826	15,743	6,038	4,465	74	2,680	18,179
1978	53,332	24,940	17,688	7,252	5,257	80	2,960	20,095
1979	[6]	29,297	20,590	8,708	5,399	65	3,530	[6]
1980	.....	33,708	23,073	10,635	6,122	.....	.....	[6]
1980								
May	.....	3,010	2,164	846	498	.....	.....	[6]
June	.....	2,891	2,050	841	492	.....	.....	[6]
July	.....	2,986	2,068	918	527	.....	.....	[6]
August	.....	2,925	1,997	928	479	.....	.....	[6]
September	.....	3,077	2,114	963	513	.....	.....	[6]
October	.....	3,230	2,238	992	548	.....	.....	[6]
November	.....	2,950	2,039	991	489	.....	.....	[6]
December	.....	3,346	2,357	989	542	.....	.....	[6]
1981								
January	.....	3,278	2,308	970	594	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	3,243	2,247	996	[6]	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	3,243	2,529	1,049	[6]	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	3,536	2,511	1,025	[6]	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	3,362	2,391	971	[6]	.....	.....	.....

[1] Benefit expenditures from the Federal hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance trust funds as reported by the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Excludes payments by Railroad Retirement Board for beneficiaries in Canadian hospitals.

[3] Benefits in California and New York (from 1950), including payments under private plans. Monthly data not available.

[4] Benefits under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data not available.

[5] Federal matching for medical vendor payments under public assistance began October 1950.

[6] Data not available.

Source: U.S. Treasury and unpublished data from administrative agencies.

Table M–3.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Beneficiaries of cash payments, 1940–81

[In thousands. For explanatory footnotes on programs, see table M–1]

At end of selected month	Retirement and disability					Survivor					Unemployment		
	OASDHI [1]		Railroad [1]	Federal civil service	Veterans	OASDHI	Railroad	Federal civil service	Veterans [3]	Railroad temporary disability [4]	State laws [5]	Railroad [4]	Federal "black lung" [6]
	Retirement [2]	Disability											
December:													
1940	148	.....	146	65	610	74	3	.....	323	.....	667	74	.....
1945	691	.....	173	92	1,534	397	4	(7)	698	.....	1,743	13	.....
1950	2,326	.....	256	161	2,366	1,152	142	25	1,010	32	838	35	.....
1955	5,788	.....	427	234	2,707	2,172	206	74	1,156	36	912	48	.....
1960	10,599	687	553	379	3,064	3,558	256	154	1,393	34	2,165	102	.....
1961	11,655	1,027	567	408	3,137	3,812	262	167	1,547	31	1,993	75	.....
1962	12,675	1,275	585	438	3,177	4,103	270	182	1,653	30	1,585	59	.....
1963	13,262	1,452	594	465	3,195	4,321	278	197	1,750	31	1,609	49	.....
1964	13,697	1,563	600	494	3,024	4,539	286	214	1,848	29	1,351	41	.....
1965	14,175	1,739	620	522	3,216	4,953	291	227	1,924	25	1,035	30	.....
1966	15,437	1,970	630	564	3,194	5,360	299	240	1,995	23	936	18	.....
1967	15,907	2,141	641	588	3,175	5,659	309	258	2,077	21	989	39	.....
1968	16,264	2,335	647	613	3,171	5,963	318	274	2,151	25	941	19	.....
1969	16,595	2,488	651	636	3,179	6,229	321	288	2,208	23	1,084	16	.....
1970	17,096	2,665	653	697	3,210	6,468	326	308	2,301	22	2,045	21	.....
1971	17,660	2,930	660	747	3,251	6,700	330	324	2,365	20	1,784	38	.....
1972	18,176	3,250	661	829	3,288	6,919	334	343	2,393	16	1,458	17	299
1973	19,151	3,561	660	924	3,267	7,160	335	358	2,360	14	1,462	8	461
1974	19,688	3,912	667	981	3,250	7,254	336	376	2,282	15	2,716	14	487
1975	20,364	4,352	694	1,029	3,244	7,368	337	391	2,259	19	2,845	37	482
1976	20,934	4,624	693	1,077	3,261	7,466	337	402	2,225	18	1,515	24	470
1977	21,634	4,854	695	1,129	3,289	7,594	338	418	2,191	17	2,114	22	457
1978	22,140	4,869	691	1,173	3,286	7,578	335	431	2,119	15	1,921	14	440
1979	22,730	4,777	689	1,230	3,235	7,618	333	430	1,925	13	(8)	18	419
1980	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,937	38	400
1980													
May	22,853	4,772	684	1,265	3,198	7,670	331	437	.....	15	2,866	24	412
June	22,892	4,734	684	1,268	3,194	7,594	331	439	1,823	14	3,003	26	410
July	22,932	4,691	686	1,270	3,195	7,522	330	442	.....	15	3,229	30	409
August	23,036	4,698	685	1,272	3,195	7,565	330	444	.....	17	3,124	39	406
September	23,133	4,700	685	1,274	3,195	7,595	330	445	1,777	19	2,736	41	404
October	23,223	4,704	685	1,278	3,193	7,627	330	447	.....	18	2,571	38	401
November	23,283	4,691	685	1,290	3,192	7,633	330	449	.....	16	2,462	33	401
December	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1981													
January	23,436	4,683	684	1,298	3,173	7,630	329	452	.....	16	3,328	53	397
February	23,437	4,691	684	1,302	3,165	7,663	329	(8)	.....	16	3,313	52	395
March	23,465	4,693	682	(8)	3,162	7,688	328	(8)	1,731	17	3,158	52	(8)
April	23,496	4,688	681	(8)	3,161	7,697	328	(8)	.....	15	2,777	44	(8)
May	23,521	4,675	679	(8)	3,160	7,703	328	(8)	.....	13	2,400	16	(8)

[1] Includes dependents.

[2] Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over and not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Monthly number at end of quarter.

[4] Average number during 14-day registration period.

[5] Average weekly number. Includes regular State unemployment insurance, the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, and the ex-servicemen's compensation program.

[6] Includes dependents and survivors.

[7] Less than 500.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table M–4.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Contributions and taxes collected, 1940–81

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor				Hospital insurance under OASDHI [1 2 5]	Unemployment		
	Old-age and survivors insurance [1 2]	Disability insurance [1 2]	Federal civil service [3]	Railroad retirement [2 4]		State unemployment insurance [6]	Federal unemployment taxes [7]	Railroad unemployment insurance [8]
Fiscal year:								
1940	$604,694	.....	$131,880	$120,967	.....	$853,955	$107,523	$49,167
1945	1,309,919	.....	486,719	285,038	.....	1,251,958	184,544	131,993
1950	2,106,388	.....	662,262	550,172	.....	1,094,406	226,306	18,855
1955	5,087,154	.....	469,856	600,186	.....	1,146,188	279,986	23,720
1960	9,842,685	$987,079	1,509,695	606,865	.....	2,166,956	341,108	161,912
1961	11,292,676	1,022,002	1,745,833	570,713	.....	2,398,100	345,356	161,308
1962	11,454,643	1,020,866	1,759,409	564,218	.....	2,728,617	452,638	155,259
1963	13,327,762	1,076,621	1,884,796	571,534	.....	3,008,934	945,367	157,682
1964	15,302,726	1,143,161	2,036,419	593,477	.....	3,042,408	846,567	156,057
1965	15,857,212	1,175,244	2,182,203	635,545	.....	3,051,539	614,891	152,300
1966	17,865,947	1,556,652	2,277,013	683,458	$908,797	3,067,204	561,014	148,411
1967	22,567,002	2,249,397	2,469,071	776,493	2,704,884	2,916,933	596,773	145,665
1968	22,662,430	2,699,368	2,808,230	814,327	3,557,662	2,605,057	600,980	139,596
1969	25,952,737	3,532,434	3,000,763	884,748	4,477,012	2,560,913	633,178	134,400
1970	29,954,673	4,141,358	3,735,518	918,832	4,846,096	2,563,745	769,639	130,898
1971	31,915,231	4,569,470	4,614,013	980,394	4,961,234	2,582,192	964,435	127,328
1972	35,710,725	4,852,996	5,292,976	1,008,383	5,289,673	3,226,286	1,010,869	119,516
1973	41,318,177	5,460,969	6,071,960	1,188,934	7,724,341	4,634,192	1,297,226	120,065
1974	48,454,693	6,234,425	7,175,825	1,411,333	10,606,551	5,263,812	1,454,371	118,362
1975	56,017,343	7,356,217	9,283,742	1,489,333	11,296,773	5,299,041	1,354,945	116,720
1976	59,554,690	7,797,092	10,706,295	1,525,144	12,039,194	6,404,310	1,531,107	118,241
1977	68,894,809	8,899,502	13,755,508	1,908,718	13,659,042	9,252,205	1,874,718	184,583
1978	74,046,779	12,404,396	14,373,511	1,822,006	16,885,867	11,031,805	2,599,910	217,883
1979	84,357,910	14,749,743	16,432,003	2,189,887	20,118,684	12,272,625	2,906,566	207,542
1980	97,607,645	16,805,255	19,535,155	2,311,976	23,482,135	11,914,826	3,246,403	17,562
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [9]	16,105,848	2,159,051	1,413,918	328,310	3,503,803	2,289,298	371,241	37,365
1980								
August	12,023,835	1,337,325	687,656	409,269	1,874,721	1,985,179	434,468	2,916
September	7,273,640	1,913,170	12,650,804	214,441	2,657,209	248,677	16,436	33,561
October	10,230,064	−2,137,743	655,153	18,888	1,662,104	846,632	221,296	528
November	7,946,851	1,027,838	604,217	415,027	1,928,353	1,212,558	281,500	5,359
December	7,538,326	919,540	652,597	212,577	1,725,399	131,853	60,562	31,868
1981								
January	9,469,836	1,220,115	723,087	44,851	2,365,045	371,082	401,523	307
February	10,350,153	1,517,584	619,117	423,367	2,907,558	953,590	606,480	2,556
March	10,519,603	1,373,776	705,921	223,071	2,720,058	139,021	2,194	32,307
April	13,088,424	1,783,582	634,570	49,307	3,314,218	1,439,958	360,342	1,316
May	10,871,842	1,453,944	498,053	388,469	2,877,264	3,849,235	806,101	4,841
June	9,725,069	1,355,892	626,729	−20,598	2,929,601	179,432	9,432	44,776
July	9,434,231	1,238,359	756,350	74,226	2,580,864	1,030,406	347,089	1,017
August	10,468,717	1,418,191	644,843	401,580	2,858,118	2,094,112	462,292	4,416

[1] Represents contributions of employees, and the self-employed in employments covered by OASDHI under the Social Security Act, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments. Data for earlier years reflect former appropriation bases. Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Employee-tax refunds deducted. Excludes transfer from general revenues.

[2] Excludes transfers between OASDHI system and railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

[3] Represents employee and Government contributions. Beginning 1968, also includes Foreign Service and contributory survivor programs for Federal judiciary and Tax Court. For civil service, employee share includes voluntary contributions to purchase additional annuity; government share includes Federal and District of Columbia agency contributions and, beginning 1968, Federal payment for current unfunded liability.

[4] Beginning 1959, net of tax refunds. Contributions for hospital insurance of railroad workers are collected and reported with railroad retirement contribution initially and are transferred once a year (usually in August) to the hospital insurance trust fund; data for that month only are adjusted by the Treasury source to reflect the transfer.

[5] Excludes reimbursement from Treasury general funds for cost of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement. Includes contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (principal amount only), see footnote 4; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for voluntary coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[6] Through 1952 represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees (3 States in recent years), as reported by State agencies (to Department of Labor, 1950–52). Starting 1953, represents State deposits in (Federal) unemployment trust fund.

[7] Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Beginning 1961, net of tax refunds. Includes tax proceeds for financing temporary extended unemployment compensation programs for 1958 and 1961. December 1976 figure includes treasury adjustments (minus) for misclassification of two prior month's taxes.

[8] Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

[9] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

Source: **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government** and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise note.

Table M-5.—Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: Status, 1940–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Reimbursements from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Cash benefit payments [4]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [5]	Net administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:										
1940	$550,000	.....	$42,489	$15,805	.....	.....	$12,288	$1,738,100	$6,598	[9] $1,744,698
1945	1,309,919	.....	123,854	239,834	.....	.....	26,950	6,546,281	67,100	6,613,381
1950	2,106,388	$3,604	256,778	727,266	.....	.....	56,841	12,644,823	247,789	12,892,612
1955	5,087,154	.....	438,029	4,333,147	.....	−$9,551	103,202	20,580,491	560,511	21,141,001
1960	9,842,685	.....	517,130	10,269,709	.....	600,437	202,369	19,748,848	1,079,877	20,828,725
1961	11,292,676	.....	531,103	11,184,531	.....	331,734	235,889	19,523,517	1,376,833	20,900,350
1962	11,454,643	.....	541,254	12,657,835	.....	360,788	251,490	18,434,665	1,191,468	19,626,133
1963	13,327,762	.....	514,822	13,844,584	.....	422,523	262,527	17,613,190	1,325,894	18,939,083
1964	15,502,726	.....	541,552	14,579,166	.....	402,636	302,709	18,304,869	1,393,982	19,698,851
1965	15,857,212	.....	586,237	15,225,894	.....	435,538	300,283	18,765,724	1,414,761	20,180,485
1966	17,865,947	.....	594,758	18,071,453	.....	443,820	253,680	17,908,655	1,963,580	19,872,236
1967	22,567,002	78,000	725,901	18,885,714	$88	508,046	333,901	21,764,099	1,751,290	23,515,389
1968	22,662,430	78,000	899,397	20,737,093	277	437,634	447,309	23,234,480	2,298,423	25,532,904
1969	25,952,737	381,545	1,014,080	23,732,010	1,806	491,482	465,028	26,220,292	1,970,647	28,190,939
1970	29,954,673	442,151	1,349,613	26,266,928	1,239	578,818	474,035	30,106,913	2,509,443	32,616,355
1971	31,915,231	448,916	1,618,138	31,101,018	1,859	613,026	551,889	31,361,082	2,969,766	34,330,848
1972	35,710,725	487,546	1,718,572	34,540,813	1,555	724,341	581,923	33,188,486	3,210,572	36,399,058
1973	41,318,177	474,645	1,846,518	42,169,744	2,470	782,954	667,335	35,487,612	928,283	36,415,896
1974	48,454,693	441,788	2,039,243	47,848,838	3,873	908,585	723,315	37,703,419	163,589	37,867,008
1975	56,017,343	447,323	2,292,182	54,838,818	7,731	981,785	847,708	39,879,154	68,659	39,947,814
1976	59,554,690	425,317	2,347,000	62,140,449	7,480	1,212,303	934,713	37,955,347	24,529	37,979,876
1977	68,894,809	613,902	2,286,888	71,270,519	7,502	1,207,841	992,727	35,397,620	−25,407	35,372,213
1978	74,046,779	612,927	2,151,741	78,524,092	6,461	1,588,664	1,086,180	30,955,085	23,179	30,978,264
1979	84,357,910	615,229	1,920,140	87,591,968	16,980	1,447,532	1,072,218	27,317,094	425,752	27,742,846
1980	97,607,645	557,253	1,886,219	100,615,304	11,090	1,441,988	1,159,824	23,565,572	1,000,185	24,565,757
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [10]	16,105,848	.....	80,432	16,875,545	1,714	.....	233,695	37,042,171	13,031	37,055,202
1980										
August	12,023,835	27	99,989	9,355,717	−29,592	.....	91,168	25,941,215	776,095	26,717,310
September	7,273,640	−12	62,643	9,365,486	.....	.....	122,337	23,565,572	1,000,185	24,565,757
October [11]	10,230,064	7	74,857	9,437,107	.....	.....	101,834	24,242,956	1,088,789	25,331,745
November	7,946,851	.....	84,924	9,431,782	.....	.....	108,348	22,809,503	1,013,888	23,823,391
December	7,538,326	539,936	544,994	9,520,900	.....	.....	102,248	21,811,516	1,011,984	22,823,500
1981										
January	9,469,856	40	18,059	9,622,902	4,110	.....	116,956	21,750,238	817,250	22,567,487
February	10,350,153	.....	103,204	9,724,749	.....	.....	80,453	22,912,441	303,201	23,215,641
March	10,519,603	6	65,927	9,907,321	.....	.....	131,940	23,542,617	219,300	23,761,918
April [11]	13,088,424	−16	202,244	9,737,758	3,432	.....	109,379	26,301,281	900,720	27,202,001
May	10,871,842	27	61,593	9,753,891	.....	.....	109,116	27,026,252	1,246,205	28,272,457
June	9,725,069	−1	656,629	9,827,480	.....	1,584,932	96,701	25,944,302	1,202,739	27,147,041
July	9,434,231	.....	27,926	10,778,681	.....	.....	115,721	25,528,288	186,509	25,714,797
August	10,468,717	67	107,289	10,819,908	.....	.....	104,677	24,865,362	500,923	25,366,284

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect former appropriation bases.

[2] From 1947 to 1951, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning Dec. 1968 for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits, see footnote 4.

[3] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses, 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[4] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[5] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M-7).

[6] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all four social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[7] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Reflects assets of predecessor fund, the old age reserve account, January 1937–December 1939.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1976).

[11] Public Law 96-403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3-billion transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $121-million transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-6.—Disability insurance trust fund: Status, 1957–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Cash benefit payments [5]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	Net administrative expenses [7]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [8]	Cash balances [9]	Total assets
Fiscal year:											
1957	$337,199	.....	.....	$1,363	.....	.....	.....	$1,305	$325,363	$11,895	$337,258
1958	926,403	.....	.....	15,843	$168,420	.....	.....	12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
1959	894,995	.....	.....	33,293	339,231	.....	.....	21,410	1,606,874	59,747	1,666,621
1960	987,079	.....	.....	46,910	528,304	.....	−$26,831	31,922	2,100,862	66,352	2,167,214
1961	1,022,002	.....	.....	60,610	703,996	.....	5,148	36,299	2,385,575	118,809	2,504,384
1962	1,020,866	.....	.....	67,752	1,011,376	.....	11,030	63,927	2,406,137	100,532	2,506,670
1963	1,076,621	.....	.....	67,221	1,170,678	.....	19,609	66,512	2,277,244	116,468	2,393,712
1964	1,143,161	.....	.....	65,152	1,251,207	.....	19,139	67,691	2,138,509	125,478	2,263,987
1965	1,175,244	.....	.....	62,135	1,392,190	.....	23,615	78,862	1,875,566	131,133	2,006,699
1966	1,556,652	.....	.....	53,877	1,721,133	$1,493	24,962	183,479	1,462,628	223,532	1,686,161
1967	2,249,397	.....	$16,000	66,840	1,860,789	6,534	30,634	98,834	1,832,627	188,978	2,021,606
1968	2,699,368	.....	16,000	84,913	2,088,352	15,393	20,410	112,336	2,349,683	235,713	2,585,396
1969	3,532,434	.....	32,000	140,860	2,443,447	14,891	21,328	133,495	3,490,762	186,778	3,677,539
1970	4,141,358	.....	16,000	222,762	2,778,118	16,487	10,439	149,020	4,833,225	270,372	5,103,596
1971	4,569,470	.....	16,000	325,068	3,381,448	21,242	13,240	189,875	6,076,203	332,126	6,408,329
1972	4,852,996	.....	50,000	388,233	4,045,895	27,523	24,190	211,671	7,010,202	380,076	7,390,277
1973	5,460,969	.....	51,000	434,580	5,161,840	39,361	19,503	246,649	7,801,908	67,565	7,869,472
1974	6,234,425	.....	52,000	481,800	6,158,569	49,670	22,327	154,266	8,192,613	60,252	8,252,865
1975	7,356,217	.....	52,000	511,656	7,629,796	70,936	28,514	252,985	8,155,910	34,597	8,190,507
1976	7,797,092	.....	90,000	468,197	9,222,211	92,276	26,366	265,613	6,928,982	10,348	6,939,330
1977	8,899,502	.....	103,000	371,741	11,135,237	77,144	−318	377,659	4,240,249	2,881	4,243,131
1978	12,404,396	.....	128,003	251,387	12,213,895	84,339	29,797	327,234	4,350,739	20,913	4,371,652
1979	14,749,743	.....	141,663	304,657	13,428,454	78,886	29,906	406,757	5,581,158	42,553	5,623,711
1980	16,805,255	$10,900	117,827	454,480	14,898,923	98,910	.....	334,166	7,672,741	7,433	7,680,173
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [10]	2,159,051	.....	.....	13,294	2,555,020	27,293	.....	70,753	6,451,490	7,118	6,458,609
1980											
August	1,337,325	.....	.....	13,843	1,387,249	37,592	.....	28,017	7,157,580	2,800	7,160,380
September	1,913,170	.....	.....	7,875	1,355,275	22,000	.....	23,976	7,672,741	7,433	7,680,173
October [11]	−2,137,743	.....	.....	57,636	1,391,052	.....	.....	54,938	4,177,699	−23,622	4,154,077
November	1,027,838	.....	.....	31,404	1,353,078	.....	.....	3,187	3,839,391	17,664	3,857,054
December	919,540	.....	130,389	119,005	1,358,605	.....	.....	38,360	3,598,240	30,783	3,629,023
1981											
January	1,220,115	.....	.....	2,319	1,387,073	−4,110	.....	32,633	3,406,334	29,527	3,435,861
February	1,517,584	.....	.....	14,435	1,383,360	.....	.....	38,650	3,565,098	−19,228	3,545,871
March	1,373,776	.....	.....	7,780	1,375,722	.....	.....	40,636	3,504,965	6,104	3,511,069
April [11]	1,783,582	.....	.....	107,456	1,379,324	−3,432	.....	12,433	3,800,288	−1,417	3,798,870
May	1,453,944	.....	.....	8,570	1,375,226	.....	.....	34,439	3,849,545	2,174	3,851,719
June	1,355,892	.....	.....	106,787	1,369,530	.....	29,443	31,636	3,864,846	18,943	3,883,789
July	1,238,359	.....	.....	4,654	1,510,706	.....	.....	41,440	3,579,546	4,891	3,574,656
August	1,418,191	.....	.....	17,108	1,481,301	.....	.....	33,764	3,484,875	10,014	3,494,890

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect appropriation bases.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for disability insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] From 1950–51, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning Dec. 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits; see footnote 4.

[4] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses. 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[5] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[6] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M-7).

[7] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[8] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[9] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1976).

[11] Public Law 96-403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3-billion transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $121-million transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-7.—Hospital insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Net hospital and related service benefits [5]	Administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:									
1966	$908,797	.....	.....	$3,970	.....	$63,564	$785,758	$65,446	$851,204
1967	2,688,684	$16,200	$337,850	45,903	$2,507,773	88,848	1,298,168	45,053	1,343,221
1968	3,514,049	43,613	283,631	61,091	3,736,322	78,647	1,370,276	60,360	1,430,636
1969	4,423,236	53,776	770,968	96,063	4,653,976	104,182	2,001,444	15,078	2,016,521
1970	4,784,789	61,307	628,262	139,423	4,804,242	148,660	2,653,322	24,079	2,677,401
1971	4,897,979	63,255	873,849	183,027	5,442,971	149,434	3,029,856	73,250	3,103,106
1972	5,225,891	63,782	551,351	190,105	6,109,139	166,370	2,883,958	−25,233	2,858,725
1973	7,663,119	61,222	429,415	197,844	6,648,819	192,839	4,222,365	146,301	4,368,666
1974	10,606,551	96,163	498,780	408,273	7,806,687	258,048	7,864,355	49,344	7,913,699
1975	11,296,773	126,749	529,353	614,989	10,355,390	256,134	9,760,883	109,156	9,870,039
1976	12,039,194	130,904	658,430	715,744	12,270,382	308,215	10,942,180	−106,466	10,835,714
1977	13,659,042	.....	944,000	770,966	14,912,370	294,762	10,973,740	140,945	11,114,685
1978	16,689,361	196,506	830,938	797,209	17,415,132	417,537	11,757,306	38,725	11,796,031
1979	19,943,084	175,600	874,849	883,158	19,898,459	411,565	13,163,539	199,161	13,362,700
1980	23,260,335	221,800	837,906	1,061,433	23,793,420	460,841	14,656,077	166,164	14,489,913
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [9]	3,367,940	135,863	.....	11,951	3,315,251	88,408	11,009,482	−61,672	10,947,810
1980									
August	1,874,721	.....	.....	6,682	1,996,779	33,997	13,882,331	107,453	13,989,784
September	2,657,209	.....	.....	3,145	2,113,346	46,379	14,656,077	166,164	14,489,913
October	1,662,104	.....	.....	7,694	2,237,999	40,726	14,094,724	−213,737	13,880,987
November	1,928,353	.....	.....	9,781	2,038,608	44,450	13,788,333	−52,270	13,736,063
December	1,725,399	.....	141,000	$43,422	2,356,652	40,156	14,083,085	−334,209	13,748,876
1981									
January	2,365,045	.....	.....	3,872	2,307,487	45,032	13,790,313	−25,040	13,765,273
February	2,907,558	.....	.....	14,316	2,247,304	40,598	14,436,539	−37,294	14,399,245
March	2,720,058	.....	639,000	40,629	2,529,010	−103,368	15,409,456	−16,166	15,393,290
April	3,314,218	.....	.....	−412	2,510,994	−32,051	16,250,457	−22,304	16,228,153
May	2,877,264	.....	.....	28,268	2,391,152	56,665	16,791,046	−105,179	16,685,867
June	2,682,901	246,700	.....	641,141	2,621,001	36,937	17,709,144	−110,473	17,598,671
July	2,580,864	.....	.....	11,222	2,567,596	47,958	17,571,107	4,096	17,575,203
August	2,858,118	.....	.....	10,818	2,439,409	45,943	17,919,775	10,013	17,958,787

[1] Represents amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) after deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to meet costs of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement and for costs of benefits arising from military wage credits.

[4] Interest and profit on investments after transfers of interest or reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 6) and interest on amounts transferred from railroad retirement account (see footnote 3).

[5] Represents (1) payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to fiscal intermediaries under sec. 1816 and (2) direct payments to providers of services under sec. 1815 of the Social Security Act.

[6] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all four social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 20).

[7] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount; and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on accounts of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of U.S. Government.**

Table M-8.—Supplementary medical insurance trust fund: Status, 1967–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Premium income [1]	Transfers from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Net medical service benefits [4]	Administrative expenses [5]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [6]	Cash balances [7]	Total assets
Fiscal year:								
1967	$646,682	$623,000	$14,052	$664,261	$133,682	$478,849	$6,942	$485,791
1968	698,465	634,000	20,677	1,389,622	142,608	281,413	25,290	306,703
1969	902,821	984,287	23,466	1,644,842	194,660	357,971	19,803	377,774
1970	936,000	928,151	11,536	1,979,287	216,993	13,417	43,764	57,181
1971	1,252,936	1,245,282	17,268	2,034,999	247,612	257,427	32,629	290,056
1972	1,340,052	1,365,295	28,993	2,255,069	288,619	478,075	2,634	480,709
1973	1,426,607	1,430,451	45,049	2,391,232	245,861	699,631	46,091	745,722
1974	1,704,371	2,028,926	75,924	2,873,649	409,117	1,230,685	41,492	1,272,177
1975	1,886,962	2,329,590	105,539	3,765,397	404,458	1,378,214	46,199	1,424,413
1976	1,951,221	2,939,338	103,645	4,671,847	528,214	1,230,135	−11,580	1,218,555
1977	2,192,903	5,052,944	136,710	5,866,922	474,717	2,232,078	47,348	2,279,426
1978	2,431,133	6,385,503	228,848	6,852,252	504,234	4,020,692	−52,267	3,968,425
1979	2,635,492	6,840,785	362,787	8,259,077	554,496	4,974,022	19,891	4,993,913
1980	2,927,711	6,931,713	415,510	10,143,930	593,327	4,558,083	−26,492	4,531,591
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [8]	538,648	878,000	4,420	1,269,038	132,077	1,243,945	−5,437	1,238,508
1980								
August	272,590	683,901	4,474	927,706	53,075	4,623,130	−40,064	4,583,066
September	260,783	694,341	6,027	962,572	50,054	4,558,083	−26,492	4,531,591
October	270,929	704,989	4,173	991,831	47,482	4,506,009	−33,639	4,472,370
November	255,035	635,638	3,785	911,212	55,695	4,385,877	14,042	4,399,919
December	267,908	716,874	180,970	989,044	46,186	4,563,893	−33,452	4,530,441
1981								
January	265,924	688,293	4,439	970,047	53,828	4,468,439	−3,217	4,465,222
February	264,466	682,849	7,227	995,719	55,047	4,430,237	−61,239	4,368,998
March	264,193	706,683	−19,236	1,048,946	175,550	4,091,865	4,277	4,096,142
April	273,488	687,858	11,942	1,024,721	148,549	3,868,818	27,342	3,896,160
May	269,884	693,774	5,764	970,824	75,217	3,823,053	−3,511	3,819,542
June	257,661	664,605	158,741	1,047,602	52,302	3,791,281	9,364	3,800,645
July	311,569	1,039,820	6,460	1,112,584	70,632	3,999,686	−24,409	3,975,277
August	306,321	1,035,672	8,179	1,122,933	53,804	4,225,222	−76,510	4,148,712

[1] Represents voluntary premium payments from and in behalf of the insured aged and (beginning July 1973) disabled.

[2] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to match aggregate premiums paid.

[3] Represents interest and profit on investments, after transfers of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 5).

[4] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to carriers under section 1842 of the Social Security Act.

[5] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 30).

[6] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on account of interest accrued on bonds at the time of purchase.

[7] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[8] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Fiscal Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–9.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status, by program, 1940–81

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1977–79 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 11]

At end of selected month	Number			Amount (in thousands)		
	Total [1]	OASI [2]	DI [3]	Total	OASI [2]	DI [3]
December:						
1940	222,488	222,488	.....	$4,070	$4,070	.....
1945	1,288,107	1,288,107	.....	23,801	23,801	.....
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243	.....	126,856	126,856	.....
1955	7,960,616	7,960,616	.....	411,613	411,613	.....
1960	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	936,321	888,320	$48,000
1965	20,866,767	19,127,716	1,739,051	1,516,802	1,395,817	120,986
1970	26,228,629	23,563,634	2,664,995	2,628,326	2,385,926	242,400
1971	27,291,508	24,361,500	2,930,008	3,058,957	2,763,022	295,934
1972	28,476,028	25,204,542	3,271,486	3,916,203	3,514,741	401,462
1973	29,868,145	26,309,163	3,558,982	4,269,863	3,821,165	448,698
1974	30,852,817	26,941,483	3,911,334	5,001,918	4,445,170	556,748
1975	32,084,511	27,732,311	4,352,200	5,727,758	5,047,656	680,102
1976	33,023,552	28,399,725	4,623,827	6,415,103	5,624,858	790,246
1977	34,082,556	29,228,350	4,854,206	7,175,513	6,270,000	905,513
1978	34,586,771	29,718,195	4,868,576	7,930,576	6,933,292	997,284
1979	35,125,066	30,347,848	4,777,218	9,056,622	7,950,300	1,106,322
1980	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1980						
September	35,427,897	30,727,955	4,699,942	10,580,546	9,318,427	1,262,120
October	35,554,302	30,850,353	4,703,949	10,633,557	9,369,681	1,263,875
November	35,598,465	30,907,520	4,690,945	10,667,266	9,404,720	1,262,545
December	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1981						
January	35,748,776	31,065,433	4,683,343	10,756,026	9,494,549	1,261,477
February	35,790,741	31,099,663	4,691,078	10,781,855	9,519,240	1,262,615
March	35,846,079	31,152,581	4,693,498	10,812,618	9,549,992	1,262,626
April	35,880,038	31,192,498	4,687,540	10,830,253	9,568,962	1,261,291
May	35,898,198	31,223,676	4,674,522	10,843,984	9,585,794	1,258,190
June	35,793,226	31,157,395	4,635,831	12,053,391	10,658,796	1,394,593
July	35,698,351	31,117,671	4,580,680	12,054,448	10,669,839	1,384,608
August	35,791,980	31,235,163	4,556,817	12,103,073	10,724,638	1,378,435
September	35,833,358	31,298,618	4,534,740	12,139,006	10,765,798	1,373,208

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Benefits paid from the OASI trust fund to retired workers and their spouses and children and to all survivors. Includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Benefits paid from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their spouses and children.

Table M–10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–81

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the **1977–79 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 11]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	222,488	112,331	29,749	54,648	20,499	4,437	824	.....
1945	1,288,107	518,234	159,168	390,134	120,581	93,781	6,209	.....
1950	3,477,243	1,770,984	508,350	699,703	169,438	314,189	14,579	.....
1955	7,960,616	4,473,971	1,191,963	1,276,240	291,916	701,360	25,166	.....
1960	14,157,138	8,061,469	2,269,384	1,844,970	401,358	1,543,843	36,114	.....
1961	15,467,673	8,924,849	2,392,012	1,988,635	428,138	1,697,308	36,731	.....
1962	16,778,290	9,738,500	2,531,465	2,159,885	451,984	1,859,191	37,265	.....
1963	17,583,017	10,263,331	2,580,566	2,229,744	461,675	2,010,769	36,932	.....
1964	18,236,173	10,688,731	2,603,964	2,297,604	470,597	2,158,912	36,365	.....
1965	19,127,716	11,100,584	2,613,550	2,535,044	471,816	2,371,433	35,289	.....
1966	20,796,930	11,658,443	2,640,467	2,739,397	487,755	2,602,015	34,540	634,313
1967	21,564,773	12,019,175	2,644,937	2,872,665	496,307	2,769,618	33,494	728,577
1968	22,225,263	12,420,742	2,645,407	3,009,033	504,916	2,937,890	31,596	675,679
1969	22,826,514	12,822,201	2,644,022	3,123,441	511,639	3,091,710	30,207	603,294
1970	23,563,634	13,349,175	2,668,105	3,233,705	523,136	3,227,160	28,729	533,624
1971	24,361,500	13,926,939	2,698,117	3,336,301	535,126	3,366,304	27,157	471,556
1972	25,204,542	14,555,475	2,734,699	3,427,202	540,965	3,509,777	26,055	410,369
1973	26,309,163	15,364,562	2,807,996	3,526,101	571,907	3,656,353	24,183	358,061
1974	26,941,483	15,958,521	2,825,910	3,512,717	573,506	3,769,559	23,023	278,247
1975	27,732,311	16,588,001	2,867,388	3,561,504	581,845	3,888,705	21,444	223,424
1976	28,399,725	17,165,415	2,896,290	3,556,249	578,780	3,995,021	19,915	188,055
1977	29,228,350	17,832,484	2,964,287	3,552,194	582,173	4,119,273	18,481	159,458
1978	29,718,195	18,357,985	2,979,959	3,441,228	576,353	4,211,749	17,177	133,744
1979	30,347,848	18,970,172	2,991,340	3,362,870	573,750	4,321,567	16,041	112,108
1980	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1980								
September	30,727,955	19,388,504	3,006,209	3,274,276	561,083	4,396,062	15,074	96,742
October	30,850,353	19,463,918	3,012,972	3,306,812	559,908	4,396,347	14,982	95,414
November	30,907,620	19,524,341	3,016,118	3,292,022	560,740	4,405,277	14,885	94,137
December	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981								
January	31,065,433	19,677,075	3,019,915	3,273,476	564,030	4,425,212	14,672	91,053
February	31,099,663	19,678,949	3,013,678	3,310,009	564,082	4,429,099	14,558	89,288
March	31,157,581	19,706,332	3,010,676	3,340,160	561,696	4,432,022	14,410	87,285
April	31,192,498	19,736,339	3,011,156	3,349,583	558,958	4,436,215	14,312	85,935
May	31,223,676	19,761,598	3,010,488	3,356,884	555,303	4,440,549	14,229	84,625
June	31,157,395	19,791,930	3,009,786	3,263,824	548,720	4,445,598	14,141	83,396
July	31,117,671	19,854,817	3,012,352	3,151,826	546,724	4,455,943	14,075	81,934
August	31,235,163	19,928,001	3,017,517	3,182,717	544,716	4,467,555	13,989	80,668
September	31,298,618	19,976,257	3,016,815	3,192,826	540,102	4,479,039	13,911	79,668

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-11.—OASDI cash benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–81

[In thousands]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	$4,070	$2,539	$361	$668	$402	$90	$11	.....
1945	23,801	12,538	2,040	4,858	2,391	1,893	81	.....
1950	126,856	77,678	11,993	19,366	5,801	11,481	535	.....
1955	411,613	276,942	39,416	46,444	13,403	34,152	1,256	.....
1960	888,320	596,849	87,867	88,578	23,795	89,054	2,178	.....
1961	1,003,937	675,154	94,366	96,347	25,425	110,179	2,466	.....
1962	1,099,227	741,961	100,305	105,108	26,838	122,475	2,541	.....
1963	1,166,587	789,064	103,059	110,071	27,438	134,403	2,552	.....
1964	1,224,240	827,548	104,769	114,947	27,954	146,476	2,547	.....
1965	1,395,817	931,532	114,035	141,802	30,882	174,883	2,683	.....
1966	1,502,863	983,338	115,686	154,618	31,983	192,821	2,642	$21,777
1967	1,575,646	1,026,047	117,016	164,706	32,686	207,692	2,587	24,913
1968	1,880,601	1,227,875	135,479	196,216	37,833	253,923	2,787	26,488
1969	1,964,275	1,287,300	137,176	205,260	38,406	269,799	2,687	23,647
1970	2,385,926	1,576,551	163,263	245,515	45,258	328,245	2,965	24,128
1971	2,763,022	1,840,748	184,420	280,203	51,163	380,963	3,103	22,423
1972	3,514,741	2,363,098	229,973	348,964	62,457	483,161	3,620	23,468
1973	3,821,165	2,556,956	238,072	362,931	67,578	571,654	3,488	20,485
1974	4,445,170	3,003,601	270,609	409,101	76,980	663,569	3,627	17,684
1975	5,047,656	3,436,752	301,623	456,662	85,678	747,903	3,685	15,354
1976	5,624,858	3,859,827	330,560	497,056	92,475	827,479	3,686	13,774
1977	6,270,000	4,333,016	364,805	540,541	101,116	914,469	3,665	12,388
1978	6,933,292	4,831,614	395,645	575,607	109,717	1,005,939	3,675	11,095
1979	7,950,300	5,582,292	443,799	634,904	121,957	1,153,289	3,829	10,229
1980	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1980								
September	9,318,427	6,587,889	514,570	716,817	136,802	1,348,102	4,149	10,101
October	9,369,681	6,622,805	516,446	726,722	137,194	1,352,426	4,129	9,962
November	9,404,720	6,654,536	517,806	724,475	137,705	1,356,264	4,105	9,829
December	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1981								
January	9,494,549	6,735,304	520,584	721,286	139,001	1,364,811	4,056	9,507
February	9,519,240	6,747,765	520,752	731,260	138,971	1,367,140	4,029	9,323
March	9,549,992	6,768,523	521,292	739,623	138,160	1,369,287	3,993	9,115
April	9,568,962	6,783,129	521,782	742,544	137,095	1,371,470	3,968	8,974
May	9,585,794	6,796,529	522,103	744,658	135,871	1,373,847	3,948	8,837
June	10,658,796	7,576,860	581,251	806,141	149,550	1,530,939	4,372	9,683
July	10,669,839	7,610,410	582,632	777,808	149,339	1,535,783	4,349	9,518
August	10,724,639	7,648,637	584,520	787,536	149,077	1,541,171	4,325	9,373
September	10,765,798	7,680,129	585,193	792,294	148,230	1,546,393	4,302	9,256

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-12.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–81

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
December:								
1957	149,850	149,850	.....	.....	$10,904	$10,904	.....	.....
1958 [4]	268,057	237,719	12,231	18,107	20,425	19,516	$415	$494
1959	460,354	334,443	47,914	77,997	33,907	29,765	1,727	2,414
1960	687,451	455,371	76,599	155,481	48,000	40,668	2,636	4,697
1961	1,027,089	618,075	118,187	290,827	67,756	55,374	3,910	8,472
1962	1,275,105	740,867	147,066	387,172	82,498	66,673	4,767	11,058
1963	1,452,472	827,014	168,243	457,215	93,325	74,922	5,422	12,981
1964	1,563,366	894,173	179,344	489,849	101,205	81,473	5,781	13,951
1965	1,739,051	988,074	193,362	557,615	120,986	96,599	6,761	17,626
1966	1,970,322	1,097,190	219,559	653,573	135,685	107,627	7,577	20,482
1967	2,140,214	1,193,120	234,550	712,544	147,831	117,424	8,040	22,358
1968	2,335,134	1,295,300	253,198	786,636	181,949	144,892	9,687	27,370
1969	2,487,548	1,394,291	264,340	828,917	195,982	157,188	10,081	28,713
1970	2,664,995	1,492,948	283,447	888,600	242,400	196,010	12,060	34,330
1971	2,930,008	1,647,684	311,581	970,743	295,934	241,414	14,237	40,284
1972	3,271,486	1,832,916	350,139	1,088,431	401,462	328,675	19,044	53,743
1973	3,558,982	2,016,626	381,079	1,161,277	448,698	369,090	21,151	58,457
1974	3,911,334	2,236,882	411,660	1,262,792	556,748	460,078	25,479	71,191
1975	4,352,200	2,488,774	452,922	1,410,504	680,102	562,180	30,536	87,386
1976	4,623,827	2,670,244	473,909	1,479,674	790,246	654,656	34,586	101,004
1977	4,854,206	2,834,432	494,389	1,525,385	905,513	751,660	39,106	114,747
1978	4,868,576	2,879,828	491,535	1,497,213	997,284	830,118	42,324	124,842
1979	4,777,218	2,870,411	475,493	1,431,314	1,106,322	924,346	45,768	136,208
1980	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1980								
September	4,699,942	2,860,346	464,052	1,375,544	1,262,120	1,059,256	51,232	151,632
October	4,703,949	2,860,615	463,418	1,379,916	1,263,875	1,059,763	51,243	152,870
November	4,690,945	2,860,520	462,838	1,367,587	1,262,545	1,060,116	51,159	151,271
December	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1981								
January	4,683,343	2,857,331	460,851	1,365,161	1,261,477	1,059,801	50,836	150,840
February	4,691,078	2,854,519	459,745	1,376,814	1,262,615	1,059,311	50,630	152,674
March	4,693,498	2,851,342	457,881	1,384,275	1,262,626	1,058,575	50,277	153,774
April	4,687,540	2,847,434	455,945	1,384,161	1,261,291	1,057,440	49,912	153,939
May	4,674,522	2,840,134	453,367	1,381,021	1,258,190	1,055,056	49,547	153,587
June	4,635,831	2,835,471	450,338	1,350,022	1,394,595	1,172,651	54,965	166,979
July	4,580,680	2,827,181	447,493	1,306,006	1,384,608	1,169,320	54,663	160,625
August	4,556,817	2,814,150	443,011	1,299,656	1,378,435	1,163,966	54,116	160,352
September	4,534,740	2,804,617	438,789	1,291,334	1,373,208	1,159,895	53,573	159,740

[1] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] November data; December data not available

Table M-13.—OASDI cash benefits: Average amount of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, 1940–81

Period [1]	Retired workers and their spouses and children			Survivors of deceased workers				Disabled workers and their spouses and children			Persons with special age-72 benefits [9]
	Retired workers [2]	Wives and husbands [2 3]	Children [4]	Children [4]	Widowed mothers [5]	Widows and widowers [2 6]	Parents [2]	Disabled workers [7]	Wives and husbands [8]	Children [4]	
	Average benefits in current-payment status at end of period										
1940	$22.60	$12.13	$9.70	$12.22	$19.61	$20.28	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	43.86	23.60	17.05	28.43	34.24	36.54	36.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	74.04	38.72	28.25	51.37	59.29	57.68	60.31	$89.31	$34.41	$30.21	.....
1965	83.92	43.63	31.98	61.26	65.45	73.75	75.03	97.76	34.96	31.61	.....
1970	118.10	61.19	44.85	82.23	86.51	101.71	103.21	131.29	42.55	38.63	$45.22
1975	207.18	105.19	77.42	139.40	147.25	192.33	171.86	225.89	67.42	61.95	68.72
1976	224.86	114.13	87.91	152.12	159.78	207.13	185.07	245.17	72.98	68.26	73.24
1977	242.98	123.07	94.95	165.68	173.69	221.95	198.30	265.19	79.10	75.23	77.69
1978	263.19	132.77	105.69	182.12	190.36	238.84	213.95	288.35	86.11	83.38	82.96
1979	294.27	148.36	119.80	205.53	212.56	266.87	238.72	322.03	96.25	95.16	91.24
1980	341.41	171.95	140.49	239.52	246.20	308.12	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1980											
September	339.78	171.17	139.12	238.37	243.81	307.36	275.27	370.32	110.40	110.23	104.41
December	341.41	171.95	140.49	239.52	246.20	308.12	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1981											
March	343.47	173.15	142.76	240.82	245.97	308.95	277.11	371.26	109.80	111.09	104.42
June	382.83	193.12	158.38	268.58	272.54	344.37	309.18	413.56	122.05	123.69	116.11
July	383.30	193.41	157.65	268.49	273.15	344.66	308.96	413.60	122.15	122.99	116.17
August	383.81	193.71	158.72	269.20	273.68	344.97	309.16	413.61	122.16	123.38	116.19
September	384.46	193.98	159.66	269.99	274.45	345.25	309.23	413.57	122.09	123.70	116.18
	Average benefits awarded during period										
1940	$22.71	$12.15	$10.60	$12.46	$19.60	$20.36	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Jan.–Aug.)	29.03	15.02	14.08	14.35	22.65	21.65	14.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Sept.–Dec.)	33.24	19.72	11.22	27.95	35.42	36.89	37.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	81.73	40.25	30.37	50.87	65.93	62.10	70.14	$91.16	$35.38	$30.25	.....
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	82.69	40.52	29.07	53.55	61.65	73.80	80.59	93.26	33.93	28.07	.....
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	89.20	43.74	40.40	67.95	68.03	75.36	85.77	101.30	36.82	35.07	.....
1970	123.82	57.57	45.45	79.91	86.70	105.82	116.43	139.79	40.40	37.00	$45.18
1975 (Jan.–May)	196.42	92.75	78.32	131.18	144.50	181.85	184.63	220.60	64.18	60.69	63.51
1975 (June–Dec.)	213.68	99.27	85.03	142.31	154.21	194.80	205.70	243.47	70.24	64.78	68.24
1976 (Jan.–May)	218.40	102.64	88.12	143.21	155.71	197.02	208.83	247.32	70.33	66.88	68.34
1976 (June–Dec.)	233.72	109.34	104.07	156.11	170.44	210.31	225.85	271.19	78.13	74.54	72.61
1977 (Jan.–May)	239.64	111.86	110.52	159.42	172.66	212.70	218.84	273.15	78.89	76.37	73.03
1977 (June–Dec.)	254.92	116.10	120.02	170.70	186.60	220.67	245.76	294.78	84.29	82.11	77.57
1978 (Jan.–May)	262.22	121.00	122.88	173.71	188.66	227.98	244.42	300.15	85.53	84.39	77.61
1978 (June–Dec.)	278.44	129.38	131.53	189.73	206.81	240.72	272.47	328.83	93.99	92.60	82.73
1979 (Jan.–May)	289.33	134.05	134.71	188.51	200.64	236.84	275.59	333.63	96.61	97.15	82.35
1979 (June–Dec.)	316.99	145.62	148.40	205.24	214.40	269.53	288.33	360.25	104.35	105.36	91.11
1980 (Jan.–May)	321.09	150.08	150.54	205.64	211.29	271.45	262.99	352.07	102.48	105.06	89.91
1980 (June–Dec.)	359.78	168.14	170.65	236.90	239.75	305.68	316.38	396.50	110.46	113.37	103.03
1980											
September	363.17	168.62	171.91	238.50	238.82	302.24	305.76	394.75	108.55	111.75	102.96
December	359.25	167.94	170.97	235.84	238.43	305.91	301.79	391.71	107.28	110.55	104.26
1981											
March	360.81	171.35	173.69	238.47	235.83	306.67	302.58	388.35	102.60	106.07	102.19
May	358.63	169.34	171.94	230.02	233.87	302.17	329.73	388.39	103.65	106.70	103.75
June	394.60	185.42	186.80	268.87	263.31	338.67	346.35	438.88	116.53	124.82	117.00
July	400.04	187.70	191.91	259.49	261.40	336.39	397.54	427.02	114.73	115.84	115.57
August	393.67	186.25	192.17	260.22	263.91	338.91	320.33	431.42	112.94	118.53	115.74
September	426.82	186.24	193.90	264.62	259.70	337.64	324.77	424.18	109.10	117.67	115.55

[1] Some years shown in several parts because of amendments changing the benefit provisions.

[2] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[3] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[4] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[5] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[6] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[7] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[8] Includes wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care, and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[9] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-14.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of beneficiaries with monthly benefits in current-payment status, by age group and by type of benefit, 1940–81

[In thousands. Adjusted to exclude duplication arising from dual entitlement: See the 1977–79 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 11]

At end of selected month	Total, all ages [1]	Under age 62	Aged 62 and over								
				Aged 62–64				Aged 65 and over			
			Total, aged 62 and over	Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [3]
December:											
1940	222	75	147	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	147	112	35	.....
1945	1,287	510	777	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	776	518	258	.....
1950	3,462	877	2,586	1	.....	.....	1	2,585	1,771	814	.....
1955	7,912	1,622	6,291	3	.....	.....	3	6,287	4,474	1,812	.....
1956	9,070	1,701	7,369	338	113	.....	225	7,031	4,999	2,032	.....
1957	11,081	2,009	9,072	729	266	46	417	8,343	5,931	2,411	.....
1958 [5]	12,390	2,231	10,159	837	299	77	461	9,322	6,621	2,701	.....
1959	13,667	2,560	11,107	968	334	105	529	10,139	7,191	2,948	.....
1960	14,811	2,883	11,928	1,041	357	127	557	10,887	7,704	3,183	.....
1961	16,471	3,406	13,065	1,375	648	141	586	11,690	8,277	3,413	.....
1962	18,032	3,858	14,174	1,659	873	156	630	12,515	8,865	3,650	.....
1963	19,916	4,109	14,907	1,748	946	163	639	13,159	9,318	3,841	.....
1964	19,783	4,274	15,509	1,848	998	183	667	13,661	9,671	3,990	.....
1965	20,867	4,735	16,132	1,854	992	197	665	14,278	10,108	4,169	.....
1966	22,767	5,199	17,568	1,954	1,028	230	696	15,614	10,631	4,349	634
1967	23,705	5,491	18,214	2,013	1,040	258	714	16,202	10,979	4,494	729
1968	24,560	5,829	18,733	2,096	1,084	283	729	16,635	11,337	4,622	676
1969	25,314	6,088	19,226	2,195	1,141	304	751	17,031	11,682	4,746	603
1970	26,229	6,380	19,849	2,332	1,225	322	785	17,517	12,122	4,861	534
1971	27,292	6,744	20,548	2,479	1,333	352	794	18,069	12,594	5,003	472
1972	28,476	7,160	21,316	2,665	1,440	390	835	18,651	13,115	5,126	410
1973	29,868	7,577	22,291	2,835	1,560	420	856	19,456	13,805	5,294	358
1974	30,853	7,859	22,994	2,973	1,631	462	880	20,021	14,328	5,415	278
1975	32,085	8,309	23,777	3,134	1,723	512	899	20,643	14,865	5,554	224
1976	33,024	8,512	24,511	3,264	1,781	563	920	21,247	15,384	5,675	188
1977	34,083	8,711	25,372	3,410	1,868	598	945	21,961	15,965	5,837	159
1978	34,587	8,587	26,000	3,412	1,861	609	942	22,588	16,497	5,958	134
1979	35,125	8,422	26,702	3,447	1,906	601	941	23,255	17,064	6,078	112
1980	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1980											
September	35,428	8,240	27,188	3,574	2,021	603	949	23,614	17,367	6,150	97
October	35,554	8,275	27,279	3,581	2,025	604	953	23,698	17,439	6,164	95
November	35,598	8,247	27,351	3,579	2,021	604	954	23,772	17,503	6,175	94
December	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1981											
January	35,749	8,228	27,521	3,637	2,075	602	960	23,884	17,602	6,191	91
February	35,791	8,272	27,519	3,632	2,074	601	957	23,886	17,605	6,192	89
March	35,846	8,302	27,544	3,632	2,077	599	956	23,911	17,629	6,195	87
April	35,880	8,302	27,578	3,634	2,081	599	954	23,944	17,655	6,203	86
May	35,898	8,292	27,606	3,637	2,085	599	953	23,969	17,676	6,210	85
June	35,793	8,155	27,638	3,648	2,099	598	952	23,990	17,693	6,213	83
July	35,698	7,992	27,706	3,670	2,121	595	954	24,036	17,734	6,220	82
August	35,792	8,004	27,788	3,678	2,130	593	955	24,110	17,798	6,231	81
September	35,833	7,987	27,846	3,648	2,104	593	951	24,198	17,872	6,246	80

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Includes spouses and children of disabled workers.

[3] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Fewer than 500.

[5] November data; December data not available.

Table M-15.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses and children and to survivors, 1940–81

Period	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
1940	254,984	132,335	34,555	59,382	23,266	4,600	852	.....
1945	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	55,108	29,844	1,755	.....
1950	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	41,101	66,735	2,252	.....
1955	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	76,018	140,624	3,538	.....
1960	1,969,842	981,717	339,987	311,409	92,607	239,267	4,855	.....
1961	2,500,024	1,361,505	394,198	390,459	98,449	251,275	4,138	.....
1962	2,514,301	1,347,268	393,857	402,270	99,025	267,051	3,930	.....
1963	2,275,310	1,145,602	345,610	396,731	104,910	278,709	3,698	.....
1964	2,139,326	1,041,807	316,262	388,355	106,249	283,263	3,390	.....
1965	2,552,128	1,183,133	321,015	585,586	100,005	359,431	2,958	.....
1966	4,086,807	1,647,524	396,856	779,956	107,135	403,595	3,202	748,539
1967	2,925,453	1,161,130	319,503	702,244	110,762	355,589	2,648	273,567
1968	2,908,154	1,240,098	329,935	765,791	113,765	375,391	2,144	81,030
1969	2,946,573	1,272,784	335,723	798,271	116,922	375,753	2,093	45,027
1970	2,959,199	1,338,107	339,447	774,319	112,377	363,216	1,852	29,881
1971	3,063,814	1,391,403	338,219	809,782	116,548	381,262	1,635	24,965
1972	3,211,037	1,461,399	353,742	852,935	117,699	402,809	2,086	20,367
1973	3,186,928	1,493,194	349,493	836,533	118,775	372,167	1,655	15,111
1974	2,988,881	1,413,145	319,149	775,858	109,221	363,693	1,155	6,660
1975	3,171,132	1,505,750	350,558	816,697	116,224	377,246	969	3,688
1976	3,141,506	1,475,585	346,743	815,670	113,516	385,679	913	3,400
1977	3,371,373	1,593,467	390,874	847,034	118,821	416,833	870	3,474
1978	3,120,645	1,479,709	346,822	776,584	110,012	403,617	844	3,057
1979	3,305,812	1,597,103	358,155	791,773	110,423	445,545	788	2,025
1980	3,330,624	1,620,100	360,363	787,793	107,810	452,159	724	1,345
1980								
September	284,211	137,011	30,778	69,876	8,949	37,423	58	116
October	285,676	132,140	30,903	74,881	9,455	38,116	70	111
November	238,184	108,881	25,547	61,876	7,717	34,021	56	86
December	250,349	115,838	26,260	63,289	8,738	36,084	57	83
1981								
January	341,404	182,475	34,305	70,908	9,369	44,212	48	87
February	263,911	124,420	26,509	64,337	8,380	40,128	56	81
March	306,054	148,304	30,898	72,547	9,586	44,554	62	103
April	263,047	131,495	27,854	60,090	7,768	35,732	42	66
May [7]	355,710	165,297	39,365	81,277	12,295	57,300	66	110
June [8]	176,475	96,314	19,296	36,119	3,922	20,775	23	26
July	302,538	152,876	32,747	60,841	9,203	46,713	72	86
August	278,668	136,795	29,477	60,149	8,872	43,224	51	100
September	223,700	95,038	20,272	61,561	8,420	38,274	52	83

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives, aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[8] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-16.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses, by payment status at time of award, 1950-81

[Number of awards in thousands]

Period	Retired workers			Wives and husbands		
		Currently payable awards			Currently payable awards	
	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total
1950	567	[2] 550	[2] 97	163	[2] 155	[2] 95
1955	910	862	95	289	276	95
1960	982	883	90	340	315	93
1961	1,362	1,217	89	394	358	91
1962	1,347	1,171	87	394	351	89
1963	1,146	1,015	89	346	313	90
1964	1,042	922	89	316	287	91
1965	1,183	975	82	321	278	96
1966	1,648	1,008	61	397	278	70
1967	1,161	840	72	320	258	81
1968	1,240	889	72	330	261	79
1969	1,273	906	71	336	262	78
1970	1,338	966	72	339	268	79
1971	1,391	1,031	74	338	278	82
1972	1,461	1,066	73	354	287	81
1973	1,493	1,177	79	349	293	84
1974	1,413	1,154	82	319	276	87
1975	1,506	1,241	82	351	302	86
1976	1,476	1,234	84	347	298	86
1977	1,593	[3]	[3]	391	[3]	[3]
1978	1,480	1,128	76	347	296	85
1979	1,596	1,312	82	358	290	81
1980	1,620	1,311	81	361	284	79
1980						
September	137	109	80	31	24	77
October	132	107	81	31	24	77
November	109	88	81	26	20	77
December	116	95	82	26	21	81
1981						
January	182	159	87	34	27	79
February	124	104	84	27	21	78
March	148	120	81	31	24	77
April	131	106	81	28	22	79
May [4]	165	130	79	39	30	77
June [5]	96	81	84	19	16	84
July	152	125	82	33	26	79
August	137	113	82	29	24	83
September	95	75	79	20	15	75

[1] Includes awards currently payable and conditional or deferred awards. Conditional or deferred awards are those suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because of earnings of the beneficiary or the worker on whose account benefits are paid; since September 1965 most conditional and deferred awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Estimated on basis of awards for 10 months.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-17.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957-81

Period	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
1957	178,802	178,802	.....	.....
1958	162,566	131,382	12,920	18,264
1959	310,765	177,811	54,299	78,655
1960	366,302	207,805	54,187	104,310
1961	546,629	279,758	77,588	189,283
1962	490,200	250,634	69,212	170,354
1963	454,249	223,739	66,543	163,967
1964	412,737	207,592	59,706	145,439
1965	520,298	253,499	69,183	197,616
1966	636,009	278,503	81,284	276,222
1967	671,317	301,359	87,296	282,662
1968	711,773	323,154	89,603	299,016
1969	753,060	344,741	94,690	313,629
1970	763,234	350,384	96,304	316,546
1971	901,343	415,897	113,222	372,224
1972	991,570	455,438	124,366	411,766
1973	1,033,565	491,616	128,198	413,751
1974	1,111,928	535,977	132,042	443,909
1975	1,256,006	592,049	148,741	515,216
1976	1,210,732	551,740	147,433	511,559
1977	1,239,445	569,035	151,936	518,474
1978	1,045,507	457,451	130,192	457,864
1979	921,213	408,680	113,101	399,432
1980	883,984	389,152	108,502	386,330
1980				
September	73,689	32,441	9,039	32,209
October	76,049	33,149	9,614	33,286
November	70,729	29,694	8,782	32,253
December	73,243	31,638	8,701	32,904
1981				
January	69,962	29,708	8,413	31,841
February	70,945	30,535	8,563	31,847
March	81,298	34,384	10,046	36,868
April	64,491	28,361	7,803	28,327
May [4]	89,839	39,248	11,351	39,240
June [5]	33,977	15,581	3,660	14,736
July	65,667	29,175	8,208	28,284
August	61,021	27,254	7,711	26,056
September	64,624	28,882	7,778	27,964

[1] July 1957-October 1960, disabled workers aged 50-64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18-21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-18.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, by reason for eligibility, September 1981

Reason for eligibility	All persons	Amounts of payments (in thousands)		
		Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [1]
Total	4,037,881	$736,244	$580,048	$156,195
Aged	1,701,964	233,615	172,460	61,156
Blind	[2] 78,371	17,951	13,048	4,903
Disabled	[3] 2,257,546	484,678	394,541	90,137

[1] Excludes payments for State supplementation under State-administered programs.
[2] Includes approximately 25,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes approximately 401,000 persons aged 65 and over.

Table M-20.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons initially awarded federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, 1974–81

Period	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1974 [1]	890,768	498,555	5,206	387,007
1975	702,147	259,823	5,834	436,490
1976	542,355	171,798	4,755	365,822
1977	557,570	189,750	5,753	362,067
1978	532,447	177,224	6,375	348,848
1979	483,993	159,927	6,476	317,590
1980	496,137	169,862	7,576	318,699
1980				
March	42,486	15,587	589	26,310
April	42,913	15,061	578	27,274
May	40,649	13,822	595	26,232
June	38,097	12,653	535	24,909
July	46,575	16,332	725	29,518
August	40,696	14,136	614	25,946
September	41,118	14,712	617	25,789
October	45,049	15,028	736	29,285
November	36,771	11,091	692	24,988
December	34,836	9,757	662	24,417
1981				
January [2]	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	33,908	10,716	542	22,650
March	34,588	10,466	549	23,573

[1] Reflects data for May–December.
[2] Data not available.

Table M-19.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, 1974–81 [1]

Period	Number of persons [2]				Amount of payments (in thousands)		
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [2]
January 1974	3,215,632	1,865,109	72,390	1,278,133	$365,149	$260,159	$104,989
December 1974	3,996,064	2,285,909	74,616	1,635,539	450,856	340,853	110,003
December 1975	4,314,275	2,307,105	74,489	1,932,681	493,495	374,419	119,076
December 1976	4,235,939	2,147,697	76,366	2,011,876	507,060	386,440	120,620
December 1977	4,237,692	2,050,921	77,362	2,109,409	527,658	402,743	124,915
December 1978	4,216,925	1,967,900	77,135	2,171,890	546,567	420,454	126,113
December 1979	4,149,575	1,871,716	77,250	2,200,609	645,890	456,808	189,082
December 1980	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
1980							
September	4,142,623	1,825,974	77,668	2,238,981	695,045	528,086	166,959
October	4,156,149	1,824,712	78,043	2,253,394	702,219	533,266	168,953
November	4,146,447	1,815,207	78,204	2,253,036	696,145	528,521	167,624
December	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
1981							
January	4,147,776	1,804,252	78,623	2,264,901	685,460	529,247	156,213
February	4,133,305	1,791,635	78,425	2,263,245	680,530	525,779	154,751
March	4,115,666	1,775,725	78,417	2,261,524	681,534	526,730	154,805
April	4,133,346	1,777,400	78,846	2,277,100	691,484	535,032	156,451
May	4,107,758	1,761,294	78,517	2,267,947	681,173	523,737	157,436
June	4,098,895	1,753,213	78,511	2,267,171	682,006	526,889	155,117
July	4,069,743	1,725,922	78,490	2,265,331	741,696	583,919	157,777
August	4,042,800	1,709,934	78,196	2,254,670	733,037	577,422	155,615
September	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546	736,244	580,048	156,195

[1] Excludes energy advance payments made by the Social Security Administration district offices. Figures not adjusted for returned checks and refunds of overpayments.
[2] Excludes data for State supplementation under State-administered programs.

Table M-21.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546
Alabama [2]	131,124	71,917	1,920	57,287
Alaska [2]	3,079	1,158	55	1,866
Arizona [2]	29,212	10,968	586	17,658
Arkansas	75,473	40,299	1,474	33,700
California	698,612	304,202	18,077	376,333
Colorado [2]	29,543	12,074	363	17,106
Connecticut [2]	23,453	7,020	379	16,054
Delaware	6,996	2,398	153	4,445
District of Columbia	15,080	4,094	206	10,780
Florida	172,422	83,195	2,765	86,462
Georgia	151,206	67,458	2,933	80,815
Hawaii	10,073	4,780	161	5,132
Idaho [2]	7,450	2,423	112	4,915
Illinois [2]	122,111	33,479	1,860	86,772
Indiana [2]	41,018	13,728	1,137	26,153
Iowa	25,174	10,028	1,033	14,113
Kansas	20,049	7,314	303	12,432
Kentucky [2]	93,259	39,660	2,041	51,558
Louisiana	132,167	60,441	2,150	69,576
Maine	20,915	8,933	292	11,690
Maryland	47,515	15,219	667	31,629
Massachusetts	111,539	55,835	5,013	50,691
Michigan	111,897	35,022	1,884	74,991
Minnesota [2]	30,982	11,908	639	18,435
Mississippi	111,081	58,890	1,817	50,374
Missouri [2]	81,420	36,620	1,335	43,465
Montana	6,834	2,153	137	4,544
Nebraska [2]	13,294	4,908	231	8,155
Nevada	6,706	3,431	451	2,824
New Hampshire [2]	5,296	1,896	130	3,270
New Jersey	84,192	30,910	1,131	52,151
New Mexico [2]	25,075	9,972	453	14,650
New York	355,616	127,911	4,086	223,619
North Carolina [2]	137,416	60,734	3,048	73,634
North Dakota [2]	6,130	2,993	75	3,062
Ohio	116,988	32,106	2,314	82,568
Oklahoma [2]	64,170	31,300	987	31,883
Oregon [2]	22,066	6,930	492	14,644
Pennsylvania	158,788	53,342	3,162	102,284
Rhode Island	14,826	5,666	204	8,956
South Carolina [2]	82,280	36,372	1,882	44,026
South Dakota	7,940	3,587	140	4,213
Tennessee	127,665	57,245	1,977	68,443
Texas [3]	255,951	139,607	4,225	112,119
Utah [2]	7,613	2,275	156	5,182
Vermont	8,725	3,400	121	5,204
Virginia [2]	79,761	33,051	1,390	45,320
Washington	43,825	14,214	563	29,048
West Virginia [2]	40,336	12,691	659	26,986
Wisconsin	61,153	25,158	947	35,048
Wyoming [2]	1,736	685	36	1,015
Unknown	47	17	.....	30
Other areas:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	602	347	19	236

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table M-22.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of payments, Federal SSI payments, and federally administered State supplementation, by State, September 1981

(In thousands)

State	Total	Federal SSI	Federally administered State supplementation
Total	$736,244	$580,048	$156,195
Alabama	19,126	19,126	.....
Alaska	544	544	.....
Arizona	5,246	5,246	.....
Arkansas	10,203	10,197	6
California	180,685	73,251	107,434
Colorado	4,525	4,525	.....
Connecticut	3,976	3,976	.....
Delaware	1,093	1,055	38
District of Columbia	3,007	2,665	342
Florida	29,959	29,958	1
Georgia	22,826	22,817	8
Hawaii	2,011	1,630	381
Idaho	1,131	1,131	.....
Illinois	20,757	20,757	.....
Indiana	6,128	6,128	.....
Iowa	3,466	3,375	91
Kansas	2,806	2,800	6
Kentucky	15,161	15,161	.....
Louisiana	21,175	21,161	14
Maine	2,790	2,422	368
Maryland	8,181	8,164	17
Massachusetts	20,629	11,793	8,836
Michigan	21,965	16,812	5,153
Minnesota	4,147	4,147	.....
Mississippi	16,728	16,721	6
Missouri	12,463	12,463	.....
Montana	1,081	1,020	61
Nebraska	1,920	1,920	.....
Nevada	1,112	884	228
New Hampshire	802	802	.....
New Jersey	15,530	13,195	2,336
New Mexico	4,089	4,089	.....
New York	75,616	56,019	19,597
North Carolina	20,635	20,635	.....
North Dakota	845	845	.....
Ohio	19,850	19,839	11
Oklahoma	9,381	9,381	.....
Oregon	3,484	3,484	.....
Pennsylvania	29,564	24,647	4,916
Rhode Island	2,454	1,851	603
South Carolina	12,273	12,273	.....
South Dakota	1,077	1,073	4
Tennessee	19,397	19,396	1
Texas	35,829	35,829	.....
Utah	1,168	1,168	.....
Vermont	1,526	1,092	434
Virginia	12,123	12,123	.....
Washington	7,988	6,605	1,382
West Virginia	7,177	7,177	.....
Wisconsin	10,191	6,271	3,920
Wyoming	251	251	.....
Unknown	26	26	.....
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	131	131	.....

Table M-23.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of combined Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981

[In thousands]

State	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$233,615	$17,951	$484,678
Alabama	8,237	364	10,525
Alaska	165	11	368
Arizona	1,490	121	3,634
Arkansas	4,275	266	5,661
California	62,652	5,705	112,328
Colorado	1,383	63	3,080
Connecticut	851	74	3,052
Delaware	239	27	827
District of Columbia	555	44	2,408
Florida	12,539	551	16,868
Georgia	7,718	557	14,551
Hawaii	810	37	1,164
Idaho	244	21	866
Illinois	4,070	362	16,326
Indiana	1,335	211	4,582
Iowa	912	182	2,372
Kansas	737	50	2,020
Kentucky	4,630	439	10,092
Louisiana	7,546	424	13,205
Maine	692	52	2,047
Maryland	1,720	132	6,329
Massachusetts	7,577	1,238	11,813
Michigan	4,638	418	16,908
Minnesota	1,184	106	2,857
Mississippi	6,812	358	9,558
Missouri	4,141	232	8,090
Montana	209	25	847
Nebraska	447	38	1,435
Nevada	478	98	536
New Hampshire	184	23	595
New Jersey	4,544	231	10,755
New Mexico	1,189	89	2,812
New York	20,539	938	54,139
North Carolina	6,617	565	13,453
North Dakota	298	15	532
Ohio	3,534	434	15,882
Oklahoma	3,690	194	5,497
Oregon	743	86	2,655
Pennsylvania	6,692	767	22,105
Rhode Island	659	42	1,753
South Carolina	3,970	369	7,934
South Dakota	350	28	699
Tennessee	6,236	395	12,765
Texas	15,605	787	19,437
Utah	279	29	860
Vermont	400	26	1,099
Virginia	3,533	262	8,329
Washington	1,791	119	6,077
West Virginia	1,537	133	5,507
Wisconsin	2,801	201	7,189
Wyoming	65	7	179
Unknown	3	.....	23
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	71	4	55

Table M-24.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$135.18	$106.09	$180.46	$167.99
California	238.63	205.96	315.58	298.48
Delaware	156.22	99.78	175.22	186.02
District of Columbia	199.39	135.64	212.47	223.35
Florida	173.75	150.72	199.46	195.09
Georgia	150.96	114.41	189.82	180.05
Hawaii	199.66	169.51	226.81	226.89
Iowa	137.69	90.94	176.51	168.07
Kansas	139.98	100.72	164.64	162.47
Louisiana	160.21	124.85	197.10	189.79
Maine	133.40	77.43	177.23	175.08
Maryland	172.17	113.00	198.24	200.09
Massachusetts	184.95	135.71	246.98	233.05
Michigan	196.29	132.43	222.10	225.47
Mississippi	150.59	115.67	197.16	189.74
Montana	158.12	97.06	180.96	186.36
Nevada	165.75	139.34	217.16	189.64
New Jersey	184.46	147.01	204.54	206.23
New York	212.63	160.57	229.59	242.10
Ohio	169.68	110.07	187.63	192.35
Pennsylvania	186.18	125.45	242.37	216.11
Rhode Island	165.53	116.39	203.86	195.75
South Dakota	135.66	97.53	201.47	165.94
Tennessee	151.94	108.94	199.99	186.51
Vermont	174.86	117.65	218.12	211.24
Washington	182.26	126.03	212.04	209.20
Wisconsin	166.65	111.34	212.19	205.12

Table M-25.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons, total, and average State payment amount to persons under State-administered State supplementation programs, by reason for eligibility, 1974–81 [1]

Period	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled
January 1974	358,293	251,926	8,502	96,926	$14,884	$9,237	$517	$5,102	$41.54	$36.66	$60.86	$52.64
December 1974	300,724	193,057	5,898	101,769	11,354	6,824	330	4,200	[3] 37.75	[3] 35.35	[3] 55.95	[3] 41.27
December 1975	303,391	184,679	4,933	113,504	13,803	7,225	301	6,273	45.59	39.12	61.13	55.26
December 1976	274,377	160,360	4,731	109,248	13,720	6,882	327	6,511	50.00	42.91	69.04	59.60
December 1977	264,222	151,131	4,376	108,403	14,202	7,026	332	6,832	53.75	46.49	75.89	63.02
December 1978	259,162	146,854	4,188	107,524	15,577	7,885	363	7,279	60.11	53.69	86.63	67.70
December 1979	257,289	140,894	3,937	105,830	18,327	9,540	361	8,305	71.23	67.71	91.60	78.47
December 1980	249,514	134,648	3,633	104,330	19,855	10,441	352	8,927	79.57	77.54	96.92	85.57
1980												
July	249,129	135,083	3,713	103,509	18,235	9,216	345	8,541	73.21	68.22	93.04	82.52
August	248,252	134,488	3,703	103,242	18,505	9,337	346	8,693	74.54	69.41	93.37	84.20
September	247,248	133,747	3,674	103,095	18,566	9,395	346	8,694	75.09	70.25	94.15	84.33
October	248,028	133,992	3,659	103,617	18,718	9,453	360	8,776	75.47	70.55	98.37	84.70
November	248,328	133,980	3,635	103,914	19,395	10,064	352	8,855	78.10	75.12	96.95	85.21
December	249,514	134,648	3,633	104,330	19,855	10,441	352	8,927	79.57	77.54	96.92	85.57
1981												
January	249,813	135,772	3,626	104,982	19,977	10,486	350	9,021	79.97	77.23	96.44	85.93
February [4]	251,084	135,232	3,611	105,268	20,063	10,509	352	9,064	79.90	77.71	97.61	86.11
March [4]	251,268	135,817	3,596	105,143	20,041	10,518	348	9,038	79.76	77.45	96.83	85.96
April [4]	251,635	135,999	3,576	105,590	19,643	10,095	344	9,070	78.06	74.23	96.32	85.90
May [4]	251,478	135,720	3,588	105,522	19,692	10,115	350	9,101	78.31	74.53	97.48	86.25
June	250,589	134,963	3,520	105,184	19,468	9,898	341	9,091	77.69	73.34	96.98	86.43
July	252,532	135,150	3,578	106,942	19,255	9,576	333	9,202	76.25	70.86	93.14	86.05

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes optional supplementation data for North Dakota, for Maryland in December 1974 and 1975, and for New Mexico in December 1976.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[3] Excludes data for South Carolina.
[4] Revised data.

Table M-26.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation and total average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, July 1981 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 252,532	135,150	3,578	106,942	[2] $19,255	$9,576	$333	$9,202	[2] $76.25	$70.86	$93.14	$86.05
Alabama	16,698	12,455	133	4,110	897	658	7	232	53.74	52.88	53.80	56.34
Alaska [3]	928	379	12	537	125	47	2	76	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79
Arizona	1,634	953	5	676	108	82	(4)	26	66.14	85.76	(5)	38.51
Colorado	33,997	23,833	141	10,023	2,644	2,040	5	599	77.78	85.61	33.08	59.79
Connecticut	12,766	4,948	86	7,732	2,041	772	10	1,259	159.91	156.04	114.59	162.89
Florida	7,027	3,891	(6)	[7] 3,136	252	114	(6)	[7] 137	35.83	29.42	(6)	[7] 43.78
Idaho	2,904	1,194	19	1,691	284	99	2	184	97.86	82.88	82.26	108.62
Illinois	29,923	6,152	317	23,454	2,447	399	23	2,024	81.78	64.89	74.01	186.31
Kentucky	8,147	4,617	110	3,420	938	510	8	420	115.12	110.42	70.10	122.91
Maryland	[2] 546	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 61	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 112.30	(6)	(6)	(6)
Minnesota [3]	10,392	3,082	162	7,148	977	228	12	736	94.03	74.04	77.54	103.02
Missouri	23,909	19,436	940	3,533	844	586	120	138	35.30	30.17	127.56	39.98
Nebraska	8,041	3,240	130	4,671	448	126	9	312	55.70	39.02	71.12	66.84
New Hampshire	4,402	1,610	162	2,630	461	72	14	374	104.66	44.89	86.14	142.39
New Mexico	[2] 286	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 21	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 74.74	(6)	(6)	(6)
North Carolina	10,829	6,219	260	4,350	1,847	1,040	46	761	170.58	167.21	178.25	174.95
North Dakota	117	80	2	35	2	2	(4)	1	20.99	19.60	(5)	25.11
Oklahoma	55,594	36,189	460	18,945	3,445	2,187	31	1,228	61.97	60.42	66.58	64.82
Oregon	12,330	4,083	572	7,675	527	216	35	276	42.76	52.79	61.74	36.01
South Carolina	[2] 1,664	713	19	931	[2] 151	62	2	87	[2] 91.01	87.40	103.95	93.61
South Dakota	343	219	3	121	31	21	(4)	9	89.29	97.53	(5)	75.31
Utah	[2] 6,029	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 60	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 10.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
Virginia	3,253	1,656	29	1,568	620	307	6	306	190.56	185.58	208.90	195.49
West Virginia	109	42	.....	67	8	3	.....	5	71.73	73.62	.....	70.55
Wyoming	664	159	16	489	13	3	(4)	10	20.00	20.00	(5)	20.00

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for optional programs in North Dakota.
[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska and May 1981 data for Minnesota; data not available for July 1981.
[4] Less than $500.
[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.
[6] Data not available.
[7] Includes data for the blind.

Table M-27.--Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation only and total and average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, July 1981 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 49,207	28,691	675	19,295	[2] $5,589	$2,639	$96	$2,793	[2] $113.59	$92.00	$141.89	$144.74
Alabama	3,408	2,562	17	829	129	96	1	33	37.98	37.51	37.65	39.43
Alaska [3]	260	128	2	130	21	10	(4)	10	80.29	79.22	(5)	79.92
Arizona	206	170	1	35	24	22	(4)	2	114.11	127.42	(5)	30.71
Colorado	10,196	8,740	8	1,448	1,275	1,013	1	261	125.05	115.87	183.13	180.14
Connecticut	9,250	3,386	44	5,820	1,528	538	6	984	165.17	158.79	135.05	169.11
Florida [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	625	320	3	302	57	27	(4)	30	91.00	83.66	(5)	98.87
Illinois	6,867	1,426	49	5,392	1,087	139	5	943	158.31	97.45	98.45	174.95
Kentucky	1,691	1,275	6	410	209	155	1	53	123.80	121.81	121.17	130.01
Maryland	[2] 546	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 61	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 112.30	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minnesota [3]	1,227	437	15	775	249	68	2	179	203.12	155.59	120.40	231.52
Missouri	6,521	4,929	391	1,201	317	187	68	61	48.55	38.03	175.02	50.54
Nebraska	1,412	654	13	745	110	35	1	74	77.96	53.83	61.62	99.43
New Mexico	1	.....	.....	1	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	(5)	.....	.....	(5)
North Carolina	2,351	1,579	39	733	280	186	6	87	118.99	118.08	156.15	118.98
North Dakota	2	1	.....	1	(4)	(4)	.....	(4)	(5)	(5)	.....	(5)
Oklahoma	2,361	1,750	9	602	136	101	(4)	34	57.43	57.65	(5)	56.93
Oregon	2,283	1,334	78	871	107	62	4	41	46.77	46.54	50.62	46.79
South Carolina [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for mandatory and optional programs in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia; for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska and May 1981 data for Minnesota; data not available for July 1981.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[7] Data not available.

Table M-28.—Public assistance: Recipients and average monthly payments per recipient, by program, 1940–80

[Data subject to revision. Except for emergency assistance, excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payment]

Period	Old-age assistance [1]	Aid to the blind [1 2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [1]	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance [4]		Emergency asistance [5]
				Families	Total recipients [3]	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (in thousands)								
December:									
1940	2,070	73.4	.....	372	1,222	895	1,239	3,618	.....
1945	2,056	71.5	.....	274	943	701	257	507	.....
1950	2,786	97.5	69	651	2,233	1,661	413	866	.....
1955	2,538	104.5	241	602	2,192	1,661	314	743	.....
1960	2,305	106.9	369	803	3,073	2,370	431	1,244	.....
1965	2,087	85.1	557	1,054	4,396	3,316	310	677	.....
1970	2,082	81.0	935	2,552	9,659	7,033	547	1,056	9.7
1975	.....	.....	.....	3,568	11,404	8,106	692	977	34.1
1976	.....	.....	.....	3,588	11,211	7,909	685	905	26.9
1977	.....	.....	.....	3,553	10,796	7,582	654	820	32.0
1978	.....	.....	.....	3,489	10,349	7,226	620	766	32.0
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	3,560	10,379	7,207	696	885	38
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	3,591	10,473	7,256	706	885	47
February	.....	.....	.....	3,619	10,548	7,301	714	887	48
March	.....	.....	.....	3,652	10,636	7,350	740	925	58
April	.....	.....	.....	3,664	10,658	7,359	742	922	56
May	.....	.....	.....	3,665	10,644	7,344	737	908	45
June	.....	.....	.....	3,672	10,657	7,349	749	929	45
July	.....	.....	.....	3,704	10,738	7,388	774	973	46
August	.....	.....	.....	3,742	10,864	7,469	770	955	44
September	.....	.....	.....	3,778	10,945	7,515	782	977	46
October	.....	.....	.....	3,810	11,014	7,553	795	1,002	53
November	.....	.....	.....	3,809	11,010	7,546	990	990	44
December	.....	.....	.....	3,843	11,101	7,599	796	986	52
	Average monthly payment								
December:									
1940	$20.25	$25.35	.....	$32.40	$9.85	.....	$24.30	$8.30	.....
1945	30.90	33.50	.....	52.05	15.15	.....	32.70	16.55	.....
1950	43.05	46.00	$44.10	71.45	20.85	.....	46.65	22.25	.....
1955	50.05	55.55	48.75	85.50	23.50	.....	55.05	23.30	.....
1960	58.90	67.45	56.15	108.35	28.35	.....	71.60	24.85	.....
1965	63.10	81.35	66.50	136.95	32.85	.....	68.95	31.65	.....
1970	77.65	104.35	97.65	190.40	50.30	.....	111.60	57.85	$151.35
1975	.....	.....	.....	228.81	71.58	.....	144.08	102.07	157.56
1976	.....	.....	.....	241.48	77.29	.....	153.84	116.54	154.20
1977	.....	.....	.....	250.03	82.29	.....	155.97	124.34	177.50
1978	.....	.....	.....	255.53	86.15	.....	157.49	128.11	191.30
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	270.74	92.86	.....	156.69	123.31	197.52
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	271.68	93.16	.....	158.92	126.72	194.77
February	.....	.....	.....	271.73	93.23	.....	160.46	129.18	193.92
March	.....	.....	.....	271.16	93.11	.....	160.89	128.72	191.31
April	.....	.....	.....	270.92	93.13	.....	159.21	128.16	192.56
May	.....	.....	.....	270.55	93.16	.....	158.42	128.59	201.84
June	.....	.....	.....	271.06	93.39	.....	157.13	126.58	199.98
July	.....	.....	.....	277.48	95.73	.....	155.76	123.93	197.01
August	.....	.....	.....	287.31	99.00	.....	159.19	128.28	184.55
September	.....	.....	.....	304.08	104.94	.....	158.55	126.86	194.55
October	.....	.....	.....	288.51	99.79	.....	157.73	125.07	189.93
November	.....	.....	.....	286.03	98.96	.....	156.23	124.64	195.51
December	.....	.....	.....	287.77	99.61	.....	160.92	129.84	196.97

[1] Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate programs and under the combined State adult assistance programs. Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning January 1974.

[2] Beginning September 1965, excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.

[3] Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[4] Data incomplete.

[5] Represents average per family. Beginning January 1972, includes New York City.

Table M-29.—Public assistance: Total money payments, by program and emergency assistance, 1945–80

[In thousands. Data subject to revision.]

Period	Total [1]	Money payments						Emergency assistance payments [4]
		Total [2]	Old-age assistance [3]	Aid to the blind [3]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [3]	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance	
1945	$990,704	$990,704	$726,550	$26,557	.....	$149,667	$87,930	.....
1950	2,372,204	2,372,204	1,461,624	52,698	$7,967	551,653	298,262	.....
1955	2,525,585	2,525,585	1,490,352	67,958	135,168	617,841	214,266	.....
1960	3,276,707	3,276,707	1,629,541	86,231	237,366	1,000,784	322,465	.....
1961	3,426,895	3,426,895	1,571,309	84,739	256,910	1,156,769	355,991	.....
1962	3,531,067	3,531,067	1,571,162	84,039	282,711	1,298,774	292,709	.....
1963	3,666,628	3,666,628	1,615,023	85,335	318,948	1,365,851	279,623	.....
1964	3,842,754	3,842,754	1,612,983	86,558	357,856	1,510,352	272,737	.....
1965	4,025,903	4,025,903	1,600,708	85,121	417,720	1,660,186	259,225	.....
1966	4,336,075	4,336,075	1,633,675	85,615	487,301	1,863,925	263,866	.....
1967	4,956,901	4,956,901	1,702,091	87,711	574,574	2,266,400	325,847	.....
1968	5,706,552	5,694,890	1,676,632	88,885	658,589	2,849,298	421,211	$2,445
1969	6,893,920	6,668,986	1,732,730	92,204	788,079	3,563,427	472,360	11,030
1970	8,864,428	8,431,848	1,862,412	98,292	999,861	4,852,964	618,319	11,396
1971	10,814,361	10,143,441	1,888,878	100,840	1,189,636	6,203,528	760,559	19,843
1972	11,066,718	11,022,538	1,876,755	105,515	1,390,509	6,909,260	740,499	44,180
1973	11,397,212	11,357,947	1,743,463	104,373	1,609,572	7,212,035	688,502	39,265
1974	8,813,762	8,749,731	4,725	88	2,947	7,916,563	825,408	64,031
1975	10,434,353	10,356,837	4,599	79	2,953	9,210,995	1,138,211	77,516
1976	11,431,072	11,375,923	4,783	75	3,066	10,140,134	1,227,865	55,779
1977	11,915,076	11,848,824	4,938	76	3,426	10,602,775	1,237,609	66,252
1978	12,024,019	11,942,961	5,076	82	3,754	10,728,668	1,205,381	81,058
1979	12,402,352	12,318,290	9,448	170	9,064	11,068,864	1,230,744	84,062
1980	14,048,471	13,935,233	8,873	135	8,702	12,475,245	1,442,278	113,238
1979								
December	1,081,234	1,073,688	439	7	386	963,753	109,103	7,546
1980								
January	1,097,840	1,088,598	435	6	354	975,639	112,164	9,242
February	1,108,008	1,098,750	437	6	347	983,347	114,613	9,258
March	1,121,245	1,110,198	436	6	356	990,328	119,072	11,047
April	1,122,375	1,111,504	433	6	351	992,560	118,154	10,871
May	1,118,030	1,108,935	367	6	310	991,514	116,738	9,095
June	1,122,703	1,113,762	437	6	367	995,325	117,627	8,941
July	1,158,313	1,149,338	432	6	378	1,027,926	120,596	8,975
August	1,206,913	1,198,832	431	6	365	1,075,515	122,515	8,081
September	1,290,424	1,281,455	4,124	67	4,630	1,148,651	123,983	8,969
October	1,235,254	1,225,271	443	6	378	1,099,080	125,364	9,983
November	1,222,319	1,213,795	439	6	390	1,089,583	123,377	3,524
December	1,245,020	1,234,767	459	6	450	1,105,777	123,075	10,253

[1] Includes money payments for institutional services in intermediate-care facilities for 1968–71.

[2] Includes money payments for medical assistance for the aged for 1960–69.

[3] Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia beginning 1974. Data for 1974 and thereafter are for only Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

[4] Money payments to families and medical vendor payments to needy families with children, authorized under title IV of the Social Security Act.

Table M-30.—Public assistance: Total medical vendor payments, by program, 1951–78

[Data subject to revision]

Period	Total amount of payments (in thousands)				
	Total	Federally aided programs [1]			General assistance [3]
		Medical assistance [2]	Medical assistance for the aged	Other	
1951	$103,179	.....	.....	$56,782	$46,397
1955	231,544	.....	.....	163,417	68,127
1960	522,228	.....	$5,348	414,896	101,983
1965	1,480,119	.....	585,501	773,555	121,063
1966	2,007,626	$1,193,768	293,442	435,932	84,484
1967	2,872,696	2,510,531	63,916	232,143	66,106
1968	4,096,133	3,783,095	65,267	171,783	75,989
1969	4,681,110	4,360,445	58,873	178,481	83,311
1970	5,605,610	5,506,940	.....	.....	98,670
1971	6,953,129	6,842,098	.....	.....	111,031
1972	8,804,716	8,707,524	.....	.....	97,192
1973	9,919,266	9,806,853	.....	.....	112,413
1974	11,782,345	11,476,418	.....	.....	305,927
1975	14,555,229	14,177,418	.....	.....	377,811
1976	15,941,469	15,542,513	.....	.....	398,956
1977	17,739,452	17,139,712	.....	.....	599,740
1977					
September	1,514,697	1,442,882	.....	.....	71,815
October	1,440,630	1,376,225	.....	.....	64,405
November	1,535,085	1,459,746	.....	.....	75,339
December	1,565,316	1,490,473	.....	.....	74,843
1978					
January	1,490,925	1,419,886	.....	.....	71,039
February	1,492,674	1,427,185	.....	.....	65,489
March	1,729,900	1,652,037	.....	.....	77,863
April	1,655,139	1,581,679	.....	.....	73,460
May	1,771,244	1,683,284	.....	.....	87,960
June	1,571,800	1,510,477	.....	.....	61,323
July	1,676,646	1,594,291	.....	.....	82,355
August	1,696,753	1,622,081	.....	.....	74,672
September	1,666,240	1,597,392	.....	.....	68,848

[1] Federal participation in medical vendor payments, beginning October 1950, was authorized by the social security amendments.

[2] Beginning Jan. 1970, medical assistance for the aged and medical vendor payments under the categorical programs were replaced by the medical assistance program. Beginning Jan. 1972, includes payments to intermediate-care facilities formerly listed separately in table M-29.

[3] Data incomplete.

Source: Health Care Financing Administration.

Table M-31.—Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments, unemployed father segment, and AFDC foster-care data]

State	Number of—			Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
		Recipients			Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Families	Total	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	3,842,534	11,101,149	7,399,376	$1,105,776,662	$288.77	$99.61	0.8	1.5	7.0	14.7
Alabama	63,246	178,322	127,684	6,967,928	110.17	39.07	−.4	−.2	−.4	.9
Alaska	6,606	15,931	10,882	2,590,514	392.15	162.61	.4	4.1	5.5	31.3
Arizona	21,573	59,809	43,589	3,809,666	176.59	63.70	1.1	1.9	19.7	26.8
Arkansas	29,822	85,008	61,667	4,360,856	146.23	51.30	1.1	2.3	.4	3.1
California	511,486	1,498,216	996,054	220,451,580	431.00	147.14	1.0	1.0	10.1	27.8
Colorado	29,467	81,031	55,415	7,591,646	257.63	93.69	1.4	8.6	8.9	17.8
Connecticut	49,407	139,685	96,240	18,308,524	370.57	131.07	−.3	−.3	2.9	14.7
Delaware	12,404	34,243	23,555	2,817,520	227.15	82.28	3.0	3.6	5.1	5.9
District of Columbia	30,278	81,985	56,556	7,661,257	253.03	93.45	.1	1.5	−5.1	−4.4
Florida	103,315	279,392	199,015	18,229,236	176.44	65.25	1.8	2.7	12.8	16.0
Georgia	89,912	233,730	168,813	12,591,009	140.04	53.87	.6	.5	8.5	23.4
Guam	1,492	5,311	3,877	316,333	212.02	59.56	−1.0	.2	12.4	15.6
Hawaii	20,046	61,342	40,802	7,731,955	385.71	126.05	.7	1.2	2.2	3.7
Idaho	7,503	20,326	13,845	2,064,949	275.22	101.59	.8	1.4	.9	3.0
Illinois	222,937	691,434	482,773	62,903,873	282.16	90.98	1.2	4.3	4.6	8.4
Indiana	60,229	170,239	119,431	12,351,154	205.07	72.55	.3	.2	11.8	23.5
Iowa	40,476	111,287	73,907	12,553,542	310.15	112.80	.6	.5	13.6	15.3
Kansas	27,720	71,956	50,828	7,817,479	282.02	108.64	(1)	5.4	11.3	19.3
Kentucky	67,159	175,071	122,437	12,478,662	185.81	71.28	.9	1.4	6.7	22.5
Louisiana	72,163	218,966	160,212	11,254,465	155.96	51.40	.7	.3	4.1	19.1
Maine	21,466	57,700	39,504	4,954,190	230.79	85.86	(1)	−.6	−5.1	−.9
Maryland	80,823	220,316	148,989	19,304,624	238.85	87.62	.6	.5	5.0	17.5
Massachusetts	125,232	347,830	226,570	43,793,572	349.70	125.91	.1	1.0	−1.2	7.2
Michigan	246,648	752,578	494,459	96,243,119	390.20	127.88	.9	1.2	16.4	21.3
Minnesota	53,856	145,634	96,383	18,582,462	345.04	127.60	.5	−.8	11.9	20.0
Mississippi	59,814	176,253	129,704	5,257,257	87.89	29.83	.4	.5	2.8	5.8
Missouri	73,506	215,682	144,865	16,795,310	228.49	77.87	1.1	2.5	12.9	24.1
Montana	7,136	19,883	13,621	1,646,790	230.77	82.82	−.8	1.9	8.7	12.0
Nebraska	13,573	37,541	25,900	3,890,757	286.65	103.64	.4	.8	10.6	24.8
Nevada	5,114	13,827	9,524	1,096,034	214.32	79.27	6.0	7.3	23.9	35.7
New Hampshire	8,647	23,648	15,636	2,377,068	274.90	100.52	1.4	2.1	9.7	17.2
New Jersey	153,709	468,603	320,955	49,028,742	318.97	104.63	−.4	−.6	2.8	11.1
New Mexico	19,550	56,157	38,657	3,705,145	189.52	65.98	.5	.5	7.8	21.9
New York	367,628	1,109,601	762,672	136,745,976	371.97	123.24	.8	.8	1.3	1.9
North Carolina	80,074	201,828	142,638	13,014,235	162.53	64.48	.3	.4	4.3	5.5
North Dakota	4,859	13,111	9,045	1,413,489	290.90	107.81	−1.0	−2.4	3.2	9.9
Ohio	200,243	572,347	380,365	50,348,940	251.44	87.97	1.9	2.4	16.9	16.9
Oklahoma	31,543	91,984	66,752	7,880,651	249.84	85.67	1.1	2.5	5.5	6.4
Oregon	35,440	93,993	60,731	9,315,930	262.86	99.11	−1.4	−1.2	−4.3	−23.5
Pennsylvania [2]	218,713	637,387	435,408	64,712,837	295.88	101.53	.5	−.3	2.6	−9.1
Puerto Rico	46,245	169,697	118,368	2,812,545	60.82	16.57	1.9	24.3	−2.9	14.9
Rhode Island	18,772	53,950	36,563	7,613,825	405.59	141.13	1.2	38.3	7.3	8.7
South Carolina	57,643	156,080	110,573	6,685,505	115.98	42.83	1.2	2.0	4.5	21.8
South Dakota	6,946	18,753	13,120	1,555,186	223.90	82.93	−.8	.6	−7.1	−1.8
Tennessee	65,958	173,854	122,637	7,448,916	112.93	42.85	.9	.5	10.2	10.7
Texas	106,104	320,002	232,384	11,490,205	108.29	35.91	.4	.9	4.5	4.6
Utah	13,954	43,710	27,335	4,504,653	322.82	103.06	(1)	.4	25.9	33.8
Vermont	8,129	24,251	15,379	2,839,074	349.25	117.07	.1	.3	14.7	21.2
Virgin Islands	1,165	3,441	2,721	228,534	196.17	66.41	4.0	10.6	13.3	57.6
Virginia	65,272	175,927	121,821	14,487,213	221.95	82.35	1.4	1.5	7.8	19.1
Washington	61,639	173,339	108,234	23,434,682	380.19	135.20	2.3	4.1	20.9	27.2
West Virginia	28,026	79,971	60,820	4,970,373	177.35	62.15	3.0	2.5	3.8	5.6
Wisconsin	85,129	231,979	154,465	32,026,663	376.21	138.06	1.1	1.9	15.2	26.7
Wyoming	2,737	7,008	4,996	720,012	263.07	102.74	−.3	−.9	6.5	8.3

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Data estimated.

Table M-32.—Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-father segment: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State	Number of—			Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
		Recipients			Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Families	Total	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	192,603	820,455	457,131	$82,861,232	$430.22	$100.99	5.7	6.5	68.8	75.7
California	58,976	254,026	144,582	30,477,913	516.79	119.98	5.7	5.9	57.2	82.5
Colorado	1,355	5,699	3,011	506,030	373.45	88.79	6.4	13.8	60.5	84.2
Connecticut	780	3,456	1,940	407,504	522.44	117.91	1.0	12.2	13.5	41.4
Delaware	388	1,645	899	115,025	296.46	69.92	6.7	8.9	26.4	23.8
District of Columbia	214	910	507	70,717	330.45	77.71	.0	−3.3	1.2	−2.9
Guam	142	709	426	40,430	284.72	57.02	.9	3.2	86.6	92.4
Hawaii	940	4,336	2,471	426,035	453.23	98.26	4.2	6.0	4.2	−.1
Illinois	8,412	37,283	20,869	3,291,808	391.32	88.29	10.2	19.5	37.3	51.1
Iowa	2,979	11,893	6,192	1,103,171	370.32	92.76	4.8	4.6	195.7	193.9
Kansas	921	3,562	1,876	345,298	374.92	96.94	6.0	22.0	148.1	182.8
Maryland	1,313	5,663	3,135	407,509	310.36	71.95	4.9	3.6	26.6	35.6
Massachusetts	4,767	20,214	11,705	2,088,097	438.03	103.30	.7	−.4	1.2	7.0
Michigan	34,003	144,151	79,791	15,577,273	458.11	108.06	3.7	4.9	104.3	114.9
Minnesota	3,393	14,196	7,489	1,459,612	430.18	102.82	7.6	6.2	120.5	135.0
Missouri	2,474	10,695	5,747	684,786	276.79	64.03	10.5	10.4	205.7	231.1
Montana	438	1,860	1,064	120,428	274.95	64.75	−2.5	−1.6	136.0	106.0
Nebraska	227	1,056	603	88,294	388.96	83.61	1.7	5.8	284.0	406.3
New Jersey	5,692	24,284	13,998	2,162,171	379.86	89.04	.4	.3	20.7	28.7
New York	10,905	48,547	27,538	4,131,904	378.90	85.11	9.0	9.5	20.5	19.7
Ohio	22,870	94,101	49,603	7,377,604	322.59	78.40	6.0	6.9	73.8	74.2
Pennsylvania	10,858	46,138	24,654	3,777,707	347.92	81.88	5.4	4.1	32.4	41.1
Rhode Island	330	1,416	777	150,350	455.61	106.18	12.9	58.2	56.3	61.2
Utah	2,026	9,000	5,064	796,045	392.91	88.45	.7	3.2	73.1	93.9
Vermont	657	2,789	1,512	268,891	409.27	96.41	1.2	2.2	88.3	89.4
Washington	7,015	28,673	14,777	3,135,616	446.99	109.36	8.7	11.8	81.0	88.1
West Virginia	3,583	15,075	11,311	768,741	214.55	50.99	12.2	10.8	44.1	42.4
Wisconsin	6,944	29,078	15,590	3,082,273	443.88	106.00	8.9	8.6	117.0	137.8

Table M-33.—Aid to families with dependent children, foster-care segment: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980 [1]

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State	Foster care					Foster-family homes			Child-care institutions		
	Number of—		Amount of payments			Number of—			Number of—		
				Average per—							
	Cases	Children	Total	Case	Child	Cases	Children	Amount of payments	Cases	Children	Amount of payments
Total	82,175	102,218	$38,674,089	$470.63	$378.35	[2] 61,816	[2] 79,483	[2] $20,719,075	[2] 11,661	[2] 13,290	[2] $15,424,293
Alabama	805	1,478	189,965	235.98	128.53	715	1,356	175,061	90	122	14,904
Alaska	52	52	41,163	791.60	791.60	43	43	17,732	9	9	23,431
Arizona	165	268	79,416	481.31	296.33	153	256	61,638	12	12	17,778
Arkansas	188	293	48,776	259.45	166.47	178	277	45,774	10	16	3,002
California	9,781	14,798	7,580,003	774.97	512.23	7,534	12,128	4,023,012	2,247	2,670	3,356,991
Colorado [3]	582	582	117,718	202.26	202.26	443	443	55,885	139	139	61,833
Connecticut [3]	1,566	2,177	455,021	290.56	209.01	1,111	1,698	236,611	455	479	218,410
Delaware	171	305	62,741	366.91	205.71	127	232	38,491	54	73	24,250
District of Columbia [3]	720	893	258,012	358.35	288.93	512	625	166,676	208	268	91,336
Florida	791	1,099	204,706	258.79	186.27	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Georgia [3]	1,477	1,495	244,213	165.34	163.35	1,299	1,315	210,854	178	180	33,359
Guam	11	16	2,140	[5]	[5]	11	16	2,140	0	0	0
Hawaii	19	19	2,547	[5]	[5]	19	19	2,547	0	0	0
Idaho	92	210	44,808	487.04	213.37	77	176	37,553	15	34	7,255
Illinois [3]	4,530	4,530	811,500	179.14	179.14	4,180	4,180	626,000	350	350	185,500
Indiana	1,344	1,726	153,660	114.33	89.03	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Iowa	661	661	156,545	236.83	236.83	522	522	105,563	139	139	50,982
Kansas	1,774	1,774	583,168	328.75	328.73	1,214	1,214	253,519	560	560	329,649
Kentucky	1,254	1,254	205,540	163.91	163.91	1,190	1,190	193,258	64	64	12,282
Louisiana [3]	1,515	1,721	399,131	263.45	231.92	1,444	1,635	303,887	71	86	95,244
Maine	1,170	1,170	273,101	233.42	233.42	1,055	1,055	178,331	115	115	94,770
Maryland	2,346	2,346	523,759	223.26	223.26	2,122	2,122	376,895	224	224	146,864
Massachusetts	1,810	1,996	644,563	356.11	322.93	1,653	1,837	409,033	157	159	235,530
Michigan	5,539	5,539	2,641,623	476.91	476.91	4,775	4,775	1,413,362	764	764	1,228,261
Minnesota	1,271	1,687	476,088	374.58	282.21	1,145	1,550	424,897	126	137	51,191
Mississippi	519	894	107,339	206.82	120.07	519	894	107,339	0	0	0
Missouri [3]	948	2,171	215,591	227.42	99.30	866	1,984	196,985	82	187	18,606
Montana	178	259	103,928	583.87	401.27	178	259	103,928	0	0	0
Nebraska	556	553	149,947	269.69	271.15	497	494	132,247	59	59	17,700
Nevada	191	254	75,758	396.64	298.26	155	218	56,186	36	36	19,572
New Hampshire	504	504	76,835	152.45	152.45	388	388	54,092	116	116	22,743
New Jersey	1,254	1,254	220,602	175.92	175.92	1,172	1,172	165,665	82	82	54,937
New Mexico	66	91	14,839	224.83	163.07	54	79	12,718	12	12	2,121
New York	14,389	20,305	14,470,529	1,005.67	712.66	10,653	15,866	6,991,207	3,736	4,439	7,479,332
North Carolina	1,062	1,741	239,329	225.36	137.47	910	1,451	199,895	182	290	39,434
North Dakota	202	360	88,212	436.69	245.03	169	321	68,034	33	39	20,178
Ohio	3,664	3,664	418,191	114.14	114.14	3,319	3,319	359,237	345	345	58,954
Oklahoma	426	710	134,102	314.79	188.88	426	710	134,102	0	0	0
Oregon	1,521	1,521	463,519	304.75	304.75	1,355	1,355	272,114	166	166	191,405
Pennsylvania [3]	6,377	6,377	2,118,894	332.27	332.27	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	[5]	[5]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	291	423	126,341	434.16	298.68	232	355	60,104	59	68	66,237
South Carolina	342	528	70,150	205.12	132.86	342	528	70,150	0	0	0
South Dakota	387	387	79,501	205.43	205.43	358	358	64,159	29	29	15,342
Tennessee	857	1,835	246,960	288.17	134.58	816	1,766	235,064	58	69	11,896
Texas	2,784	2,784	785,060	281.99	281.99	2,675	2,675	742,902	109	109	42,158
Utah	243	243	53,461	220.00	220.00	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Vermont [3]	161	315	50,000	310.56	158.73	154	302	37,045	7	13	12,955
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	[5]	[5]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,628	2,459	424,533	260.77	172.64	1,533	2,344	391,580	95	115	32,953
Washington	604	833	216,273	358.07	259.63	537	755	153,317	67	78	62,956
West Virginia	269	537	131,353	488.30	244.61	231	462	64,710	38	75	66,643
Wisconsin	3,082	3,082	1,378,277	447.20	447.20	2,731	2,731	680,818	351	351	697,459
Wyoming	36	45	14,658	[5]	[5]	24	33	6,758	12	12	7,900

[1] Case count may be inflated because States reporting identical number of cases and children may count each child in foster care as a family case.

[2] Data incomplete, see footnote 4.

[3] Data estimated.

[4] Data not reported.

[5] Not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases or children.

Table M-34.—Emergency assistance: [1] Families receiving assistance and amount of payments, by State, December 1980

State	Number of families			Amount of payments			
	Total	AFDC cases	Other	Total	Average per family	Maintenance	Medical care
Total	52,051	40,887	10,902	$10,252,544	$196.77	[2] $9,764,650	[2] $487,894
Arkansas	197	149	48	7,900	40.10	7,490	410
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Delaware	193	193	0	18,716	96.97	18,716	0
District of Columbia	184	111	73	43,409	235.92	43,409	0
Illinois	397	397	0	62,260	156.83	62,260	0
Kansas	656	0	656	101,014	153.98	101,014	0
Kentucky	2,047	717	1,330	387,558	189.33	387,558	0
Maryland	1,429	1,077	352	290,197	203.08	290,197	0
Massachusetts	1,871	1,851	20	512,774	274.06	512,774	0
Michigan	5,706	4,258	1,448	1,413,914	247.79	1,385,766	28,148
Minnesota	1,277	865	412	314,980	246.66	313,757	1,223
Missouri	262	(4)	(4)	37,259	142.21	37,259	0
Montana	20	2	18	532	(3)	532	0
Nebraska	191	34	157	49,102	257.08	31,989	17,113
New Jersey	588	584	4	210,781	358.47	210,781	0
New York	20,638	20,638	0	3,895,373	188.75	3,887,285	8,088
North Dakota	12,852	9,246	3,606	2,267,330	176.42	1,851,716	415,614
Oklahoma	628	100	528	149,332	237.79	149,332	0
Oregon	1,050	0	1,050	234,547	223.38	232,613	1,934
Pennsylvania	69	69	0	10,162	147.28	9,580	582
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Virginia	20	8	12	5,067	(3)	4,654	413
Washington	838	192	646	147,315	175.79	147,315	0
West Virginia	712	328	384	63,004	88.49	62,884	120
Wisconsin	68	68	0	15,769	231.90	15,769	0
Wyoming	158	0	158	14,249	90.18	0	14,249

[1] Payments to needy families with children authorized under title IV-A of the Social Security Act.

[2] Data incomplete, see footnote 4.

[3] Not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.

[4] Data not reported.

Table M-35.—General assistance: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State [1]	Number of—		Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
				Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Cases	Recipients	Total	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	795,915	986,392	$128,075,145	$160.92	$129.84	−0.4	3.8	11.5	17.4
Arizona	2,666	2,666	286,564	107.49	107.49	2.5	2.7	14.3	18.8
California	26,445	27,717	4,738,726	179.19	170.97	2.7	8.1	−1.3	17.6
Colorado	409	865	42,358	103.56	48.97	1.9	12.3	7.7	−16.9
Connecticut [2]	14,905	22,488	1,983,807	133.10	88.22	.0	.0	.0	.0
Delaware	2,051	2,898	238,659	116.36	82.35	−2.3	−1.5	21.9	28.6
District of Columbia	6,558	6,754	1,158,775	176.70	171.57	−1.8	−1.1	−6.1	−9.8
Georgia	1,682	2,691	113,717	67.61	42.26	4.5	−3.3	−10.2	−22.2
Guam	93	99	7,933	85.30	80.13	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Hawaii	6,035	9,699	1,703,471	282.27	175.63	2.4	3.7	−4.0	3.9
Illinois	84,827	99,715	13,688,070	161.36	137.27	4.2	7.9	19.6	23.9
Indiana	38,043	83,694	1,901,764	49.99	22.72	−25.8	23.5	−12.9	6.4
Kansas	5,931	6,636	951,255	160.39	143.35	1.8	14.3	52.6	39.1
Louisiana	4,046	4,264	312,208	77.16	73.22	3.5	2.1	26.5	37.3
Maine	2,588	6,672	244,570	94.50	36.66	−17.5	−10.6	−2.6	15.4
Maryland	24,364	26,020	2,940,968	120.71	113.03	3.4	3.0	11.5	20.7
Massachusetts	22,598	23,846	3,448,921	152.62	144.63	.9	−16.3	5.2	4.3
Michigan	105,325	123,456	19,144,550	180.91	155.07	2.0	3.1	47.5	41.8
Minnesota	15,357	17,276	2,743,139	178.62	158.78	8.2	8.0	41.9	69.1
Mississippi	596	734	9,242	15.51	12.59	−19.6	−18.9	−23.2	−31.9
Missouri	6,285	6,809	439,019	69.85	64.48	2.6	1.2	27.5	29.7
Montana	689	1,020	62,999	91.44	61.76	3.9	2.0	13.2	28.2
New Hampshire [2]	1,490	3,250	263,842	177.08	81.18	9.7	28.2	−5.6	14.2
New Jersey	28,085	37,631	4,677,451	166.55	124.30	2.4	10.7	15.2	9.9
New Mexico	647	663	74,600	115.30	112.52	4.4	4.2	23.2	30.1
New York	140,346	171,779	28,606,870	203.83	166.53	3.1	3.2	3.5	5.5
North Dakota	125	282	15,258	122.06	54.11	−4.7	5.4	58.4	59.5
Ohio	55,683	59,482	6,038,066	108.44	101.51	4.7	5.3	44.3	53.7
Oklahoma	839	2,070	29,435	35.08	14.22	−10.7	−7.3	−73.2	−73.7
Oregon	4,068	4,177	456,704	112.27	109.34	.7	1.2	−8.0	−26.4
Pennsylvania	153,840	181,043	26,208,465	170.36	144.76	−.6	.2	9.6	12.1
Puerto Rico	368	368	10,449	28.39	28.39	6.1	40.2	15.4	85.3
Rhode Island [2]	3,463	4,784	633,299	182.88	132.38	.0	.0	−20.2	−20.7
South Carolina	837	878	54,877	65.56	62.50	2.7	29.2	−6.1	16.3
South Dakota	425	900	32,875	77.35	36.53	−11.8	34.8	33.5	83.7
Utah	1,100	1,314	202,204	183.82	153.88	−.2	2.5	−28.8	−6.9
Virgin Islands	365	405	38,526	105.55	95.13	7.1	17.2	6.0	+57.9
Virginia	8,047	11,027	1,051,100	130.62	95.32	36.2	14.6	2.0	13.3
Washington	15,183	16,933	2,319,641	152.78	136.99	22.6	12.8	38.1	30.4
West Virginia	2,938	5,881	79,364	27.01	13.49	40.4	61.9	23.0	10.1
Wisconsin	5,816	6,881	1,103,385	189.72	160.35	22.7	58.3	36.2	40.4
Wyoming	257	625	18,019	70.11	28.83	32.7	12.5	−5.2	2.1

[1] Data not reported by some States because (1) programs are administered by townships and local areas and reports are not available, or (2) counties are unable to report on their State-assisted programs, or (3) program has been suspended. New Jersey data includes assistance under the "Insufficient Employment of Parents" program; Maryland data includes a State program of assistance to families with dependent children. In other States the program covers "home relief," "general welfare," "relief," etc.—State and local programs not federally aided.

[2] Data estimated.

[3] Not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

Table M-36.—Black lung benefits: Number of beneficiaries, average monthly family amount, and total monthly family amount in current-payment status, 1970–81 [1]

At end of selected month	Number of beneficiaries				Average monthly family amount			Total monthly family amount (in thousands)		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]
December:										
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$181.90	$200.10	$149.80	$12,515	$8,785	$3,730
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	188.50	212.80	160.60	27,250	16,430	10,820
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	199.40	225.20	169.60	37,860	22,920	14,940
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	224.30	252.80	187.70	63,700	40,400	23,300
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	235.40	266.70	196.00	71,500	45,100	26,400
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	247.70	281.70	207.30	75,500	46,600	28,900
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	257.40	294.30	216.40	77,400	46,500	30,800
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	274.70	316.90	231.20	80,500	47,100	33,400
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	289.40	337.80	243.40	82,300	46,800	35,500
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	313.20	368.70	264.20	86,500	47,800	38,700
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1980										
September	404,210	122,277	146,606	135,327	311.60	369.00	263.80	83,800	45,100	38,700
October	401,947	121,481	146,600	133,866	342.40	405.50	290.20	91,800	49,300	42,500
November	400,763	120,854	146,622	133,287	342.40	405.60	290.20	91,600	49,000	42,600
December	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1981										
January	396,809	118,928	146,664	131,217	342.40	406.50	290.40	90,900	48,300	42,600
February	393,000	117,500	146,000	129,500	342.40	406.80	290.40	90,200	47,800	42,400
March	392,468	117,268	146,200	129,000	341.60	405.90	290.00	90,000	47,600	42,400
April	391,850	116,671	146,587	128,592	342.00	406.80	290.40	90,000	47,400	42,600
May	390,407	115,997	146,574	127,836	341.00	405.40	290.00	89,500	47,000	42,500
June	388,603	115,210	146,521	126,872	341.60	406.80	290.40	89,400	46,900	42,500
July	386,545	114,469	146,489	125,587	341.30	406.60	290.30	89,100	46,600	42,500
August	384,576	113,676	146,430	124,470	341.00	406.40	290.20	88,700	46,200	42,500
September	381,479	113,055	146,376	122,048	340.80	406.30	290.20	88,400	45,900	42,500

[1] Benefits payable under the "black lung" program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the Treasury.

[2] Includes benefits for dependent wife and/or child.

[3] Includes benefits for dependent child of widow, surviving child, parent, brother, and sister.

Table M-37.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on State programs, 1940–81

[Excludes programs for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

Period	Average weekly insured employment [1]		Initial claims (weekly average) [4]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [6]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits	Funds available for benefits end of period [7] (in thousands)
	Number of workers [2]	Percent covered employment [3]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [5] (in thousands)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries			
1940	1,282,385	5.6	214,231	5,220,073	51,084,375	$518,700	982,392	$10.56	2,596,129	$1,817,108
1945	589,110	2.1	116,325	2,861,190	24,179,769	445,866	464,996	18.77	254,271	6,914,009
1950	1,503,164	4.6	235,590	5,211,883	67,859,529	1,373,114	1,304,991	20.76	1,853,336	6,972,295
1955	1,253,836	3.5	225,861	4,507,894	56,099,729	1,350,368	1,099,466	25.04	1,272,232	8,263,850
1960	1,905,752	4.8	331,027	6,753,387	85,630,399	2,726,656	1,640,429	32.87	1,603,372	6,643,257
1961	2,290,311	5.6	349,745	7,066,467	104,217,226	3,422,698	2,004,177	33.80	2,370,833	5,802,038
1962	1,783,118	4.4	302,112	6,073,668	79,324,955	2,675,447	1,525,481	34.56	1,638,359	6,272,863
1963	1,805,816	4.3	297,699	6,040,335	80,137,101	2,774,565	1,541,098	35.28	1,568,558	6,648,314
1964	1,605,395	3.8	268,015	5,497,903	71,380,122	2,522,103	1,372,695	35.96	1,370,857	7,296,220
1965	1,327,629	3.0	231,652	4,813,229	58,813,298	2,166,004	1,131,025	37.19	1,085,977	8,357,350
1966	1,061,395	2.3	203,351	4,140,026	46,546,925	1,771,298	895,133	39.76	780,700	9,828,244
1967	1,204,529	2.5	226,126	4,628,083	52,902,523	2,092,338	1,017,356	41.25	867,403	10,778,138
1968	1,110,646	2.2	201,200	4,197,966	48,668,357	2,031,617	935,930	43.43	848,179	11,717,246
1969	1,101,429	2.1	199,695	4,213,803	47,948,702	2,127,877	922,503	46.17	811,532	12,637,508
1970	1,804,631	3.4	295,911	6,401,782	78,857,992	3,848,467	1,516,500	50.34	1,295,319	11,895,901
1971	2,150,473	4.1	294,945	6,540,358	94,312,380	4,957,026	1,813,700	54.02	2,006,700	9,703,424
1972	1,848,484	3.5	261,058	5,703,866	81,260,712	4,470,969	1,562,706	56.75	1,809,450	9,422,799
1973	1,632,466	2.7	246,539	5,328,998	71,222,809	4,007,562	1,369,669	59.00	1,495,092	10,933,767
1974	2,261,821	3.5	363,423	7,729,590	97,803,299	5,974,922	1,880,833	64.25	1,926,147	10,599,249
1975	3,986,152	6.0	478,125	11,160,042	175,304,812	11,754,685	3,371,246	70.23	4,195,023	4,522,934
1976	2,991,485	4.6	385,866	8,560,107	127,424,765	8,974,546	2,450,476	75.16	3,270,042	3,343,482
1977	2,654,918	3.9	374,770	7,984,984	113,244,354	8,357,160	2,177,776	78.79	2,850,136	4,387,302
1978	2,359,468	3.3	364,420	7,568,589	100,963,558	7,717,173	1,941,607	83.67	2,039,012	9,307,267
1979	2,433,510	2.9	387,953	8,074,970	106,100,669	8,612,851	2,040,397	89.67	2,037,121	12,469,636
1980	3,350,326	3.9	488,683	10,000,851	149,019,558	14,590,270	2,843,885	98.92	3,076,317	11,463,587
1980										
March	3,356,451	3.9	403,366	686,523	12,569,983	1,218,231	2,992,853	99.19	220,022	10,770,122
April	3,278,388	3.8	492,880	760,952	12,689,151	1,232,173	2,883,898	99.52	259,346	[8]
May	3,342,973	3.9	514,788	857,526	12,302,133	1,196,836	2,795,938	99.55	250,658	[8]
June	3,455,485	4.0	543,898	844,839	12,441,036	1,213,595	2,962,151	99.88	246,276	[8]
July	3,692,174	4.3	595,041	1,102,911	14,397,850	1,397,508	3,129,967	98.75	298,504	[8]
August	3,407,521	3.9	439,399	870,671	12,710,545	1,244,363	3,026,320	99.68	256,376	[8]
September	3,087,370	3.6	386,005	607,590	11,688,547	1,444,885	2,656,488	100.21	254,077	[8]
October	2,903,364	3.3	391,154	633,960	11,445,237	1,125,601	2,488,095	92.32	291,685	[8]
November	2,982,784	3.4	416,803	541,704	9,524,424	934,378	2,378,416	101.43	259,241	[8]
December	3,321,487	3.8	524,048	809,477	12,602,938	1,243,976	2,739,770	101.51	318,918	[8]
1981										
January	3,843,677	4.4	618,413	1,301,016	14,227,849	1,416,603	3,233,602	102.34	308,662	[8]
February	3,668,663	4.2	450,893	872,733	12,881,779	1,313,507	3,220,445	101.89	274,571	[8]
March	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	715,461	13,503,852	1,393,612	3,069,057	105.63	290,104	[8]

[1] Beginning July 1963, includes Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program.

[2] Workers reporting completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[3] Annual rates based on average covered employment in specified year; monthly rates on average for most recent 12-month period.

[4] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[5] Annual data, but not monthly, adjusted to exclude voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Through 1970, includes payments under State (but not Federal) temporary extended unemployment insurance provisions; beginning 1971, excludes such payments.

[6] Includes dependents' allowances in States that provide such benefits.

[7] Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-38.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data by State, March 1981

[Excludes program for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

State	Average weekly insured unemployment		Initial claims (weekly average) [3]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [5]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits
	Number of workers [1]	Percent covered employment [2]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [4]	Average weekly number of beneficiaries		
Total	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	$715,461	13,503,852	$1,393,611,692	3,069,057	$105.66	290,104
Alabama	51,012	4.0	7,787	12,968	189,532	14,241,359	43,075	76.61	4,591
Alaska	12,625	8.6	1,334	2,820	62,400	7,162,384	14,182	116.98	1,649
Arizona	24,463	2.5	3,213	5,117	75,412	6,370,702	17,139	85.37	1,608
Arkansas	34,410	4.8	4,195	6,217	141,236	12,406,993	32,099	91.84	3,388
California	414,690	4.3	54,356	103,198	1,689,031	149,664,550	383,871	90.12	32,348
Colorado	29,920	2.6	3,133	7,212	99,790	11,620,088	22,680	119.40	2,690
Connecticut	39,296	2.8	4,055	7,850	161,700	16,630,400	36,750	106.00	1,580
Delaware	8,457	3.4	730	1,781	37,143	3,718,536	8,442	104.70	705
District of Columbia	10,695	2.8	647	2,517	50,559	6,511,200	11,491	130.06	1,213
Florida	56,715	1.7	6,146	12,429	163,535	12,766,979	37,167	79.33	4,822
Georgia	47,868	2.4	9,617	15,334	197,528	15,053,398	44,893	78.44	6,062
Hawaii	10,159	2.7	1,381	2,458	40,299	4,477,886	9,159	114.93	827
Idaho	17,421	5.6	1,821	3,790	59,476	5,921,125	13,517	105.35	1,521
Illinois	227,695	5.0	17,301	41,515	1,017,648	134,505,999	231,284	132.52	24,122
Indiana	73,775	3.6	9,137	16,914	284,056	25,559,084	64,558	91.16	7,980
Iowa	36,211	3.4	3,385	8,243	149,481	17,542,672	33,973	120.37	3,140
Kansas	22,367	2.5	2,177	5,802	98,878	10,860,999	22,472	111.33	2,595
Kentucky	57,836	5.1	5,465	10,201	226,105	22,607,548	51,388	103.43	5,219
Louisiana	43,008	2.9	4,472	9,848	196,161	22,605,232	44,582	118.54	4,018
Maine	19,470	4.9	2,993	4,766	78,363	6,761,618	17,810	92.02	1,868
Maryland	51,079	3.5	4,354	9,108	197,214	18,981,663	44,821	97.67	2,919
Massachusetts	89,458	3.6	8,935	16,429	366,146	37,134,070	83,215	104.31	6,323
Michigan	225,770	6.8	22,937	39,571	824,596	95,579,232	187,408	117.33	24,410
Minnesota	65,171	3.9	5,133	12,642	277,391	34,901,074	63,043	127.53	6,723
Mississippi	30,526	3.9	4,293	7,343	106,889	7,711,386	24,293	72.88	2,437
Missouri	76,798	4.1	11,126	18,175	262,621	22,866,017	59,687	91.45	7,225
Montana	13,141	5.3	1,219	3,038	52,507	5,633,828	11,933	114.55	1,365
Nebraska	13,837	2.3	1,296	3,701	62,720	5,798,927	14,255	95.27	1,693
Nevada	15,578	4.1	1,716	3,240	61,701	6,334,585	14,023	104.61	1,157
New Hampshire	9,380	2.6	1,182	1,587	36,956	3,038,181	8,399	84.85	535
New Jersey	147,225	5.0	12,930	35,937	659,150	68,796,500	149,807	106.48	17,165
New Mexico	12,695	3.1	1,468	2,499	46,039	3,981,045	10,463	87.10	934
New York	260,169	3.8	26,307	45,634	1,059,700	96,798,516	240,841	94.73	16,604
North Carolina	70,176	3.1	15,309	22,110	277,489	23,615,783	63,066	88.75	5,253
North Dakota	9,841	4.5	672	1,815	46,757	5,438,528	10,627	117.13	1,201
Ohio	188,218	4.5	20,162	34,162	718,790	90,070,212	163,361	127.05	14,238
Oklahoma	15,209	1.4	2,049	3,518	55,737	5,972,041	12,668	108.64	1,574
Oregon	61,078	6.1	8,226	13,696	221,091	22,608,761	50,248	103.49	3,576
Pennsylvania	216,004	4.8	24,639	42,409	956,692	113,804,449	217,430	125.89	13,990
Puerto Rico	[6] 51,812	7.3	[6] 5,581	7,243	144,992	8,237,084	32,953	58.17	2,642
Rhode Island	20,748	5.3	2,258	4,140	83,980	7,997,992	19,086	97.42	2,049
South Carolina	41,266	3.7	7,479	10,023	147,881	12,212,578	33,609	83.97	3,470
South Dakota	5,530	2.5	467	928	19,836	2,115,439	4,508	107.69	304
Tennessee	67,794	4.1	8,508	13,111	288,953	23,080,994	65,671	80.88	7,089
Texas	80,066	1.5	8,138	20,359	295,325	28,118,524	67,119	96.69	9,535
Utah	18,851	3.9	1,699	4,472	76,359	8,584,782	17,354	113.74	1,672
Vermont	8,576	4.5	851	1,633	34,089	3,198,698	7,748	97.84	436
Virgin Islands	1,270	3.6	110	358	6,498	449,233	1,477	69.78	88
Virginia	42,589	2.2	5,914	9,789	186,543	17,572,489	42,396	96.29	4,092
Washington	79,147	5.2	8,618	15,936	308,144	34,855,101	70,033	117.43	4,844
West Virginia	39,331	6.4	2,763	8,111	155,729	16,221,465	35,393	107.32	2,727
Wisconsin	110,382	5.9	10,379	20,178	427,174	52,621,850	97,085	125.06	9,649
Wyoming	4,782	2.5	614	1,586	19,830	2,291,913	4,507	117.65	339

[1] Workers reporting completing at least 1 week of unemployment.

[2] Based on average covered employment for most recent 12-month period.

[3] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[4] Voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan not deducted. Excludes payments under temporary unemployment insurance provisions.

[5] Includes dependents in States that provide such benefits.

[6] Includes data under the Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program for average insured unemployment and initial claims (sugarcane data not available for other items).

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-39.—Gross national product and personal income, by type, 1950–81

[Amounts in billions. Monthly amounts at annual rates. Before 1960, data for the 48 States and the District of Columbia, except where otherwise noted; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Gross national product [1]	Personal income							
		Total	Wage and salary disbursements [2]	Social insurance and related payments [3]		Public assistance and related payments [4]		Other income [5]	Less personal contributions for social insurance [6]
				Amount	Percent of personal income	Amount	Percent of personal income		
1950	$286.2	$226.1	$147.0	$7.0	3.1	$2.3	1.0	72.7	$2.9
1955	399.3	308.8	211.7	13.1	4.2	2.5	.8	86.7	5.2
1960	506.0	399.7	271.9	23.9	6.0	3.3	.8	109.9	9.3
1961	523.3	415.0	279.5	27.4	6.6	3.4	.8	114.4	9.7
1962	563.8	440.7	298.0	28.6	6.5	3.5	.8	120.9	10.3
1963	594.7	463.1	313.4	30.2	6.5	3.7	.8	127.6	11.8
1964	635.7	495.7	336.1	31.6	6.4	3.9	.8	136.7	12.6
1965	688.1	537.0	362.0	34.2	6.4	4.1	.8	150.0	13.3
1966	753.0	584.9	398.4	37.7	6.4	4.4	.8	162.2	17.8
1967	796.3	626.6	427.5	44.4	7.1	5.1	.8	170.2	20.6
1968	868.5	685.2	469.5	50.6	7.4	5.9	.9	182.0	22.8
1969	935.5	745.8	514.6	55.4	7.4	6.9	.9	195.2	26.3
1970 [7]	982.4	811.1	548.7	65.2	8.0	9.5	1.2	215.6	27.9
1971	1,063.4	859.1	579.4	76.3	8.9	11.8	1.4	222.4	30.8
1972	1,171.1	942.5	633.8	84.3	8.9	13.0	1.4	245.6	34.2
1973	1,306.6	1,052.4	701.3	97.7	9.3	13.5	1.3	282.1	42.2
1974	1,412.9	1,154.9	764.9	115.3	9.9	17.4	1.5	305.3	47.7
1975 [7]	1,528.8	1,265.0	806.4	143.2	11.3	21.0	1.7	344.8	50.4
1976 [7]	1,702.2	1,391.2	889.9	159.3	11.4	22.1	1.6	375.4	55.5
1977 [7]	1,899.5	1,538.0	983.8	174.1	11.3	22.6	1.5	418.6	61.1
1978 [7]	2,127.6	1,721.8	1,105.2	188.5	11.0	23.1	1.3	474.6	69.6
1979 [7]	2,368.8	1,943.8	1,236.1	213.0	11.0	25.7	1.3	549.6	80.6
1980	2,626.5	2,160.3	1,343.6	252.8	11.7	30.0	1.4	621.8	87.9
1980									
June	2,564.8	2,127.1	1,323.2	244.2	11.5	29.4	1.4	616.5	86.2
July	.....	2,161.2	1,326.3	267.2	12.4	30.9	1.4	623.8	87.0
August	.....	2,179.4	1,342.4	267.5	12.3	31.1	1.4	626.7	88.3
September	2,637.3	2,205.7	1,356.8	270.8	12.3	31.6	1.4	635.6	89.1
October	.....	2,234.2	1,381.7	271.3	12.1	31.6	1.4	640.0	90.4
November	.....	2,257.1	1,400.4	270.4	12.0	31.6	1.4	646.1	91.4
December	2,732.3	2,276.1	1,410.9	271.3	11.9	31.8	1.4	654.0	91.9
1981									
January	.....	2,301.0	1,433.1	273.2	11.9	33.2	1.4	663.4	101.9
February	.....	2,318.2	1,442.8	273.0	11.8	33.2	1.4	671.4	102.2
March	2,853.8	2,340.4	1,452.8	276.5	11.8	33.2	1.4	680.5	102.6
April	.....	2,353.7	1,459.5	276.9	11.8	33.6	1.4	686.6	102.9
May	.....	2,367.6	1,466.5	277.8	11.7	33.6	1.4	692.8	103.1
June	.....	2,382.1	1,471.8	280.0	11.8	33.8	1.4	699.7	103.2

[1] Monthly data represents amount at annual rate.

[2] Includes payments in kind; includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[3] Includes government transfer payments to beneficiaries under OASDHI, railroad retirement, public employee retirement, unemployment insurance, MDTA training allowances, trade adjustment assistance, "black lung," and veterans' pensions and compensation programs; cash and medical payments under workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance; and court-awarded benefits for work injuries sustained by railroad, maritime, and other workers under Federal employer liability acts.

[4] Includes government transfer payments to recipients of direct relief under programs of old-age assistance, aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. Excludes payments made in behalf of recipient to suppliers of medical care (vendor payments). Beginning 1961, includes bonus value of food stamps. Beginning 1974, includes supplemental security income payments.

[5] Includes proprietors' income, dividends, personal interest, and rental income; other transfer payments not enumerated in footnotes 2 and 3 (such as Government life insurance payments. World War bonus payments, mustering-out pay and terminal-leave benefits to discharged servicemen, subsistence allowances to veterans at school); and employer contribution to private pensions and welfare funds and other labor income (except compensation for injuries).

[6] Includes life insurance premium payments for veterans.

[7] Data revised March 1981.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data regrouped to highlight items of special interest to the social security program.

Table M-40.—Civilian population and labor force, 1940–81

Period	Resident population, total (in thousands) [1]	Civilian population (in thousands) [1]			Civilian labor force aged 16 and over (in thousands) [2]			Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force	
		Total	Under age 18	Aged 65 and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1940	132,457	132,129	.....	.....	55,640	47,520	8,120	14.6	.....
1945	133,434	128,112	.....	.....	53,860	52,820	1,040	1.9	.....
1950	151,868	150,790	.....	.....	62,208	58,920	3,288	5.3	.....
1955	165,069	162,967	.....	.....	65,023	62,171	2,852	4.4	.....
1960	179,979	178,140	64,463	16,675	69,628	65,778	3,852	5.5	.....
1961	182,992	181,143	65,750	17,089	17,459	65,746	4,714	6.7	.....
1862	185,771	183,677	67,087	17,457	70,614	66,702	3,911	5.5	.....
1963	188,483	186,493	68,383	17,778	71,833	67,762	4,070	5.7	.....
1964	191,141	189,141	69,644	18,127	73,091	69,305	3,786	5.2	.....
1965	193,526	191,605	69,688	18,451	74,455	71,088	3,366	4.5	.....
1966	195,576	193,420	69,857	18,755	75,770	72,895	2,875	3.8	.....
1967	197,457	195,264	69,903	19,071	77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8	.....
1968	199,399	197,113	69,865	19,365	78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6	.....
1969	201,385	199,145	69,728	19,680	80,733	77,902	2,831	3.5	.....
1970	203,806	201,722	69,670	20,085	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	.....
1971	206,212	204,250	69,524	20,487	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	.....
1972	208,230	206,457	68,980	20,883	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	.....
1973	209,844	208,087	68,157	21,329	88,714	84,410	4,304	4.9	.....
1974	211,390	209,689	67,229	21,815	91,011	85,936	5,076	5.6	.....
1975	213,137	211,445	66,269	22,404	92,612	84,783	7,830	8.7	.....
1976	214,649	212,976	65,210	22,930	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	.....
1977	216,332	214,685	64,187	23,501	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	.....
1978	218,013	216,386	63,367	24,049	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	.....
1979	219,930	218,328	.....	.....	102,908	96,945	5,693	5.9	.....
1980	222,307	220,701	.....	.....	104,778	97,258	7,520	7.2	.....
1980									
April	221,672	220,076	.....	.....	104,419	97,154	7,265	6.6	7.0
May	221,848	220,257	.....	.....	105,142	96,988	8,154	7.0	7.8
June	222,110	220,517	.....	.....	104,542	96,537	8,006	7.8	7.7
July	222,307	220,701	.....	.....	105,203	96,996	8,207	7.9	7.8
August	222,513	220,894	.....	.....	104,945	97,003	7,948	7.5	7.6
September	222,747	221,120	.....	.....	104,980	97,180	7,800	7.4	7.4
October	222,957	221,327	.....	.....	105,167	97,206	7,961	7.6	7.6
November	223,167	221,532	.....	.....	105,285	97,339	7,946	7.6	7.6
December	223,328	221,691	.....	.....	105,067	97,282	7,785	7.4	7.4
1981									
January	228,320	226,688	.....	.....	104,671	96,128	8,544	8.2	7.4
February	228,469	226,837	.....	.....	104,808	96,383	8,425	8.0	7.3
March	228,626	226,990	.....	.....	105,405	97,318	8,087	7.7	7.3
April	228,786	227,153	.....	.....	105,678	98,282	7,396	7.0	7.3

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years. Annual data are estimated as of July 1. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[2] Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1950 and 1955 adjusted to reflect definitions adopted January 1957; two groups (those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days) formerly classified as employed—with a job, not at work—were assigned to other classifications, chiefly to the unemployed. Beginning 1962, comparability with previous years affected somewhat by the introduction of material from the 1960 Census (level of labor force and employment lowered by about 150,000). Before January 1967, series show aged 14 and over.

Source: Population data from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Labor-force data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table M–41.—Consumer price index for urban and clerical workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services	All services
1940	42.0	.....	36.8	35.2	42.8	52.4	42.7	40.2	46.1	48.3	43.6
1945	53.9	.....	42.1	50.7	61.5	59.1	47.8	55.1	62.4	56.9	48.7
1950	72.1	.....	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	68.2	68.3	74.4	69.9	58.9
1955	80.2	.....	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	77.4	77.9	76.7	79.8	70.5
1960	88.7	89.4	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	89.6	90.1	87.3	87.8	83.8
1961	89.6	90.3	81.4	89.1	90.4	90.9	90.6	90.6	89.3	88.5	85.2
1962	90.6	91.2	83.5	89.9	90.9	91.7	92.5	92.2	91.3	89.1	86.2
1963	91.7	92.3	85.6	91.2	91.9	92.7	93.0	93.4	92.8	90.6	88.5
1964	92.9	93.5	87.3	92.4	92.4	93.8	94.3	94.5	95.0	92.0	90.2
1965	94.5	94.9	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	95.9	95.2	95.9	94.2	92.2
1966	97.2	97.7	93.4	99.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.2	95.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.2	104.1	106.1	103.6	105.2	104.2	103.2	104.2	104.7	104.6	105.2
1969	109.8	109.7	113.4	108.9	111.5	110.8	107.2	109.3	108.7	109.1	112.5
1970	116.3	116.1	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.9	112.7	113.2	113.4	116.0	121.6
1971	121.3	120.9	128.4	118.4	119.8	124.3	118.6	116.8	119.3	120.9	128.4
1972	125.3	124.9	132.5	123.3	122.3	129.2	119.9	119.8	122.8	125.5	133.3
1973	133.1	132.9	137.7	141.4	126.8	135.0	123.8	125.2	125.9	129.0	139.1
1974	147.7	147.7	150.5	161.7	136.2	150.6	137.7	137.3	133.8	137.2	152.0
1975	161.2	160.9	168.6	175.4	142.3	166.8	150.6	150.7	144.4	147.4	166.6
1976	170.5	169.7	184.7	180.8	147.6	177.2	165.5	160.5	151.2	153.3	180.4
1977	181.5	180.3	202.4	192.2	154.2	189.6	177.2	170.9	157.9	159.2	194.3
1978	195.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	217.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	247.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980											
June	271.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	248.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	249.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	251.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	254.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	256.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	258.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981											
January	260.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	263.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	265.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	266.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	269.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	271.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-42.—Consumer price index for all urban consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Entertainment	Other goods and services	All services
1978	195.4	194.0	219.4	211.4	159.6	202.8	185.5	182.0	176.6	183.3	210.9
1979	217.4	216.1	239.7	234.5	166.6	227.6	212.0	195.8	188.5	196.7	234.2
1980	246.8	245.5	265.9	254.6	178.4	263.3	249.7	213.1	205.3	214.5	270.3
1980											
June	247.6	246.4	264.7	252.0	177.2	266.7	249.7	212.4	205.3	212.5	274.2
July	247.8	246.5	266.6	254.8	176.2	265.1	251.0	214.4	206.6	213.5	272.4
August	249.4	248.1	268.4	258.7	178.6	265.8	252.7	215.4	208.0	214.5	272.5
September	251.7	250.4	270.6	261.1	182.2	267.7	254.7	216.7	209.8	220.6	274.8
October	253.9	252.6	272.8	262.4	183.9	271.1	256.1	217.8	210.9	221.5	277.9
November	256.2	254.9	274.5	264.5	184.8	273.8	259.0	219.0	211.2	222.8	280.9
December	258.4	257.1	275.8	266.4	183.9	276.9	261.1	220.9	212.0	224.6	284.7
1981											
January	260.5	259.2	279.5	268.6	181.1	279.1	264.7	222.5	214.4	226.2	287.7
February	263.2	261.9	282.6	270.8	182.0	280.9	270.9	224.6	216.7	227.4	290.1
March	265.1	263.7	284.7	272.2	185.1	282.6	273.5	226.9	218.2	228.7	292.5
April	266.8	265.4	287.0	272.9	186.4	284.8	275.3	228.7	219.2	229.9	295.4
May	269.0	267.6	289.0	272.5	186.4	288.5	277.8	230.5	220.3	232.2	299.6
June	271.3	269.9	291.5	273.6	185.8	292.2	279.9	232.1	220.8	233.4	303.5

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-43.—Medical care component of the consumer price index for urban wage and clerical workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; 1972 = 100; beginning Feb. 1977, for hospital service charge]

Period	Total	Medical care services									Drugs and prescriptions	
		Hospital service charges						Professional services				
		Total	Total [2]	Semi-private room [3]	Operating-room charges	X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.	Physicians' fees	Dentists' fees	Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses	Routine laboratory tests	Prescriptions	Over-the-counter items
1940	36.8	32.5	.....	13.7	.....	.....	39.6	42.0	58.1	.....	66.2	.....
1945	42.1	37.9	.....	17.6	.....	.....	46.0	49.6	63.9	.....	71.5	.....
1950	53.7	49.2	.....	30.3	.....	.....	55.2	63.9	73.5	.....	92.6	.....
1955	64.8	60.4	.....	42.3	.....	.....	65.4	73.0	77.0	.....	101.6	.....
1960	79.1	74.9	.....	57.3	.....	.....	77.0	82.1	85.1	.....	115.3	.....
1961	81.4	77.7	.....	61.1	.....	.....	79.0	82.5	87.8	.....	111.5	.....
1962	83.5	80.2	.....	65.3	.....	.....	81.3	84.7	89.2	.....	107.1	.....
1963	85.6	82.6	.....	68.6	77.9	89.0	83.1	87.1	89.7	91.6	104.5	96.7
1964	87.3	84.6	.....	71.9	79.4	89.7	85.2	89.4	90.9	93.0	103.1	97.3
1965	89.5	87.3	.....	75.9	82.9	90.9	88.3	92.2	92.8	94.8	102.0	98.0
1966	93.4	92.0	.....	83.5	88.6	94.1	93.4	95.2	95.3	96.8	101.8	99.0
1967	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	106.1	107.3	.....	113.6	111.5	104.3	105.6	105.5	103.2	103.5	98.3	102.5
1969	113.4	116.0	.....	128.8	128.7	109.3	112.9	112.9	107.6	107.5	99.6	103.2
1970	120.6	124.2	.....	145.4	142.4	116.3	121.4	119.4	113.5	111.4	101.2	106.2
1971	128.4	133.3	.....	163.1	156.1	124.9	129.8	127.0	120.3	116.1	101.3	110.3
1972	132.5	138.2	.....	173.9	168.6	129.1	133.8	132.3	124.9	120.4	100.9	111.3
1973	137.7	144.3	105.6	182.1	179.1	131.8	138.2	136.4	129.5	122.8	100.5	112.4
1974	150.5	159.1	115.1	201.5	201.3	140.6	150.9	146.8	138.6	135.4	102.9	117.5
1975	168.6	179.1	132.3	236.1	239.4	156.2	169.4	161.9	149.6	151.4	109.3	130.1
1976	184.7	197.1	148.7	268.6	274.8	174.6	188.5	172.2	158.9	160.5	115.2	138.9
1977	202.4	216.7	164.1	299.5	311.3	189.4	206.0	185.1	168.2	169.4	122.1	148.5
1978	219.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	240.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	267.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980												
June	265.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	267.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	270.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	272.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	274.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	276.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	277.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981												
January	281.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	284.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	287.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	288.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	290.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	293.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

[2] Consists of charges for semiprivate room; operating room; X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.; and the following ancillary services; physical therapy, oxygen, intravenous solution, electrocardiogram, antibiotic, tranquilizer, and laboratory tests.

[3] Includes charges to adult inpatients paying full rates for room and board, routine nursing care, and minor medical and surgical supplies.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-44.—Medical care component of the consumer price index for all urban consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; beginning 1978, December 1977 = 100, for other hospital and medical services, other professional services, and nonprescription drugs]

Period	All medical care	Medical care services						Medical care commodities	
		Total	Professional services			Other medical care services			
			Physicians'	Dentists'	Other	Hospital room	Other hospital and medical care services	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies
1978	219.4	235.4	223.1	198.1	104.0	332.4	105.9	131.6	103.6
1979	239.7	258.3	243.6	214.8	111.0	370.3	116.8	141.8	110.5
1980	265.9	287.4	269.3	240.2	123.6	418.9	132.8	154.8	120.9
1980									
June	264.7	285.9	269.2	240.3	122.9	412.6	130.6	154.8	120.6
July	266.6	288.0	270.9	241.1	125.0	418.2	132.8	155.6	121.7
August	268.4	289.8	272.2	242.2	126.0	424.0	135.1	156.4	122.6
September	270.6	292.3	274.2	245.8	126.7	428.4	137.0	157.5	123.3
October	272.8	294.8	276.0	247.5	127.6	435.8	139.0	158.5	124.4
November	274.5	296.6	278.0	248.0	128.5	441.0	140.9	159.6	125.3
December	275.8	297.9	280.3	248.6	128.5	443.7	141.4	160.7	126.2
1981									
January	279.5	302.1	283.9	251.4	129.3	453.8	143.7	162.7	127.1
February	282.6	305.2	287.7	252.8	130.0	458.2	145.5	165.0	128.9
March	284.7	307.5	290.3	254.9	131.5	460.9	146.7	166.5	129.9
April	287.0	309.8	292.2	257.1	132.6	465.0	147.3	168.5	130.9
May	289.0	311.7	295.5	257.7	133.7	465.1	147.6	170.4	132.6
June	291.5	314.4	297.5	260.2	134.2	470.4	148.7	172.3	133.5

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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SSA Publication No. 13-11727

February 1982 Volume 45, Number 2

Social Security Bulletin

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The **Social Security Bulletin** is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Calendar-year data for each year 1939–48 were published in the **Social Security Yearbooks** and, beginning with data for 1949, in the **Annual Statistical Supplements** to the **Bulletin**. (The **Supplements** with data for each year 1949–54 were included in the September **Bulletin**, 1950–55; beginning with 1955 data, the **Supplement** is a separate publication.) Statements in **Bulletin** articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.

The **Bulletin** is prepared in the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, under the general supervision of Robert Robinson, Chief of the Publications Staff, and the editorial supervision of Marilyn Thomas. Suggestions or comments concerning the **Bulletin** should be addressed to the Office of Research and Statistics.

The **Social Security Bulletin** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A copy of the **Supplement** is included in the annual subscription price of the **Bulletin**.

Price: $22.00 a year in the United States and $27.50 in all other countries; single copies, $3.50 domestic and $4.40 foreign. Price of the 1980 **Supplement** is $5.50 domestic and $6.90 foreign.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (June 30, 1983).

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ISSN 0037-7910

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Social Security in Review

State of the Union Address

In his State of the Union address on January 26, President Reagan called for the transfer of $47 billion in Federal programs to the jurisdiction of State and local governments. Among other things, the proposal would give the States full responsibility for Aid to Families with Dependent Children and food stamps and the Federal Government full responsibility for the Medicaid program. Beginning in 1984, the President said

> . . . the Federal Government will assume full responsibility for the cost of the rapidly growing Medicaid program to go along with its existing responsibility for Medicare.
>
> As part of a financially equal swap, the States will simultaneously take full responsibility for Aid to Families with Dependent Children and food stamps. This will make welfare less costly and more responsive to genuine need because it will be designed and administered closer to the grassroots and the people it serves.
>
> In 1984, the Federal Government will apply the full proceeds from certain excise taxes to a grassroots trust fund that will belong, in fair shares, to the 50 States. The total amount flowing into this fund will be $28 billion a year.
>
> Over the next 4 years, the States can use this money in either of two ways. If they want to continue receiving Federal grants in such areas as transportation, education, and social services, they can use their trust fund money to pay for the grants or—to the extent they choose to forgo the Federal grant programs—they can use their trust fund money on their own, for those or other purposes.
>
> There will be a mandatory pass-through of part of these funds to local governments.
>
> By 1988, the States will be in complete control of over 40 Federal grant programs. The trust fund will start to phase out, eventually to disappear, and the excise taxes will be turned over to the States. They can then preserve, lower, or raise taxes on their own and fund and manage these programs as they see fit.

Medicare Premium Changes

On July 1, 1982, the basic monthly premium for Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI)—the part of Medicare that covers physicians' care and related medical services—will rise from $11.00 to $12.20. Under the Medicare law, this charge is adjusted annually, but cannot rise by more than the percentage increase in Social Security benefits during the previous year. In 1981, benefits increased by 11.2 percent.

On the same date, Medicare's Hospital Insurance (HI) premium for persons not otherwise entitled to that protection will rise from $89 to $113 monthly. Those who purchase HI coverage under this option are also required to enroll for SMI coverage.

Program Operations

OASDI Benefits

At the end of October 1981, the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program was paying $12.2 billion in monthly cash benefits to 35,904,374 beneficiaries—an increase of $1.5 billion in total monthly benefits payable and 350,000 in the number of beneficiaries since October 1980. The OASI program accounted for 93 percent of the rise in the amount of monthly benefits and 100 percent of the increase in the number of beneficiaries. Retired workers numbered 20,039,216, or 56 percent of the total number of OASDI beneficiaries.

During the 12-month period ended October 1981, the monthly amount of OASI and DI benefits rose 15 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The number of OASI beneficiaries increased 2 percent, while the number of DI beneficiaries decreased 4 percent.

OASDI	October 1981	September 1981	October 1980
Monthly beneficiaries, total (in thousands)	35,904	35,833	35,554
Aged 65 and over, total	24,282	24,198	23,698
Retired workers	17,945	17,872	17,439
Survivors and dependents	6,258	6,246	6,164
Special age-72 beneficiaries	79	80	95
Under age 65, total	11,622	11,635	11,856
Retired workers	2,095	2,104	2,025
Disabled workers	2,796	2,805	2,861
Survivors and dependents	6,731	6,726	6,970
Total monthly benefits (in millions) [1]	$12,183	$12,139	$10,634
Average benefit in current-payment status:			
Retired workers	$385.04	$384.46	$340.26
Disabled workers	413.43	413.57	370.47
Aged widows and widowers	345.52	345.25	307.62
Children of deceased workers	270.69	269.99	239.26
Average benefits awarded:			
Retired workers	$416.07	$426.82	$359.79
Disabled workers	424.09	424.18	396.17
Aged widows and widowers	340.33	337.64	303.42
Children of deceased workers	266.07	264.62	239.04

[1] In current-payment status; excludes lump-sum and retroactive payments and adjustments.

Average monthly benefit amounts payable at the end of October did not differ significantly from the September levels. The averages were $385.04 for retired workers and $413.43 for disabled workers.

The number of monthly cash benefits awarded in October 1981 reached 311,044. Eighty-seven percent of all awards and 81 percent of awards to retired workers were immediately payable. The average monthly benefit amounts for currently payable awards to retired workers and disabled workers were $374.82 and $424.55, respectively.

SSI Payments

Federally administered payments. In October 1981, 4,030,100 persons received federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, a decline of nearly 7,800 from the September total. The number of disabled recipients increased by 1,800, while aged recipients decreased by 9,600. Among individual States, nine out of 51 reported an increase in their overall SSI caseload. The number of disabled recipients rose in 28 States, the blind in 22, and the aged in 4.

Federally administered payments in October totaled $743.7 million—a rise of $7.5 million from the previous month. This increase is a result of the adjustments made by Massachusetts and New Jersey to their State supplementation rates by the amount of the July 1981 Federal SSI increase, payable November 1 and retroactive to July. As a result of the increased rates, supplementation payments in Massachusetts were up by $5 million, and those for New Jersey rose by $3.4 million.

State-administered supplementary payments. During August 1981, the number of persons receiving State-administered supplementation declined slightly to 250,200. All three eligibility categories experienced small caseload reductions during the month. Despite this decline in the number of cases assisted, expenditures for State payments remained relatively stable at $19.3 million.

Social Security Benefits of Female Retired Workers and Two-Worker Couples

by Barbara A. Lingg *

This article makes available for the first time actual program data on benefits of couples in which both spouses receive benefits as retired workers. Traditional data have always classified two retired workers married to each other as separate "worker-only" beneficiaries. In this study of 1976 data, however, the benefits of husbands and wives were linked. It was found that average benefits for all couples—those in which the wife received a benefit as a retired worker and those in which she received a benefit only as a spouse—were about 8 percent higher than the amount usually reported from administrative records. Average benefits for couples in which the wife received a retired-worker benefit were about 18 percent higher than those for couples in which she received only a spouse's benefit.

This article also examines the benefit levels and entitlement status of never-married, divorced, and widowed female retired workers according to their marital status. This information is likewise not routinely available from administrative records. Widows were about as likely as wives to be entitled only on the basis of their own earnings. Among all women, benefits were found to be highest for dually entitled widows and lowest for wives entitled only to a spouse's benefit.

This article provides data for the first time from benefit records on the marital status of female retired workers and on actual benefits for couples consisting of two retired workers. Basically, women aged 62 and older may receive Social Security benefits in one of three ways: [1]

—Solely as wives or widows of workers. The women in this category usually have not had enough covered employment to qualify for Social Security benefits as workers. They are classified as wives or widows of workers. Wives are potentially eligible for benefits equal to half their husband's age 65 benefit and widows are potentially eligible for a benefit roughly equal to their husband's benefit.[2]

—Solely on the basis of their own earnings. These beneficiaries are classified as retired workers. The benefits based on their own earnings exceed any amount to which they may be entitled as wives or widows.

—On the basis of their own earnings and those of their spouse. These women, called dually entitled beneficiaries, are entitled to a benefit based on their own earnings but it is less than their benefit as a wife or widow. They are entitled to the retired-worker benefit plus the difference between that amount and the amount to which they would be entitled as wives or widows.

*Division of OASDI Statistics, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration. The author wishes to thank the many members of her division who made important contributions to the Improved Family Benefit Data Project. Among them are Kim A. Bennett, Robert H. Finch, Jr., Carolyn A. Harrison, Joseph Irwin, Beatrice K. Matsui, Susan L. Rick, Evelyn B. Rosen, Nellie A. Selak, Edward F. Staples, and Fern C. Stenwick. The author also wishes to acknowledge the many useful comments of Virginia Reno of the Program Analysis Staff, Office of Research and Statistics.

[1] With a few minor exceptions, the Social Security program pays benefits without any distinctions based on gender. Very few men, however, receive benefits based on the earnings of a spouse. Thus, for simplicity, this article refers to wives and widows and not husbands and widowers, although the same principles apply to them.

[2] A wife claiming benefits at age 65 is potentially entitled to half of her husband's Primary Insurance Amount (PIA). Unless her husband claimed actuarially reduced benefits, a widow claiming benefits at age 65 is entitled to an amount equal to her husband's PIA. If her husband was receiving actuarially reduced benefits at the time of his death, however, the widow's benefit, after any reduction for her age, is limited to the amount her deceased husband was receiving, but to no less than 82.5 percent of his PIA.

Unless a woman is entitled to a benefit based on her husband's earnings, the standard administrative data files do not record her marital status or the beneficiary status of her husband. Thus, the Social Security data normally published do not provide information on the combined benefits paid to married couples in which each spouse receives benefits based on his or her own earnings. In the normally published data, such couples are counted as two individual workers—a female "worker-only" beneficiary and a male "worker-only" beneficiary. Similarly, in the routinely available data, it is not possible to distinguish between benefits paid to retired female workers who are married and those who are widowed, divorced, or who never were married.

The Improved Family Benefit Data Project described here uses as its base not the administrative data files, but information from the benefit records of about 52,000 sample cases. About 10,000 claims folders of women entitled solely as retired workers were examined to obtain their marital status and their husband's Social Security number. Thus, for the first time, it was possible to link the benefit records of these married couples. Details about the sample design and methodology are included in the technical note to this article.

The sample that was selected represented 7.8 million female retired workers who were classified as worker-only beneficiaries at the end of 1976. The term "worker only" refers to cases in which the female retired worker has no husband or children entitled to benefits on her earnings record.

The sample was of all female retired worker-only beneficiaries who were entitled to benefits at the end of 1976. The term "entitled" as used in this article means that the person was on the Social Security benefit rolls at the end of 1976. It includes not only those who were actually receiving benefits (those with benefits in current-payment status) but also those who had their benefit withheld for that month (usually because their earnings exceeded the exempt amount under the earnings test).[3] At the end of 1976, about 110,000 of these women had their December 1976 benefit withheld. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented here refer to beneficiaries who were entitled to benefits. In a few cases, however, to make comparisons between data from this sample and certain program data, information is shown only for individuals and couples who had benefits in current-payment status for December. All data about the number of beneficiaries and the amount of benefits are as of the end of 1976.

Major Findings

At the end of 1976, about 7.8 million female retired workers were entitled to benefits based on their own earnings. About 2,356,000 of these women were married to another retired-worker beneficiary. This figure includes about 640,000 who were dually entitled as wives. Some 3.3 million female retired workers were widowed, of whom about one-third were dually entitled. About 1.4 million were either divorced or never had been married. About 700,000 were married to either a nonbeneficiary or to a person whose benefit status was unknown. In addition, administrative data files indicate that about 2.8 million women aged 62 or older were entitled to benefits solely as wives of retired workers, and about 3.7 million women aged 62 or older were entitled to benefits solely as aged widows (table 1).

Couples in which the wife was entitled to a retired-worker benefit averaged higher benefits than did couples in which the wife was entitled only to a wife's benefit—about 18 percent higher overall. When both groups are combined, the average benefit for retired couples was 8 percent higher than that for couples in which the wife received only a spouse's benefit. Thus, the average benefit figure routinely available from administrative files (and published regularly by the Social Security Administration) understates the average couple's benefit by about that amount. The average total benefit for all two-worker retired couples was about equal to the sum of the average benefit for all male retired workers and the average benefit for all female retired workers at the end of 1976. While the average benefit for two-worker couples is not routinely tabulated, the averages for retired male and female workers are.

Among the other major findings:

—Among all women aged 62 and older, benefits were highest for dually entitled widows and lowest for wives entitled only to a spouse's benefit.

—About half the widows aged 65 and older were entitled to retired-worker benefits and two-thirds of them were entitled only to a worker's benefit.

—Average benefits for dually entitled widows were about 15 percent higher than those for widows entitled to benefits based solely on their deceased husband's earnings and 19 percent higher than those for widows entitled solely on the basis of their own earnings.

—About half the wives aged 62 and older were entitled to retired-worker benefits. Younger wives

[3] Most of these women had their benefits withheld because their earnings exceeded the amount permitted under the earnings test provision of the Social Security law. In 1976, retired-worker beneficiaries were subject to the earnings test if their earnings exceeded $2,760. If it was determined that a woman was married to another retired worker, data was shown for the husband, regardless of whether or not his December benefit had been suspended. Data are shown for all beneficiaries on the rolls because if both marital partners were retired workers, the suspension of one person's retired-worker benefit would not normally affect the payment of the other person's retired-worker benefit. Thus, if the data were restricted to cases in which both persons were receiving benefits in December 1976, the number of married couples would be understated.

Table 1.—Women aged 62 and over entitled to Social Security benefits, by marital status

Marital and benefit status	Number (in thousands) [1,2]	Percent	Retired-worker beneficiaries (in thousands) [2]	Percent
Total	14,650	100	7,810	100
Married to retired worker	5,130	35	2,350	30
Entitled only as worker	1,710	12	1,710	22
Dually entitled	640	4	640	8
Entitled only as wife	2,780	19	.....	.....
Married to disabled worker	120	(3)	50	(3)
Entitled as worker	50	(3)	50	(3)
Entitled as wife	70	(3)	.....	.....
Widowed	7,070	48	3,280	42
Entitled only as worker	2,150	15	2,150	28
Dually entitled	1,130	8	1,130	14
Entitled only as aged widow	3,750	25	.....	.....
Entitled only as widowed mother	10	(3)	.....	.....
Entitled only as disabled widow	30	(3)	.....	.....
Never married	880	6	880	11
Divorced	580	4	540	7
Entitled as worker	540	4	540	7
Entitled as divorced wife [4]	20	(3)	.....	.....
Entitled as surviving divorced widow [5]	20	(3)	.....	.....
Other categories	980	7	710	9
Disabled worker beneficiaries	180	1	.....	.....
Retired workers married to nonbeneficiaries	430	3	430	5
Retired workers married to persons with unknown benefit status	280	2	280	4
Remarried widows [5]	70	(3)	.....	.....
Surviving parents	20	(3)	.....	.....

[1] Excludes special age-72 beneficiaries and persons entitled to benefits as disabled children.
[2] Excludes retired workers with husbands and/or children entitled to benefits.
[3] Less than 1 percent.
[4] Also included with wives.
[5] Also included with aged widows.

were more likely to be entitled to retired-worker benefits than were older wives.

—Husband's of women who received retired-worker benefits had slightly higher age 65 benefits than did husbands of women who received only spouse's benefits.

—Despite their historically higher rate of labor-force participation, black wives were no more likely to be entitled to retired-worker benefits than were white wives, although black widows were more likely than white widows to be entitled as retired workers.

—Among all women entitled to retired-worker benefits, average benefits were lowest for those aged 62–64 and 80 or older.

Retired Couples

The normally available program data for retired couples include information covering cases in which the husband draws a retired-worker benefit and the wife draws only a spouse's benefit. At the end of 1976, about 2.6 million such couples were receiving benefits, i.e., their benefits were in current-payment status. The average combined benefit amounted to $374. About 7,000 couples were made up of retired female workers with a spouse receiving husband's benefits. This article provides new information on another group of retired couples—those in which both the husband and wife are entitled to retired-worker benefits.

At the end of 1976, 2.3 million of these two-worker couples were entitled to monthly benefits averaging $446. Among the 2.2 million two-worker couples in which both spouses had benefits in current-payment status at that time, benefits averaged $442. As the following tabulation shows, this amount was about $68 a month higher than that for couples in which the wife received only a spouse's benefit.

Type of couple	Number of couples (in thousands)	Average benefit
Total	4,832	$404
Retired worker and wife beneficiary	2,647	374
Retired worker and husband beneficiary	7	320
Two retired workers	2,178	442

In about 56,000 of the couples in which the wife was

entitled only as a worker, the husband and wife were separated. Unless otherwise indicated, these couples are excluded from the text and the text tables. However, data for those couples are shown in the detailed tables, which appear at the end of this article. The same procedure applies to the 52,000 couples in which a female retired worker was married to a disabled worker.

The two-worker couples consisted of those in which the wife was dually entitled and those in which she was entitled only to a benefit as a worker because that amount exceeded the benefit for which she was eligible as a spouse. Benefits to which members of the two groups were entitled (an amount that varies slightly from the amount actually being paid to those receiving benefits) averaged about the same: $443 for couples in which the wife was dually entitled and $447 for couples in which she was entitled only to a worker's benefit. The allocation of benefits within the couples differed, however, as shown in the following tabulation.

Type of couple	Number of couples (in thousands)	Average benefit for—		
		Couples	Wives	Husbands
Total	2,300	$446	$178	$278
Wife dually entitled	642	443	139	303
Wife entitled to worker's benefit only	1,658	447	193	254

Couples in Which the Wife Was Entitled Only to a Worker's Benefit

Monthly benefit amounts averaged $447 for the 1.7 million intact married couples in which the woman was entitled only to a worker's benefit. Benefits for the woman averaged $193, while benefits for the men averaged $254. These amounts were based on Primary Insurance Amounts (PIA's) averaging $211 and $263, respectively (table A). The PIA is related to a worker's earnings in covered employment averaged over a period of time. The full PIA is payable to retired workers who become entitled to benefits at age 65. Benefits claimed before age 65 are reduced by actuarial factors. Benefits for retired workers who continue to work after age 65 can be increased by a delayed retirement credit.[4] Wives (and husbands) of retired workers receive up to one-half of the worker's PIA. Thus, benefits paid may vary from the PIA.

The total benefit to which these two-worker couples could be entitled ranged from about $173 to about $800.[5] The distribution of benefits for these couples was concentrated in the middle of the range. About 52 percent of the couples were entitled to benefits of from $300 to $500 (table B).

As would be expected, husbands were entitled to higher benefits than were wives. About 27 percent of the husbands, but only 8 percent of the wives, were entitled to individual monthly benefits of $300 or more. About 36 percent of the wives, but only about 14 percent of the husbands, were entitled to individual monthly benefits of less than $160 per month (table C). In about 73 percent of the couples, the husband's PIA exceeded the wife's PIA. For one-third of the couples, the husband's PIA exceeded the wife's PIA by at least 50 percent (table D).

Couples in Which the Wife Was Dually Entitled

Monthly benefit amounts averaged $443 for the 642,000 couples consisting of a male retired worker and a dually entitled wife. Benefits for dually entitled wives averaged $139, and benefits for their husbands averaged $303; their PIA's averaged $119 and $313, respectively. The disparity in benefits for dually entitled wives and their husbands was much greater than that among couples in which both partners were entitled solely on the basis of their own earnings (table C).

The greater disparity among couples in which the wife was dually entitled is to be expected because a woman generally cannot have this status unless her husband's PIA is at least twice as high as her own. For about two-fifths of the couples in this category, the husband's PIA was between two and a half and three times as high as the wife's. For about one-fifth of these couples, the husband's PIA was more than three times as high as the wife's (table D).

The factor of dual entitlement limited both the lower and the upper range of benefits to which the couples

[4] Wives who become entitled to benefits before age 65 and who are not caring for an eligible child receive an actuarially reduced benefit. For retired workers, the PIA is reduced by 5/9 of 1 percent for each month of entitlement before age 65, with a maximum reduction of 20 percent. The wife's benefit is reduced by 25/36 of 1 percent for each month of entitlement before age 65, with a maximum reduction of 25 percent. Monthly benefits for retired workers can be increased under the delayed retirement credit provision. In 1976, benefits were increased under this provision by 1/12 of 1 percent for each month a fully insured worker aged 65–71 was entitled to an unreduced benefit but did not receive it because he or she was working or did not file an application. (For those turning age 62 in or after 1979, the delayed retirement credit will be 3/12 of 1 percent for each such month.)

[5] At the end of 1976, the minimum PIA was $107.90. If both spouses were entitled to the minimum PIA and began receiving benefits at age 62, they would have been entitled to a total benefit of $172.80. If both spouses retired at age 65 in 1976 and both had maximum taxable earnings through 1975, they would have been entitled to $790.40. Some couples could have received more than that if one or both spouses attained age 65 before 1976 and continued to work with high earnings or had a previous period of disability. Retired workers could have received less than the minimum if they were entitled to transitionally insured benefits. Under this provision, the PIA for a retired worker was $74.10, and the amount of the wife's benefit was $37.10. At the end of 1976, benefits based on the transitionally insured provision were payable to 6,058 male retired workers, 20,604 female retired workers, and 790 wives of retired workers.

could be entitled. Since the minimum PIA at the end of 1976 was $107.90 monthly and the husband's PIA generally had to be at least twice as high as that, and was considerably higher in most cases, combined benefits seldom fell below $300. Because only about 4 percent of the husbands had PIA's of $400 or more and the benefit payable to a dually entitled woman could not generally exceed 50 percent of her husband's PIA, there were also few cases in which the combined benefits exceeded $600. About 17 percent of the couples in which the wife was dually entitled had monthly benefits of $500 or more, compared with 34 percent for couples in which the wife was entitled only to a worker's benefit (tables B and E).

Comparison of Two-Worker Couples With Worker-and-Wife Couples

At the end of 1976, benefits were also being received by about 2.6 million couples consisting of a male retired worker and a woman who was entitled only to wife's benefits. The average benefit payable to these couples was $374, compared with an average of $442 for the 2.2 million couples consisting of two retired workers who were both receiving benefits (table F). PIA's for the husbands in worker-and-wife couples averaged $264, compared with $274 for husbands in two-earner couples.

The monthly benefit payable to a worker-and-wife couple could range from about $127 (if the worker had the minimum PIA of $107.90 and both he and his wife elected benefits at age 62) to about $600. By contrast, possible benefits ranged from approximately $173 to about $800 for two-earner couples.

Because this project also provided information on total benefits paid to couples, it was also possible to examine the antipoverty effects of Social Security for couples. While Social Security is not designed to guarantee an income that exceeds the poverty threshold (but rather to provide a basic floor of protection that will be supplemented by other income), it is still interesting to note how many couples and individuals would have had incomes above the poverty line without payments from sources other than Social Security.

In 1976, the poverty line for an aged couple was $3,445. About 81 percent of the couples in which both spouses were receiving benefits had total benefits exceeding that level. Not all of the remaining 19 percent were poor, of course, since some had income from other sources, such as private pensions, earnings, assets, or transfer payments from other government programs.

At the end of 1976, about nine-tenths of the couples consisting of two retired workers and about three-fourths of the worker-and-wife couples with both benefits in current-payment status were receiving benefits of at least $300 per month. If they received benefits for the entire year at the same benefit level, they would have received at least $3,490 (benefits were increased 6.4 percent in June 1976). Thus, for most of the couples receiving Social Security benefits, the benefits alone were enough to provide income above the poverty level. The two-earner couples, of course, fared better in that respect. Relatively more of the two-earner couples than the worker-and-wife couples (44 percent, compared with 20 percent) had combined monthly Social Security benefits of at least $460, which was approximately 1 1/2 times the poverty level.

Female Retired Workers Not Married to Another Worker Beneficiary

Number and Type

Data from the Improved Family Benefit Data Project also made it possible to determine the marital status of most of the female retired workers who were not married to another worker beneficiary. The data indicate that about 5.4 million female retired-worker beneficiaries on the rolls at the end of 1976 were not married to another worker beneficiary. Information was compiled for all of these women, including those whose benefits were suspended in December 1976.

The largest group, which totaled 2.1 million or about 40 percent of those not married to another worker beneficiary, were widows entitled only to a retired-worker benefit. The next largest group, involving 1.1 million or about 21 percent of the total, were women entitled to a widow's benefit in addition to their own retired-worker benefit (table 2). A widow can receive up to the amount her husband would be receiving if he were still living.[6] If the monthly amount of a widow's benefit exceeds her own retired-worker benefit, she becomes dually entitled and receives the difference between the widow's benefit and her own retired-worker benefit.

About 884,000 retired female workers (about 16 percent) were never married, and 535,000 (about 10 percent) were divorced. The remaining 710,000 women (about 13 percent) were either married to a nonbeneficiary or the beneficiary status of the husband could not be determined (table G).

Benefit Levels

Benefits were higher for nonmarried female retired workers than for those who were married (table 3).

[6] If the husband received reduced benefits before his death, the widow's benefit is limited to the amount he was receiving but not less than 82.5 percent of the PIA. The widow's benefit is also actuarially reduced for months of entitlement before age 65. The benefit is reduced by 19/40 of 1 percent for each month of entitlement between ages 60 and 65, with a maximum reduction of 28.5 percent. If a widow becomes entitled to disabled widow's benefits before age 60, her benefit is reduced by 28.5 percent plus an additional 43/240 of 1 percent for each month of entitlement before age 60, for a maximum reduction of 50 percent. Effective with June 1978, widows may receive increased benefits if their husbands were eligible for the delayed retirement credit.

Table 2.—Number of widows aged 62 and over and average monthly benefit amount, by benefit status

Entitled to benefits as—	Number (in thousands)	Average monthly benefit amount
Total	7,031	$212
Widow only [1]	3,750	210
Retired worker—dually entitled	1,133	241
Retired worker only	2,148	202

[1] Includes about 90,000 surviving divorced wives and remarried widows. Excludes about 40,000 widowed mothers and disabled widows.

Among those who were not married to another beneficiary, benefits were highest for women who were dually entitled to widow's benefits ($241). However, their PIA's, which reflect only their own earnings, averaged lowest ($157) (table G). Benefits for widows entitled only to a retired-worker benefit averaged $202, based on PIA's averaging $207.

Among the other groups of female retired workers who were not married to another worker beneficiary, benefits averaged highest ($214) for those who had never been married, based on PIA's averaging $224. Benefits for divorced women averaged $195, based on PIA's averaging $209. Average benefits were lowest ($172) for women who were married to men whose beneficiary status could not be determined, and for women who were married to a nonbeneficiary ($160). These amounts were based on PIA's averaging $187 and $177, respectively.

Benefits for female retired workers who were fully insured could range from about $86 to about $400.[7] Only about 12 percent of the female retired workers who were not married to another worker beneficiary were entitled to benefits of $300 or more (table H).

As indicated earlier, widows who are not entitled to their own retired-worker benefit may be entitled to a Social Security benefit as the widow of a deceased worker. At the end of 1976, 3.7 million women aged 62 or older were entitled to widow's benefits.

For the majority of widowed, divorced, and never-married female beneficiaries, Social Security benefits alone did not meet the $2,730 poverty line for aged individuals living alone in 1976. This figure corresponds to a monthly benefit amount of about $240 at the end of 1976. Among widows, 37 percent of those who were receiving benefits based solely on their deceased husband's earnings record, and who were not remarried or divorced, received benefits of $240 per month or more (table J). Among the widows who were entitled to retired-worker benefits, 59 percent of the dually entitled and 32 percent of those entitled only on the basis of their own earnings were entitled to benefits that exceeded the poverty line. Also raised above the poverty line by their benefits were 41 percent of the female retired workers who had never married and 28 percent of those who were divorced (table H). Those whose benefits did not meet this threshold, of course, were not necessarily poor. Many may have had income from other sources.

[7] If a female retired worker with the minimum PIA of $107.90 became entitled to benefits at age 62, she would have been entitled to $86.40 monthly. If a female retired worker became entitled to benefits at age 65 in 1976 and was credited with maximum taxable earnings through 1975, she would have been entitled to $403.10 a month. Female retired workers could have been entitled to more than that amount if they had attained age 65 before 1976 and continued to work with high earnings, or had a prior period of disability.

Table 3.—Average monthly benefits for women aged 62 and over, by marital and benefit status

Marital and benefit status	Average monthly benefit amount
Married to another retired worker	$145
Entitled only as worker	193
Entitled only as spouse	118
Dually entitled	139
Widowed	212
Entitled only as worker	202
Entitled only as widow	210
Dually entitled	241
Never married	214
Divorced	193
Entitled as retired worker	195
Entitled as divorced wife [1]	120
Entitled as surviving divorced widow [2]	217
All retired workers	198
Married	175
Nonmarried [3]	213

[1] Also included with wives.
[2] Also included with widows.
[3] Includes separated women and those married to other than retired workers.

Race Comparisons

Average benefits for two-earner couples were higher for white couples than for black couples. Benefits for couples consisting of two retired workers who were living together and in which the wife was entitled only as a worker averaged $451 for white couples and $366 for black couples. Comparable averages for couples in which the wife was dually entitled were $444 and $421, respectively.

Black couples also were less likely than white couples to be entitled to benefits above the poverty level. About 91 percent of the white couples were entitled to benefits of $300 per month or more, compared with about 70 percent of the black couples. About 46 percent of the white couples, but only 26 percent of the black couples, were entitled to benefits of at least $460 (1 1/2 times the poverty threshold).

Among women who were not married to another worker beneficiary, benefits also tended to average higher for whites than for blacks. Among the widows who were entitled entirely on the basis of their own earnings, benefits for white women averaged $208, compared with $155 for black women. Benefits for dually

entitled widows averaged $245 and $203 for whites and blacks, respectively (table G).

Benefits for white women who had never married averaged $216, compared with $186 for never-married black women. These amounts were based on PIA's averaging $266 and $196, respectively. Average amounts for divorced women were $201 for whites, and $161 for blacks. These amounts were based on PIA's averaging $215 and $174, respectively.

Contrary to expectations, white wives were about as likely as black wives to be entitled to a retired-worker benefit, despite their historically lower rate of labor-force participation (table 4).[8] The expected higher rate of entitlement to retired-worker benefits among blacks than whites is apparent among widows aged 62 or older, however. About 56 percent of widows who were black in this age group, compared with 46 percent of those who were white, were entitled to benefits on their own earnings records. About 30 percent of the whites and 41 percent of the blacks were entitled only to a retired-worker benefit (table 5).

Age Comparisons

Younger wives were more likely than older wives to be entitled to benefits based on their own earnings records, reflecting the increased labor-force participation of married women since the early 1960's. About 46 percent of all wives of retired workers who were aged 62 or older were entitled to their own retired-worker benefit. Fifty-one percent of the wives aged 62–69, but only 32 percent of those aged 75 or older, were entitled to such benefits (table 6).

Among widows, however, entitlement to retired-worker benefits did not vary as greatly by age. About 49 percent of all widows aged 65 or older had this entitlement, as did 50 percent of the widows aged 65–69 and about 46 percent of those aged 75 or older (table 7). The similarity in beneficiary status by age may in part result from higher rates of labor-force participation of widows when compared with married women.

As a group, widows were much older than the other types of beneficiaries (table 8). About 47 percent of the retired workers who were widows were aged 75 or older, compared with about 14 percent of those who were married to another retired worker (tables K and L). This difference could be expected, considering the longer life expectancy of women. In 1978, life expectancy for 62-year-old women was 20.6 years, compared with 15.8 years for men of the same age.[9]

Among the other groups of women who were not married to another retired worker, about 44 percent of those who had never been married and about 25 percent

[8] For historical rates of labor-force participation by race, sex and marital status, see Bureau of the Census, **Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1979** (100th edition), table 644. In 1960, for example, 47 percent of all nonwhite women were in the labor force, compared with 36 percent of all white women.

Table 4.—Women on the Social Security rolls aged 62 and over who were wives of retired workers, by race

Race	Number (in thousands)	Total percent	Percent entitled to benefits as—			
			Wives of retired workers [1]	Retired-worker beneficiaries [2]		
				Total	Dually entitled	Worker only
Total ..	[3] 5,137	100	54	46	13	33
White.....	4,832	100	54	46	13	33
Black.....	250	100	53	47	12	35
Other.....	46	100	63	37	7	30

[1] Includes about 20,000 divorced wives.
[2] Includes separated women.
[3] Includes those with unknown race.

Table 5.—Women on the Social Security rolls aged 62 and over who were widowed, by race

Race	Number (in thousands)	Total percent	Percent entitled to benefits as—			
			Aged widows [1]	Retired-worker beneficiaries		
				Total	Dually entitled	Worker only
Total ..	[2] 7,031	100	53	47	16	31
White.....	6,432	100	54	46	16	30
Black.....	540	100	44	56	15	41
Other.....	49	100	57	43	8	35

[1] Includes about 90,000 surviving divorced wives and remarried widows. Excludes about 40,000 widowed mothers and disabled widows.
[2] Includes those with unknown race.

Table 6.—Women on the Social Security rolls aged 62 and over who were wives of retired workers, by age

Age	Number (in thousands)	Total percent	Percent entitled to benefits as—			
			Wives of retired workers [1]	Retired-worker beneficiaries [2]		
				Total	Dually entitled	Worker only
Total ..	[3] 5,137	100	54	46	13	33
62–64.....	920	100	49	51	14	37
65–69.....	1,921	100	49	51	13	38
70–74.....	1,296	100	55	45	12	33
75–79.....	644	100	64	36	11	25
80 and over .	355	100	73	27	9	18

[1] Includes about 20,000 divorced wives.
[2] Includes separated women.
[3] Includes those with unknown age.

[9] Public Health Service, **Vital Statistics of the United States, 1978, Volume II—Section 5, Life Tables**, pages 5–13.

Table 7.—Women on the Social Security rolls aged 65 and over who were widowed, by age

Age	Number (in thousands)	Total percent	Percent entitled to benefits as—			
			Aged widows [1]	Retired-worker beneficiaries		
				Total	Dually entitled	Worker only
Total ..	6,515	100	51	49	17	32
65–69.....	1,481	100	50	50	17	33
70–74.....	1,649	100	47	53	19	34
75–79.....	1,427	100	52	48	19	29
80 and over .	1,958	100	56	44	13	31

[1] Includes about 90,000 surviving divorced wives and remarried widows. Excludes about 40,000 widowed mothers and disabled widows.

Table 8.—Age distribution of certain female beneficiaries aged 62 and over, by marital status

Marital status	Percentage distribution, by age					
	Total [1]	62–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80 and over
Married to a retired worker ..	100	18	38	25	12	7
Entitled only as worker....	100	20	42	25	9	4
Dually entitled	100	20	40	25	11	5
Entitled only as wife.....	100	16	34	25	15	9
Widowed.....	100	8	21	23	20	28
Entitled only as worker....	100	4	23	26	20	28
Dually entitled	100	3	23	28	24	23
Entitled only as widow	100	11	20	21	20	29
Never married:						
Entitled as worker	100	8	23	25	20	24
Divorced:						
Entitled as worker	100	14	32	29	16	8

[1] The sum of the individual percentages may not equal 100 percent because of independent rounding.

of those who were divorced were aged 75 or older. Only about 13 percent of the women married to a nonbeneficiary were this old, and about 31 percent were under age 65 (table K). Some of these women presumably were married to men who were under age 62 or who were still working and therefore had not filed for retirement benefits.

For most types of married and nonmarried female retired workers and two-earner couples, both benefits and PIA's were highest among those in which the woman was aged 65–69 and declined thereafter as the age of the women increased. Benefits and PIA's also were lower among those aged 62–64 than among those aged 65–69 and in many instances than among those aged 70–74 (tables 9 and 10).

The lower PIA's and the lower benefit amounts among older beneficiaries are probably explained by the fact that these persons were much more likely than younger beneficiaries to have been entitled to benefits

Table 9.—Monthly benefit amounts, by age for two-earner couples and for certain nonmarried female retired workers

Marital status	Average benefit, by age of woman					
	Total	62–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80 and over
Married couples:						
Wife entitled only as worker	$447	$426	$463	$445	$446	$399
Wife dually entitled	443	436	449	446	434	419
Widowed:						
Entitled only as worker....	202	178	229	215	206	170
Dually entitled	241	221	254	249	240	224
Never married	214	186	218	234	215	197
Divorced	195	160	210	202	199	165

Table 10.—Primary Insurance Amount for certain female retired workers, by age and marital status

Marital status	Average Primary Insurance Amount by age					
	Total	62–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80 and over
Married to a retired worker:						
Entitled only as worker....	$211	$203	$219	$209	$204	$179
Dually entitled	119	123	121	117	114	112
Widowed:						
Entitled only as worker....	207	208	237	218	210	173
Dually entitled	157	148	173	163	153	138
Never married	224	226	235	238	222	200
Divorced	209	195	228	209	205	170

for many years. Thus, they were less likely to have been affected by increases in the early 1970's in the taxable maximum and in the general level of earnings.[10] PIA's and benefits among those aged 62–64 are discussed in the next section.

Benefit Reduction Status Comparisons

Married women were more likely to claim reduced benefits than those who were not married, and those with lower PIA's were more likely to retire early. Women married to another retired worker and claiming reduced benefits included:

—81 percent of those entitled to benefits only as workers.
—85 percent of those who were dually entitled.
—74 percent of those who were entitled only as spouses.

[10] Maximum taxable earnings were $3,000 for 1937–50, $3,600 for 1951–54, $4,200 for 1955–58, $4,800 for 1959–65, $6,600 for 1966–67, $7,800 for 1968–71, $9,000 for 1972, $10,800 for 1973, $13,200 for 1974, $14,100 for 1975, and $15,300 for 1976.

The husbands of such women were much less likely to claim reduced benefits (table 11).

Among the nonmarried women, divorced women were the most likely (69 percent) to claim reduced benefits. Widows entitled only on the basis of their own earnings were the least likely to do so (47 percent).

Overall, female retired workers who were married probably had greater resources than their nonmarried counterparts, and thus more of them may have been able to afford to retire early and claim reduced benefits. Another factor probably related to the smaller proportion of nonmarried female retired workers with reduced benefits was the difference in entitlement dates among the various groups of women. Nonmarried female retired workers, as a group, were older than their married counterparts, and older women were likely to have claimed benefits earlier, when fewer workers of all types were claiming reduced benefits. About 42 percent of the female retired workers who were widowed, as well 37 percent of those who had never married and 20 percent of those who were divorced, became entitled to benefits before 1965 (table M). By contrast, only about 14 percent of the female retired workers who were married became entitled before that time (table N). Reduced benefits first became available to female retired workers in 1956. Social Security program data show that 53 percent of the retired-worker awards to women in 1957 were actuarially reduced. The proportions of awards for women that were reduced were 64 percent in 1963, 72 percent in 1970, and 79 percent in 1976.

Except for the female retired workers who were dually entitled to widow's benefits, both the average monthly benefits and the PIA's upon which they were based were higher for the nonmarried women with unreduced benefits. For example, among women who had never married, PIA's averaged $233 for those with unreduced benefits and $216 for those with reduced benefits. Monthly benefits for these women averaged $233 and $197, respectively (table O).

Among couples in which the wife was entitled only as a worker, average PIA's were considerably higher for both husbands and wives who had unreduced benefits. Among the husbands, PIA's for those with unreduced benefits averaged $275, while PIA's for those with reduced benefits averaged $248. Among the wives, comparable averages were $249 and $202, respectively (table P). Since more persons with unreduced than reduced benefits probably worked when they were aged 62–64, earnings during these years may have helped to raise their average earnings and thus their PIA's. Also, relatively more retired workers who elected benefits before age 65 may have had somewhat lower lifetime earnings than those who became entitled at age 65 or later. As would be expected from the PIA comparisons, most of those entitled before age 65 had lower monthly benefits than those who did not (tables 12 and 13).

Table 11.—Proportion of certain beneficiaries with reduced benefits, by marital status

Marital status	Percent of women with reduced benefits	Percent of men with reduced benefits
Married couples:		
Wife entitled only as worker	81	46
Wife dually entitled	85	42
Wife entitled only as wife	74	45
Widows:		
Entitled only as worker	47	.....
Dually entitled	61	.....
Entitled only as widow	53	.....
Entitled only as worker:		
Never married	53	.....
Divorced	69	.....
Married to nonbeneficiary	76	.....
Married to person with unknown benefit status	83	.....

Table 12.—Comparison of benefits for certain couples, by reduction status

Reduction status	Average monthly benefit amount for—		
	Couples consisting of two retired workers		Couples consisting of worker and wife beneficiary with benefits in current-payment status
	Wife entitled only as worker	Wife dually entitled	
Average benefit amount for couples:			
Actuarial reductions for both spouses	$405	$414	$335
Actuarial reduction for wife only	455	463	385
Actuarial reduction for husband only	486	419	357
Actuarial reduction for neither spouse	536	462	436
Average Primary Insurance Amount for—			
Wives:			
Actuarial reduction	202	120	.....
No actuarial reduction	249	116	.....
Husbands:			
Actuarial reduction	248	305	251
No actuarial reduction	275	318	276

Table 13.—Comparison of benefits for certain women, by reduction status

Type of beneficiary and marital status	Average benefit amount		Average Primary Insurance Amount	
	Reduced	Not reduced	Reduced	Not reduced
Widowed:				
Entitled only as worker	$183	$219	$195	$218
Dually entitled	245	235	157	159
Entitled only as widow	205	216	.....	.....
Entitled only as worker:				
Never married	197	233	216	233
Divorced	177	235	198	235
Married to nonbeneficiary	147	223	168	220
Married to person with unknown benefit status	156	224	176	222

Summary

The Social Security Administration publishes data each year about families receiving Social Security benefits. The family designation used in this data is determined by the type of beneficiaries drawing benefits on a worker's earnings record. Thus, if a wife and a husband are each entitled to a benefit based on their own earnings records, they would be designated as two worker-only beneficiaries, and the benefit amount shown would be the amount payable to each one individually. The Improved Family Benefit Data Project was designed to provide information about the combined benefits payable to such couples.

The data from this project indicate that of the 7.8 million female retired workers on the rolls at the end of 1976 who were classified as worker-only beneficiaries, 2.4 million or 31 percent were married to another person entitled to a worker benefit. About 640,000 of these women were dually entitled to their own retired-worker benefit as well as to a larger benefit as a wife. About 1.7 million were married to another retired worker and were entitled solely as a retired worker. About 52,000 were married to a disabled worker.

Average monthly benefits were higher for the couples consisting of two retired workers than for couples consisting of a male retired worker and a woman who was entitled to wife's benefits on his earnings record. Monthly benefits for the two-worker couples averaged $442, compared with $374 for worker-and-wife couples. About nine-tenths of the two-worker couples and three-fourths of the worker-and-wife couples had Social Security benefits that were above the 1976 poverty threshold for an aged couple.

This project also provided information about the marital status of the 5.4 million female retired workers who were not married to another retired-worker beneficiary. The largest group, which numbered 2.1 million, was composed of widows entitled solely as retired workers. The next largest group, which numbered 1.1 million, was made up of widows dually entitled to a widow's benefit. About 884,000 of the women had never married and 535,000 were divorced. The remaining 710,000 women were either married to a nonbeneficiary or to a man whose beneficiary status could not be determined.

Average benefits were highest ($241) for those who were dually entitled to a widow's benefit. Benefits for widows who were entitled only as workers averaged $202. Benefits for the women who had not married averaged $214, and divorced women averaged $195. About 41 percent of the widows and never-married women and about 28 percent of those who were divorced had Social Security benefits above the poverty threshold for an aged individual.

Among both the married couples and the women who were not married to another worker beneficiary, benefit levels varied by race and age. Benefits tended to be higher for white than for black couples and nonmarried women. Benefits tended to be lower when wives and nonmarried women were aged 80 or older or under 65.

Nonmarried female retired workers were less likely to elect actuarially reduced benefits than were married women. About 53 percent of the never-married women, 69 percent of the divorced women, and 52 percent of the widows elected reduced benefits, compared with 82 percent of the women married to another retired worker beneficiary. Primary insurance amounts as well as monthly benefit amounts tended to be higher among those with unreduced benefits.

Technical Note*

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame for the Improved Family Benefit Data Project was a list of all possible nine-digit Social Security Numbers (SSN's).[1] The first three digits are the area code and generally identify the State of issuance. (An exception to the use of area numbers was made for persons covered under the Railroad Retirement Act; they were given a special block of SSN's that were used through June 1963.) In most instances, all 9999 SSN's (numbers ending 0000 are not used) with the same first five digits (area and group codes) are issued within a relatively short period. Thus, a sample selected using the serial number portion (last four digits) of the SSN can be considered to be stratified by State and time of issue.

Sample Design

The Master Beneficiary Record (MBR) contains data for all retired workers and is sorted by SSN's. From the first phase sample of predesignated SSN's, the MBR, as of December 1976, was used to select a subsample of SSN's that corresponded to female retired "worker-only" beneficiaries, including those who had their benefits suspended.

An extract file of the MBR was created for this 2.4-percent sample of female beneficiaries. The extract file was used as the primary source to categorize the sample of female beneficiaries into the following deeper strata:

(1) Women entitled to a worker's benefit who were not entitled to a spouse's benefit.

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[1] For a description of the Social Security number issuance process, see Robert H. Finch, Jr., **Sampling Variability in the 1-Percent Continuous Work History Sample**, SSA Publication No. 77-11904.

(2) Women entitled to a worker's benefit and to a larger benefit as a spouse and who were married to a retired worker.

(3) Women entitled to a worker's benefit and to a larger benefit as a spouse and who were not married to a retired worker.

(4) Women entitled to a worker's benefit and to a larger benefit as a spouse and who were married, but the beneficiary status of the husband was unknown.

Workload constraints allowed the review of only 10,000 folders. This step was accomplished by subsampling stratum 4 and by further dividing stratum 1 into additional strata using a hierarchial method and by subsampling these strata. Records in stratum 1 were matched against Social Security Administration data files that contained information on marital status at the time the claim was filed. These files were available for 1975 and some earlier years. Matched records of married and unmarried beneficiaries for 1975 were designated as strata 5 and 6, respectively. Similar matched records for 1974, 1973, and 1972 were designated as strata 7 through 12. Unmatched records that did not contain cross-reference numbers were retained as stratum 1; those that did contain cross-reference numbers were designated as stratum 13. Table I provides additional descriptions of all the strata for this study.

Sample Selection

All cases (about 42,400) in strata 2 and 3 were included in the study because the extract file contained both the marital status and benefit status of the husbands. However, the Social Security claims folders had to be examined to obtain information on the marital and the benefit status of the husbands of the married women in the remaining strata. A total of 10,000 cases was selected from the remaining strata by optimum allocation. The strata designation and the sample sizes are also given in table I.

Data Collection

The claims folders for the subsample were requested from the SSA field offices and all but 399 were received. The folders were manually reviewed to obtain information on the beneficiary's marital status. If the beneficiary was married, the SSN of the spouse was obtained from the folders and then used to obtain information from the MBR.

Estimation Procedure

Since the data for this study were obtained from a sample of records, it was necessary to inflate the sample figures to produce estimates of the totals. The estimation procedure involved inflating the sample results by the product of the reciprocal of the probability of selection and a noninterview adjustment (the ratio of the number of folders selected to the number of folders received for each stratum).

Sampling Variability

Because of sampling variability, estimates based on samples can be expected to differ from figures that would have been obtained if the entire population had been used for tabulations under the same conditions as the actual sample. The particular sample selected for this study of female retired "worker-only" beneficiaries is one of a large number of similar probability samples of the same size that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the pos-

Table I.—Substrata in the Improved Family Benefit Data Project

Stratum	Entitlement status	Current marital status	Benefit status of husband	Year benefits were awarded	Marital status at award	Cross reference to another account	Number of cases	
							Full sample	Subsample
1	Single	Unknown	NA	1976	Unknown	No	106,053	6,573
1	Single	Unknown	NA	1971 or earlier	Unknown	No		
2	Dual	Married	Retired worker	NA	NA	NA	15,610	15,610
3	Dual	Married	Not retired worker	NA	NA	NA	26,757	26,757
3	Dual	Not married	NA	NA	NA	NA		
4	Dual	Married	Unknown	NA	NA	NA	204	102
5	Single	Unknown	NA	1975	Married	NA	2,054	308
6	Single	Unknown	NA	1975	Other	NA	1,304	13
7	Single	Unknown	NA	1974	Married	NA	5,799	870
8	Single	Unknown	NA	1974	Other	NA	4,786	47
9	Single	Unknown	NA	1973	Married	NA	6,109	977
10	Single	Unknown	NA	1973	Other	NA	4,861	48
11	Single	Unknown	NA	1972	Married	NA	5,636	690
12	Single	Unknown	NA	1972	Other	NA	4,317	43
13	Single	Unknown	NA	1976	Unknown	Yes	3,279	327
13	Single	Unknown	NA	1971 or earlier	Unknown	Yes		

sible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of an estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples.

In conjunction with associated estimates, the standard error may be used to define confidence intervals or ranges that would have a specified probability of including the average result of all possible samples. To illustrate, if all possible samples were selected, each of these surveyed under essentially the same conditions, and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then—

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate would include the average value of all possible samples.
(2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate would include the average value of all possible samples.
(3) Approximately 99 percent of the intervals from 2 1/2 standard errors below to 2 1/2 standard errors above the derived estimate would include the average value of all possible samples.

Thus, for a particular sample, one can say with specified confidence that the average of all possible samples is included in the constructed interval.

Stratification Effects on Estimates of Sampling Variability

As stated previously, strata 2 and 3 were not further subsampled. Estimates of sampling variability for data primarily from these strata are considerably smaller than similar estimates for data from the other 11 strata. Estimates of sampling variability are provided separately for "dually entitled" and for "all other" cases. The combined "dually entitled" and "not dually entitled" data have the sampling variability of "all other" cases.

Standard Error of Estimated Number of Persons or Couples

Table II provides approximate standard errors for the estimated number of "dually entitled" persons or married couples and "all other" persons or married couples. To use table II, consider, for example, that table A shows there were an estimated 12,000 "other race" couples composed of two retired workers who were not dually entitled and living together. Table II shows that the standard error for an estimate of 10,000 is 2,700 and that the standard error for an estimate of 25,000 is 4,300. Linear interpolation gives a standard error of 2,900 for 12,000 estimated couples. Thus, the 68-percent confidence interval for 12,000 is 9,100 to 14,900.

Table II.—Approximate standard errors of estimated number of persons or couples

Size of estimate	Standard error	
	Dually entitled	All others
3,000	400	1,500
5,000	500	1,900
7,500	600	2,300
10,000	700	2,700
25,000	1,000	4,300
50,000	1,500	6,200
75,000	1,800	7,600
100,000	2,100	9,000
250,000	3,300	14,000
500,000	4,700	21,000
750,000	5,900	26,000
1,000,000	7,000	30,000
2,500,000	12,000	45,000

Standard Error of Estimated Percentage of Persons or Couples

The reliability of an estimated percentage depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which the percentage is based. The standard errors shown in the tables are expressed as percentage points. Table III provides approximate standard errors of estimated percentages for dually entitled persons or married couples. Table IV provides approximate standard errors for all other persons or married couples. To use table III consider, for example, that table E shows that 15.2 percent of the couples in which the female retired worker was married to another retired worker, was dually entitled, 80 years of age or older, and had a monthly benefit amount between $380 and $399.90. The base of the percentage is 31,000.

Table III shows that an estimate of 10 percent for a base of 25,000 has a standard error of 1.2 percent and

Table III.—Standard errors of estimated percentages for persons or couples who were dually entitled

Base of percent	Size of percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25,000	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0
50,000	.4	.6	.9	1.2	1.4
75,000	.3	.5	.7	1.0	1.2
100,000	.3	.4	.6	.9	1.0
250,000	.2	.3	.4	.6	.7
500,000	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5
750,000	.1	.2	.2	.3	.4
1,000,000	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3
2,500,000	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2

Table IV.—Standard errors of estimated percentages for all other persons or couples

Base of percent	Size of percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25,000	2.3	3.6	5.0	7.3	8.4
50,000	1.6	2.6	3.6	5.2	6.0
75,000	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.2	4.9
100,000	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.7	4.3
250,000	.8	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.8
500,000	.5	.8	1.2	1.7	2.0
750,000	.4	.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
1,000,000	.4	.6	.8	1.2	1.4
2,500,000	.2	.4	.5	.8	1.0

that an estimate of 10 percent for a base of 50,000 has a standard error of 0.9 percent. The table also shows that an estimate of 25 percent for a base of 25,000 has a standard error of 1.8 percent and that an estimate of 25 percent for a base of 50,000 has a standard error of 1.2 percent. A two-way linear interpolation was used to derive a standard error of 1.3 percent. Thus, the 68-percent confidence interval for the estimated 15.2 percent is from 13.9 percent to 16.5 percent. Table IV is used in the same manner as table III.

Sampling Variability of Estimated Mean PIA's and Mean MBA's

The relative reliability of an estimated mean amount[12] depends primarily on the number of cases on which the mean is based. Table V provides relative sampling errors (approximate standard errors divided by either mean amount) for various estimates of number of persons or couples. A rough approximation to the standard error of an estimated mean amount can be obtained by finding the "number of persons" or "married couples" distribution from which the mean was computed, locating the appropriate relative sampling error for that base in table V (linear interpolation may be used), and multiplying the estimated mean amount by the relative sampling error.

[12] The term "mean amounts" refers to mean Primary Insurance Amounts or to mean monthly benefit amounts.

Table V.—Relative sampling errors of estimated mean monthly benefit amount and mean monthly Primary Insurance Amount for persons and couples

Size of base	Relative sampling error			
	Dually entitled		All others	
	Persons	Couples	Persons	Couples
2,500	0.02129	0.02372	0.12828	0.20400
5,000	.01497	.01686	.09088	.14424
7,500	.01217	.01382	.07430	.11777
10,000	.01050	.01201	.06442	.10199
25,000	.00655	.00771	.04093	.06450
50,000	.00457	.00555	.02906	.04561
75,000	.00370	.00459	.02379	.03725
100,000	.00318	.00402	.02064	.03226
250,000	.00199	.00267	.01311	.02043
500,000	.00143	.00200	.00924	.01449
750,000	.00120	.00170	.00748	.01187
1,000,000	.00108	.00152	.00641	.01031
2,500,000	.00096	.00112	.00368	.00665

Table G shows an average monthly benefit amount of $463.30 for the 699,000 women aged 65–69 who were married to another retired worker, not dually entitled, and living together and with their husbands. Table V gives a relative sampling error of 0.01449 for couples with a base of 500,000 and a relative sampling error of 0.01187 for couples with a base of 750,000. Linear interpolation gives a relative sampling error of 0.01240 when the average of $463.30 is multiplied by 0.01240, a standard error of 5.74 is found. Thus, the 68-percent confidence limits on the mean amount of $463.30 is from $457.56 to $469.04.

Nonsampling Variability

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates in this article include the effects of nonsampling variability. This type of variability would be present in a complete compilation of records as well as in a sample. For this study, the 399 folders that were not received represent one type of nonsampling variability. Another type of nonsampling variability is represented by incorrect sex codes on the MBR.

Detailed tables A through P for this article appear on pages 16–24. Because of layout considerations, tables are not in alphabetical order after table J—Editor.

Table A.—Benefits for two-worker couples: Number, average monthly benefit amount, and Primary Insurance Amount, by marital status and race, at end of 1976

Characteristic	Number of couples (in thousands) [1]	Percent	Average monthly benefit amount of—			Average Primary Insurance Amount of—	
			Couple	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
Married to another retired worker:							
Entitled only as worker, living together	1,658	100.0	$447.20	$193.30	$253.90	$210.60	$262.60
White	1,553	93.7	451.40	195.40	256.00	213.00	264.90
Black	85	5.1	366.40	153.30	213.10	165.40	219.10
Other	12	.7	430.90	181.50	249.40	200.20	254.20
Entitled only as worker, separated	56	100.0	399.60	188.70	210.90	201.10	218.50
White	48	84.8	409.20	194.10	215.10	206.60	223.40
Black and other	8	15.2	346.10	158.70	187.40	170.60	191.10
Dually entitled	642	100.0	442.60	139.30	303.30	119.40	312.80
White	609	94.8	443.80	139.60	304.20	119.60	313.70
Black	29	4.5	420.60	133.90	286.70	114.90	294.30
Other	3	.4	413.00	129.90	283.10	115.40	293.00
Married to disabled worker	52	100.0	456.70	174.70	282.00	192.40	285.20
White	47	90.9	463.20	178.40	284.80	196.10	288.20
Black and other	5	9.1	392.20	138.30	253.90	154.30	254.60

[1] Data for beneficiaries of unknown race are included in the totals for each group.

Table B.—Benefits for two-worker couples living together, with wife entitled only as worker: Percentage distribution, by monthly benefit amount, race, age, and wife's year of entitlement, end of 1976

Monthly benefit amount for couples	All couples	Race		Age of wife					Year of entitlement of wife				
		White	Black	Under 65	65–69	70–74	75–79	80 and over	1975 or later	1973–74	1970–72	1965–69	Before 1965
Number	1,658,000	1,553,000	85,000	334,000	699,000	407,000	155,000	62,000	330,000	333,000	407,000	378,000	208,000
Average monthly amount	$447.20	$451.40	$366.40	$425.70	$463.30	$444.70	$445.90	$399.40	$458.10	$459.00	$455.20	$439.10	$409.90
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $215.90	2.6	2.2	10.0	4.2	1.7	2.6	2.7	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.6	5.4
$215.90–$239.90	2.2	2.0	5.9	3.2	1.6	2.4	1.4	5.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.7
$240.00–$259.90	2.4	2.2	7.3	2.5	1.6	3.1	3.2	3.4	1.6	2.4	1.7	3.1	3.7
$260.00–$279.90	3.6	3.3	10.4	3.7	2.8	4.3	4.5	5.8	3.3	2.5	3.3	3.9	6.1
$280.00–$299.90	3.0	2.8	6.5	3.4	2.3	3.2	2.7	7.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.7	4.0
$300.00–$319.90	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	6.8	1.9	3.9	3.0	3.3	4.4
$320.00–$339.90	3.5	3.4	4.1	2.6	3.4	4.1	3.6	6.9	2.6	2.0	4.4	4.4	4.1
$340.00–$359.90	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.6	.2	4.1	4.0	4.9	4.1	2.1
$360.00–$379.90	3.9	3.7	8.0	5.0	3.6	3.9	3.7	2.2	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9
$380.00–$399.90	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	5.3	4.1	1.1	2.9	2.2	4.0	5.4	4.4
$400.00–$419.90	5.6	5.5	7.1	7.4	5.1	4.7	6.6	5.6	6.0	6.6	4.5	5.0	6.8
$420.00–$439.90	6.3	6.4	3.5	6.5	6.5	5.2	7.2	9.0	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.3	7.7
$440.00–$459.90	7.3	7.6	.8	7.7	7.8	6.1	7.2	5.6	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.7
$460.00–$479.90	6.8	7.1	3.6	7.4	6.1	7.1	6.4	12.4	7.1	7.1	5.2	7.5	8.1
$480.00–$499.90	8.0	8.3	3.8	7.6	8.2	8.3	6.8	9.0	8.2	7.4	8.6	7.3	8.4
$500.00–$519.90	7.2	7.5	3.1	7.9	8.0	5.8	7.2	4.5	7.9	8.6	7.1	6.0	6.4
$520.00–$539.90	5.9	6.1	2.4	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	7.0	4.7
$540.00–$559.90	4.7	4.8	1.6	4.0	5.7	4.3	4.6	[1] 3.8	5.2	4.2	6.6	4.1	2.0
$560.00–$579.90	3.8	3.6	6.6	2.1	5.1	3.7	3.2	.....	3.0	6.4	4.5	3.0	1.0
$580.00–$599.90	2.5	2.7	.2	2.3	3.3	1.8	2.2	.....	4.6	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.0
$600.00–$619.90	2.7	2.7	[2] 4.1	2.0	3.3	3.4	.4	.....	3.6	3.4	2.4	2.8	[2] 5.4
$620.00–$639.90	1.8	1.8	.....	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.2	.....	2.6	1.5	1.3	2.2	.....
$640.00–$659.90	1.5	1.6	.....	.9	1.8	1.2	7.9	.....	1.6	1.6	2.2	1..	.....
$660.00–$679.90	.9	.8	.....	.3	1.2	.5	1 8	.....	.6	1.2	1.2	.4	.....
$680.00–$699.90	1.1	1.1	.....	.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	.....	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	.....
$700.00 or more	1.7	1.8	.....	.8	1.9	2.2	1.4	.....	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.1	.....

[1] $540.00 or more.

[2] $600.00 or more.

Table C.—Benefits for two-worker couples: Percentage distribution by monthly benefit amount, Primary Insurance Amount of wives and husbands, dual entitlement status, and marital status, end of 1976

Amount	Married to another retired worker						Married to disabled worker	
	Living together		Separated		Dually entitled			
	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands
Number	1,658,000	1,658,000	56,000	56,000	642,000	642,000	52,000	52,000
Monthly benefit amount								
Average amount	$193.30	$253.90	$188.70	$210.90	$139.30	$303.30	$174.70	$282.00
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $108.00	11.5	5.0	18.6	6.2	6.6	.....	9.0	.....
$108.00-$119.90	3.2	1.9	5.5	6.8	10.2	.....	8.0	.....
$120.00-$139.90	8.7	3.1	8.0	6.0	39.2	.....	17.6	.....
$140.00-$159.90	12.9	4.4	9.6	8.0	29.6	.....	13.7	.....
$160.00-$179.90	11.9	5.2	8.6	7.5	9.5	.....	12.0	[1]7.1
$180.00-$199.90	10.4	6.3	10.2	13.5	3.1	.....	9.9	7.9
$200.00-$219.90	8.8	5.7	8.8	8.3	[2]1.8	[3]2.6	6.9	5.2
$220.00-$239.90	7.8	5.6	7.9	5.9	.....	5.7	4.4	4.2
$240.00-$259.90	7.5	10.1	5.8	10.0	.....	9.8	7.4	6.2
$260.00-$279.90	5.2	12.7	5.0	9.4	.....	16.1	7.1	15.0
$280.00-$299.90	4.5	13.0	3.7	8.7	.....	18.7	2.1	9.3
$300.00-$319.90	2.4	9.1	.2	1.2	.....	14.8	[4]1.9	12.9
$320.00-$339.90	2.1	6.8	4.7	4.9	.....	12.0	.....	15.3
$340.00-$359.90	1.4	4.4	[5]3.1	[5]3.6	.....	7.7	.....	8.7
$360.00-$379.90	.6	2.3	.....	.....	.....	4.7	.....	[6]8.2
$380.00-$399.90	.6	1.6	.....	.....	.....	3.3	.....	.....
$400.00 or more	.5	2.8	.....	.....	.....	4.6	.....	.....
Primary Insurance Amount								
Average amount	$210.60	$262.60	$201.10	$218.50	$119.40	$312.80	$192.40	$285.20
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $108.00	10.6	5.1	18.1	5.6	57.3	.....	16.9	.....
$108.00-$119.90	1.8	1.2	3.1	3.2	11.3	.....	1.8	.....
$120.00-$139.90	5.1	2.5	5.5	8.6	17.0	.....	11.6	.....
$140.00-$159.90	8.1	3.5	8.5	7.7	10.6	.....	7.1	.....
$160.00-$179.90	11.3	4.9	9.0	4.2	[7]3.8	.....	11.6	[1]6.4
$180.00-$199.90	11.8	5.8	9.7	15.0	.....	.....	6.5	7.9
$200.00-$219.90	9.3	5.4	6.8	9.5	.....	[3].6	12.0	5.2
$220.00-$239.90	9.5	5.9	12.9	7.3	.....	4.2	5.6	3.7
$240.00-$259.90	7.2	6.3	6.2	8.0	.....	6.2	6.6	7.5
$260.00-$279.90	7.7	12.2	5.3	9.4	.....	12.0	9.8	14.2
$280.00-$299.90	5.8	13.5	5.5	9.7	.....	18.3	1.1	8.2
$300.00-$319.90	4.5	12.3	.2	3.8	.....	18.3	5.4	12.9
$320.00-$339.90	3.2	8.3	4.7	2.9	.....	16.1	2.7	15.3
$340.00-$359.90	2.1	5.7	[5]4.8	[5]5.1	.....	10.2	[5]1.3	8.7
$360.00-$379.90	.9	2.8	.....	.....	.....	6.4	.....	[6]10.0
$380.00-$399.90	.6	2.2	.....	.....	.....	4.0	.....	.....
$400 or more	.5	2.4	.....	.....	.....	3.7	.....	.....

[1] Less than $160.00.
[2] $200.00 or more.
[3] Less than $220.00.
[4] $300.00 or more.
[5] $340.00 or more.
[6] $360.00 or more.
[7] $160.00 or more.

Table D.—Benefits for two-worker couples: Comparison of Primary Insurance Amounts for wives and husbands, by dual entitlement status, race, age, and year of wife's entitlement, end of 1976

Primary Insurance Amount	All couples	Race		Age of wife					Year of entitlement of wife				
		White	Black	Under 65	65–69	70–74	75–79	80 and over	1975 or later	1973–74	1970–72	1965–69	Before 1965
Married to another retired worker, entitled only as worker, living together													
Number	1,658,000	1,553,000	85,000	334,000	699,000	407,000	155,000	62,000	330,000	333,000	407,000	378,000	208,000
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wife's Primary Insurance Amount is higher than husband's	23.1	23.5	15.2	21.2	22.4	25.1	26.7	18.5	24.0	22.8	24.1	23.2	19.9
By 75 percent or more	3.2	3.3	1.1	3.3	3.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	4.5	3.3	3.3	2.6	1.7
By 50–74 percent	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.0	2.3	3.8	6.8	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	4.7	4.0
By 25–49 percent	4.4	4.6	1.4	4.2	4.1	4.7	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.5	5.1
By less than 25 percent	12.4	12.5	9.8	11.7	12.3	14.0	11.8	8.3	12.6	12.8	14.5	11.4	9.1
Wife's Primary Insurance Amount is same as husband's	3.6	3.2	11.1	3.2	2.9	5.2	2.7	5.6	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.6	6.1
Husband's Primary Insurance Amount is higher than wife's	73.3	73.3	73.7	75.6	74.7	69.7	70.6	75.9	72.6	74.4	72.6	73.2	74.0
By less than 25 percent	20.7	20.7	19.8	17.0	22.0	24.2	14.9	18.1	18.7	22.0	20.1	24.8	15.5
By 25–49 percent	19.3	19.5	16.5	15.4	22.0	16.6	19.7	26.1	16.9	21.5	19.5	17.8	21.6
By 50–74 percent	15.3	15.2	14.4	16.8	13.9	14.3	18.4	21.4	14.5	13.2	16.3	13.5	20.9
By 75–99 percent	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.2	11.0	10.2	13.6	9.2	9.9	9.6	11.0	12.9	13.5
By 100 percent or more	6.8	6.8	9.1	14.2	5.8	4.4	4.0	1.1	12.6	8.1	5.7	4.2	2.5
Married to another retired worker, dually entitled													
Number	642,000	609,000	29,000	129,000	256,000	158,000	68,000	31,000	92,000	119,000	158,000	169,000	104,000
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband's Primary Insurance Amount is higher than wife's	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By less than 125 percent	20.0	19.9	21.4	20.3	20.4	19.1	19.0	22.2	21.2	21.4	18.7	18.8	21.2
By 125–149 percent	20.1	19.8	25.7	19.7	17.7	21.8	22.9	26.5	19.2	17.6	17.9	21.6	24.5
By 150–174 percent	22.0	22.0	22.1	16.8	19.1	23.8	32.8	32.6	16.8	17.0	19.2	23.8	33.5
By 175–199 percent	16.9	17.0	14.8	16.9	18.6	17.2	13.4	9.4	16.2	17.6	18.9	18.1	11.9
By 200 percent or more	21.0	21.3	16.0	26.3	24.2	18.1	11.9	9.3	26.6	26.4	25.3	17.7	8.9

Table E.—Benefits for two-worker couples in which wife was dually entitled: Percentage distribution by monthly benefit amount, race, age, and year of wife's entitlement, end of 1976

Monthly benefit amount	All couples	Race		Age of wife					Year of entitlement of wife				
		White	Black	Under 65	65–69	70–74	75–79	80 and over	1975 or later	1973–74	1970–72	1965–69	Before 1965
Number	642,000	609,000	29,000	129,000	256,000	158,000	68,000	31,000	92,000	119,000	158,000	169,000	104,000
Average monthly amount	$442.60	$443.80	$420.60	$436.10	$449.40	$445.50	$433.60	$419.40	$439.70	$447.40	$451.20	$444.60	$423.70
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $340.00	5.1	4.7	11.3	6.5	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.7	6.5	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.9
$340.00–$359.90	4.7	4.6	6.5	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.6	7.2	5.1	4.2	3.9	4.8	5.9
$360.00–$379.90	6.5	6.4	9.3	6.5	5.5	6.7	7.6	11.0	6.5	5.5	5.4	6.6	9.1
$380.00–$399.90	10.0	10.0	12.8	10.7	8.6	9.9	12.0	15.2	10.3	8.9	8.0	10.5	13.4
$400.00–$419.90	12.8	12.8	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.9	17.2	21.9	10.9	11.1	12.4	11.3	19.3
$420.00–$439.90	14.3	14.4	11.9	11.9	12.3	15.9	21.7	16.3	11.2	11.8	12.4	15.8	20.4
$440.00–$459.90	11.2	11.2	10.2	12.1	11.8	11.1	9.1	7.3	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.7	8.4
$460.00–$479.90	10.2	10.3	7.6	11.8	11.5	10.1	5.9	3.5	11.6	11.9	11.1	10.7	4.8
$480.00–$499.90	7.9	8.0	6.7	8.6	9.6	7.4	3.5	3.0	8.8	9.1	10.3	7.1	3.2
$500.00–$519.90	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.4	6.4	4.9	3.4	1.5	6.5	6.8	6.8	4.7	2.3
$520.00–$539.90	3.7	3.7	2.6	3.8	4.7	3.1	1.6	1.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	2.9	1.1
$540.00–$559.90	2.6	2.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	2.1	1.7	1.2	2.4	4.1	2.8	2.0	1.4
$560.00–$579.90	1.6	1.7	.6	.8	2.4	1.5	1.2	.4	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.0
$580.00–$599.90	1.0	1.1	.7	.5	1.5	.9	.8	1.2	.7	1.4	1.2	.8	1.0
$600.00 or more	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	4.9	4.2	3.2	1.5	1.4	2.9	4.9	2.8

Table F.—Benefits for two-worker couples and for worker and wife couples, by payment status, end of 1976

Monthly benefit amount	Couples in which female retired worker was married to another retired worker			Couples consisting of male retired worker and wife, both with benefits in current-payment status
	Total	Wife with benefits in current-payment status	Both wife and husband with benefits in current-payment status	
Number	2,300,000	2,259,000	2,178,000	2,641,000
Average monthly amount	$445.90	$444.40	$442.00	$373.60
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $160.00				4.7
$160.00–$179.90				2.8
$180.00–$199.90				1.8
$200.00–$219.90	[1] 1.9	[1] 1.9	[1] 2.0	2.6
$220.00–$239.90	1.6	1.7	1.6	3.6
$240.00–$259.90	1.7	1.8	1.8	3.4
$260.00–$279.90	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.7
$280.00–$299.90	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.6
$300.00–$319.90	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.9
$320.00–$339.90	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.1
$340.00–$359.90	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.7
$360.00–$379.90	4.6	4.6	4.8	6.4
$380.00–$399.90	5.5	5.5	5.7	8.3
$400.00–$419.90	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.4
$420.00–$439.90	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.9
$440.00–$459.90	8.4	8.4	8.5	6.8
$460.00–$479.90	7.9	7.9	7.8	5.5
$480.00–$499.90	8.0	8.0	7.9	3.9
$500.00–$519.90	6.7	6.7	6.7	2.9
$520.00–$539.90	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.1
$540.00–$559.90	4.1	4.1	4.0	1.5
$560.00–$579.90	3.2	3.2	3.0	.9
$580.00–$599.90	2.1	2.0	2.0	[2] 3.5
$600.00–$619.90	2.1	2.0	2.0	
$620.00–$639.90	1.5	1.4	1.4	
$640.00–$649.90	1.2	1.2	1.1	
$660.00 or more	2.9	2.8	2.8	

[1] Less than $215.90.

[2] $550.00 or more.

Table G.—Benefits for female retired workers not married to another beneficiary: Number, average monthly benefit amount, and average Primary Insurance Amount, by marital status and race, end of 1976

Marital status and race	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands) [1]	Percent	Average monthly benefit amount	Average Primary Insurance Amount
Never married	884	100.0	$213.70	$224.10
White	829	93.8	216.10	226.40
Black	46	5.2	185.60	195.70
Other	6	.7	127.70	136.30
Widowed, entitled only as worker	2,148	100.0	202.00	207.30
White	1,903	88.6	208.10	213.60
Black	220	10.3	154.60	158.80
Other	17	.8	166.10	169.80
Widowed, dually entitled	1,133	100.0	241.40	156.70
White	1,045	92.2	244.60	158.50
Black	82	7.2	202.90	134.20
Other	4	.4	218.60	143.60
Divorced	535	100.0	195.10	209.20
White	463	86.4	200.80	215.40
Black	64	12.0	161.20	173.60
Other	2	.4	140.50	148.80
Married to nonbeneficiary	434	100.0	159.80	176.70
White	393	90.7	162.10	179.40
Black	35	8.0	137.20	150.80
Other	4	1.0	167.70	168.00
Married, beneficiary status of spouse unknown	276	100.0	172.30	187.00
White	224	81.0	175.80	191.20
Black	49	17.7	156.70	158.20
Other	3	1.2	168.50	180.80

[1] Data for beneficiaries of unknown race are included in the totals for each group.

Table H.—Benefits for female retired workers not married to another beneficiary: Number and percentage distribution by monthly benefit amount, Primary Insurance Amount, and marital status, end of 1976

Monthly benefit amount and Primary Insurance Amount	Never married	Widowed		Divorced	Married to nonbeneficiary	Married, beneficiary status of spouse unknown
		Entitled only as worker	Dually entitled			
Number	884,000	2,148,000	1,133,000	535,000	434,000	276,000
Monthly benefit amount						
Average amount	$213.70	$202.00	$241.40	$195.10	$139.80	$172.30
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $108.00	15.2	18.7	3.0	17.9	31.5	23.5
$108.00–$119.90	3.0	2.8	1.0	3.3	7.2	4.2
$120.00–$139.90	6.7	5.4	2.9	5.4	11.2	10.7
$140.00–$159.90	6.9	8.1	4.7	10.4	8.2	10.3
$160.00–$179.90	8.6	8.0	5.4	9.3	8.4	13.4
$180.00–$199.90	5.7	10.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	8.7
$200.00–$219.90	6.4	7.1	7.7	10.0	6.3	8.1
$220.00–$239.90	6.5	8.2	9.1	8.8	4.0	4.9
$240.00–$259.90	9.2	6.5	14.1	6.2	3.8	4.5
$260.00–$279.90	9.5	6.3	18.3	6.7	4.9	2.7
$280.00–$299.90	8.6	6.2	14.6	3.3	2.7	1.8
$300.00–$319.90	3.9	4.9	5.9	4.0	1.2	2.6
$320.00–$339.90	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.6	1.3	1.1
$340.00–$359.90	2.2	2.1	1.5	3.1	1.1	.8
$360.00–$379.90	1.3	1.2	[1] 1.6	[1] 2.1	[1] 1.3	[1] 2.7
$380.00–$399.90	1.0	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
$400.00 or more	2.8	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Primary Insurance Amount						
Average amount	$224.10	$207.30	$156.70	$209.20	$176.70	$172.30
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $108.00	14.6	17.7	32.9	16.4	25.0	18.8
$108.00–$119.90	1.6	2.3	5.8	1.0	6.2	4.4
$120.00–$139.90	4.9	5.6	9.7	4.6	7.5	6.0
$140.00–$159.90	7.0	7.1	10.7	8.0	11.8	11.8
$160.00–$179.90	6.7	7.5	10.4	8.5	7.5	10.2
$180.00–$199.90	7.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	8.0	11.9
$200.00–$219.90	7.3	8.3	6.6	8.5	6.6	9.9
$220.00–$239.90	6.0	8.1	5.6	9.2	6.7	7.2
$240.00–$259.90	6.6	6.3	3.5	4.7	5.3	4.2
$260.00–$279.90	9.3	7.2	2.5	9.2	4.3	4.9
$280.00–$299.90	9.7	5.6	1.3	6.3	3.8	1.5
$300.00–$319.90	5.1	5.7	[2] 1.0	5.4	2.7	3.5
$320.00–$339.90	4.3	2.7	.....	2.7	1.8	1.7
$340.00–$359.90	2.8	2.3	.....	3.6	1.5	1.8
$360.00–$379.90	2.5	1.6	.....	[1] 1.9	[1] 1.3	[1] 2.2
$380.00–$399.90	1.5	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
$400.00 or more	2.3	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] $360.00 or more.

[2] $300.00 or more.

Table J.—Benefits in current-payment status for widows entitled to benefits on their own earnings record and widows entitled to benefits on the earnings record of their deceased husband, end of 1976

Monthly benefit amount	Widows entitled to benefits based on own earnings record	Widows entitled to benefits based on husband's earnings record [1]
Number of beneficiaries	3,232,000	3,706,000
Average monthly amount	$216.50	$211.10
Total percent	100.0	100.0
Less than $120.00	14.8	11.4
$120.00–$139.90	4.7	5.2
$140.00–$159.90	7.0	7.0
$160.00–$179.90	7.2	7.8
$180.00–$199.90	9.1	9.1
$200.00–$219.90	7.4	10.3
$220.00–$239.90	8.6	12.1
$240.00–$259.90	9.3	13.8
$260.00–$279.90	10.5	12.0
$280.00–$299.90	9.2	6.9
$300.00–$319.90	5.3	2.0
$320.00–$339.90	2.6	1.1
$340.00–$359.90	1.9	0.5
$360.00 or more	2.4	0.8

[1] Excludes transitionally insured widows, remarried widows, and surviving divorced wives.

Table O.—Benefits for female retired workers not married to another beneficiary: Number, average monthly benefit amount, and average Primary Insurance Amount, by marital status and actuarial reduction status, end of 1976

Marital status and actuarial reduction status	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Percent	Average monthly benefit amount	Average Primary Insurance Amount
Never married	884	100.0	$213.70	$224.10
With reduced benefits	470	53.2	196.50	216.10
With unreduced benefits	414	46.8	233.30	233.20
Widowed, entitled only as worker	2,148	100.0	202.00	207.30
With reduced benefits	1,007	46.9	183.00	194.90
With unreduced benefits	1,141	53.1	218.70	218.50
Widowed, dually entitled	1,133	100.0	241.40	136.70
With reduced benefits	696	61.4	245.20	135.60
With unreduced benefits	437	38.6	235.40	138.60
Divorced	535	100.0	195.10	209.20
With reduced benefits	369	69.0	177.30	197.90
With unreduced benefits	166	31.0	234.80	234.50
Married to nonbeneficiary	434	100.0	159.80	176.70
With reduced benefits	361	83.2	147.20	168.00
With unreduced benefits	73	16.8	222.60	220.10
Married, beneficiary status of spouse unknown	276	100.0	172.30	187.00
With reduced benefits	211	76.4	156.40	176.10
With unreduced benefits	65	23.6	224.00	222.30

Table L.—Benefits for female retired workers married to another beneficiary: Number, average monthly benefit amounts for wives, husbands, and couples, and average Primary Insurance Amounts for wives and husbands, by marital status and age of wife, end of 1976

Characteristic	Number of couples (in thousands) [1]	Percent	Average monthly benefit amount of—		Average monthly benefit amount of couple	Average Primary Insurance Amount of—	
			Wife	Husband		Wife	Husband
Married to another retired worker:							
Entitled only as worker, living together	1,658	100.0	$193.30	$253.90	$447.20	$210.60	$262.60
Wife under age 65	334	20.1	169.10	256.60	425.70	202.70	273.40
Wife aged 65–69	699	42.1	201.60	261.70	463.30	219.00	270.20
Wife aged 70–74	407	24.5	200.20	244.50	444.70	209.40	250.50
Wife aged 75–79	155	9.4	196.60	249.30	445.90	204.00	251.00
Wife aged 80 and over	62	3.7	175.10	224.30	399.40	179.30	226.30
Entitled only as worker, separated	56	100.0	188.70	210.90	399.60	201.10	218.50
Wife under age 65	7	12.9	152.80	211.60	364.40	187.50	224.80
Wife aged 65–69	19	33.3	209.20	226.50	435.70	222.60	234.90
Wife aged 70–74	22	38.8	188.60	203.30	391.90	196.10	210.00
Wife aged 75 and over	8	15.0	174.40	195.20	369.60	177.90	198.20
Dually entitled	642	100.0	139.30	303.30	442.60	119.40	312.80
Wife under age 65	129	20.0	130.30	305.80	436.10	123.50	325.00
Wife aged 65–69	256	39.9	140.80	308.60	449.40	121.00	318.70
Wife aged 70–74	158	24.6	143.50	302.00	445.50	117.10	306.80
Wife aged 75–79	68	10.7	141.40	292.20	433.60	114.30	295.00
Wife aged 80 and over	31	4.8	138.50	280.90	419.40	112.00	282.50
Married to disabled worker:							
Worker	52	100.0	174.70	282.00	456.70	192.40	285.20
Wife under age 65	27	51.5	166.70	285.80	452.50	194.30	287.70
Wife aged 65 and over	25	48.5	183.30	278.00	461.30	189.30	282.50

[1] Data for beneficiaries of unknown age are included in the totals for each group.

Table K.—Benefits for female retired workers not married to another beneficiary: Number, average monthly benefit amount, and average Primary Insurance Amount, by marital status and age, end of 1976

Marital status and age	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands) [1]	Percent	Average monthly benefit amount	Average Primary Insurance Amount
Never married	884	100.0	$213.70	$224.10
Under 65	68	7.7	185.70	225.80
65–69	207	23.4	218.20	235.40
70–74	220	24.8	234.10	237.90
75–79	175	19.7	214.60	222.40
80 and over	214	24.2	196.90	199.80
Widowed, entitled only as worker	2,148	100.0	202.00	207.30
Under 65	87	4.0	178.20	208.20
65–69	483	22.5	229.00	236.60
70–74	554	25.8	214.70	217.60
75–79	420	19.5	205.60	210.20
80 and over	602	28.0	169.80	172.60
Widowed, dually entitled	1,133	100.0	241.40	156.70
Under 65	31	2.7	221.30	148.30
65–69	255	22.5	253.70	173.10
70–74	318	28.1	248.90	162.50
75–79	268	23.6	240.40	153.40
80 and over	261	23.0	223.80	138.20
Divorced	535	100.0	195.10	209.20
Under 65	76	14.2	159.80	195.00
65–69	174	32.4	210.10	228.10
70–74	154	28.8	202.20	208.70
75–79	86	16.1	198.80	205.20
80 and over	45	8.4	165.20	170.20
Married to nonbeneficiary	434	100.0	159.80	176.70
Under 65	136	31.3	129.90	158.70
65–69	161	37.1	173.50	188.70
70–74	81	18.7	175.10	185.70
75–79	34	7.8	176.90	182.10
80 and over	21	4.9	167.20	164.30
Married, beneficiary status of spouse unknown	276	100.0	172.30	187.00
Under 65	54	19.4	131.50	161.00
65–69	119	43.1	181.50	196.70
70–74	47	17.1	201.80	209.30
75–79	31	11.3	165.90	172.60
80 and over	25	9.1	168.50	172.90

[1] Data for beneficiaries of unknown age are included in the totals for each group.

Table M.—Benefits for female retired workers who were not married to another beneficiary: Number, average monthly benefit amount, and average Primary Insurance Amount, by marital status and year of entitlement, end of 1976

Marital status and year of entitlement	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands) [1]	Percent	Average monthly benefit amount	Average Primary Insurance Amount
Never married	884	100.0	$213.70	$224.10
1975 or later	88	10.0	222.40	247.70
1973–74	89	10.1	196.80	215.80
1970–72	181	20.5	227.20	238.70
1965–69	195	22.0	230.80	236.10
1960–64	195	22.0	207.60	215.20
Before 1960	136	15.4	185.50	190.30
Widowed, entitled only as worker	2,148	100.0	202.00	207.30
1975 or later	171	8.0	225.60	239.30
1973–74	219	10.2	232.70	239.20
1970–72	341	15.8	223.80	229.00
1965–69	562	26.2	213.00	216.10
1960–64	434	20.2	186.70	192.00
Before 1960	421	19.6	160.30	164.90
Widowed, dually entitled	1,133	100.0	241.40	135.70
1975 or later	42	3.7	230.00	172.00
1973–74	94	8.2	251.10	181.30
1970–72	177	15.6	251.60	170.90
1965–69	303	26.8	249.50	160.30
1960–64	293	25.9	239.60	148.40
Before 1960	223	19.7	223.00	138.40
Divorced	535	100.0	195.10	209.20
1975 or later	94	17.5	192.40	215.00
1973–74	86	16.0	213.70	242.00
1970–72	98	18.2	197.50	208.50
1965–69	148	27.7	200.90	207.60
1960–64	82	15.3	180.40	188.20
Before 1960	28	5.2	150.40	162.50
Married to nonbeneficiary	434	100.0	159.80	176.70
1975 or later	134	30.9	152.00	175.40
1973–74	89	20.4	164.20	184.90
1970–72	82	18.8	164.20	179.20
1965–69	76	17.5	165.10	177.50
1960–64	39	8.9	159.90	165.90
Before 1960	14	3.2	160.10	156.70
Married, beneficiary status of spouse unknown	276	100.0	172.30	187.00
1975 or later	52	19.0	144.60	167.00
1973–74	68	24.6	189.70	207.10
1970–72	59	21.4	181.10	196.40
1965–69	48	17.5	181.80	191.50
1960–64	25	9.1	149.50	156.20
Before 1960	23	8.3	166.50	173.40

[1] Data for beneficiaries with unknown date of entitlement are included in the totals for each group.

Table N.—Benefits for two-worker couples: Number, average monthly benefit amounts, and average Primary Insurance Amounts, by marital status, dual entitlement status, and year of wife's entitlement, end of 1976

Characteristic of wife	Number of couples (in thousands)[1]	Percent	Average monthly benefit of—			Average Primary Insurance Amount of—	
			Couple	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
Married to another retired worker:							
Entitled only as worker, living together	1,658	100.0	$447.20	$193.30	$253.90	$210.60	$262.60
Entitled 1975 or later	330	19.9	458.10	193.90	264.20	219.60	279.70
Entitled 1973–74	333	20.1	459.00	196.50	262.50	217.60	271.90
Entitled 1970–72	407	24.5	455.20	198.10	257.10	214.50	264.90
Entitled 1965–69	378	22.8	439.10	194.20	244.90	205.90	251.40
Entitled 1960–64	160	9.6	416.10	178.20	237.90	188.20	239.90
Entitled before 1960	48	2.9	389.00	167.60	221.40	174.90	223.60
Entitled only as worker, separated	56	100.0	399.60	188.70	210.90	201.10	218.50
Entitled 1973 or later	14	26.1	414.90	199.50	215.80	221.80	227.30
Entitled 1970–72	14	24.1	412.80	194.20	218.50	203.50	226.30
Entitled 1965–69	19	33.6	399.60	185.40	214.20	195.50	220.30
Entitled before 1965	9	16.2	355.40	170.70	184.70	175.80	188.60
Dually entitled	642	100.0	442.60	139.30	303.30	119.40	312.80
Entitled 1975 or later	92	14.3	439.70	131.70	308.00	123.90	326.20
Entitled 1973–74	119	18.6	447.40	137.30	310.10	123.30	324.10
Entitled 1970–72	158	24.7	451.20	142.10	309.10	120.00	318.30
Entitled 1965–69	169	26.3	444.60	143.00	301.50	117.10	307.10
Entitled 1960–64	82	12.7	427.50	139.10	288.30	113.90	291.70
Entitled before 1960	22	3.4	409.30	133.80	275.40	112.90	276.60
Married to disabled worker	52	100.0	456.70	174.70	282.00	192.40	285.20
Entitled 1975 or later	28	53.5	457.80	172.80	285.00	194.00	286.90
Entitled 1973–74	14	26.6	457.50	173.40	284.00	193.00	289.30
Entitled before 1973	10	19.9	452.50	181.80	270.70	187.00	275.10

[1] Data for beneficiaries with unknown date of entitlement are included in the totals for each group.

Table P.—Benefits for female retired workers married to another beneficiary: Number, average monthly benefit amounts for wives, husbands, and couples, and average Primary Insurance Amounts for wives and husbands, by marital status and actuarial reduction status, end of 1976

Characteristic	Number of couples (in thousands)	Percent	Average monthly benefit amount of—		Average monthly benefit amount of couple	Average Primary Insurance Amount of—	
			Wife	Husband		Wife	Husband
Married to another retired worker:							
Entitled only as worker, living together	1,658	100.0	$193.30	$253.90	$447.20	$210.60	$262.60
Wife with reduced benefit	1,347	81.2	180.00	250.10	430.20	201.70	259.80
Husband with reduced benefit	671	40.4	177.40	227.40	404.80	201.50	248.20
Husband with unreduced benefit	676	40.8	182.60	272.60	455.30	202.00	271.40
Wife with unreduced benefit	312	18.8	250.70	270.10	520.80	248.90	274.20
Husband with reduced benefit	95	5.7	253.00	232.60	485.60	251.40	250.40
Husband with unreduced benefit	217	13.1	249.70	286.40	536.10	247.80	284.60
Entitled only as worker, separated	56	100.0	188.70	210.90	399.60	201.10	218.50
Wife with reduced benefit	42	74.3	172.30	207.60	379.80	189.50	215.00
Wife with unreduced benefit	14	25.7	236.40	220.50	456.90	234.80	228.30
Dually entitled	642	100.0	139.30	303.30	442.60	119.40	312.80
Wife with reduced benefit	549	85.5	138.20	303.60	441.80	120.00	313.60
Husband with reduced benefit	239	37.2	133.40	280.40	413.80	119.60	306.10
Husband with unreduced benefit	310	48.3	141.90	321.40	463.30	120.20	319.40
Wife with unreduced benefit	93	14.5	145.90	302.00	447.90	116.00	307.90
Husband with reduced benefit	31	4.8	139.70	279.00	418.70	114.30	300.60
Husband with unreduced benefit	62	9.7	148.90	313.30	462.20	116.90	311.50
Married to disabled worker	52	100.0	174.70	282.00	456.70	192.40	285.20
Wife with reduced benefit	46	88.1	166.50	287.90	454.40	186.80	291.60
Wife with unreduced benefit	6	11.9	235.50	238.10	473.60	233.50	238.10

Benefits for Individual Retired Workers and Couples Now Approaching Retirement Age

by Virginia Reno and Anne Dee Rader*

The first article in this issue of the **Bulletin** provides information on women and couples who were receiving retired-worker benefits in 1976. This article updates that information, focusing on potential full retired-worker benefits earned by men and women who will be reaching retirement age in the early 1980's. It is estimated that an increasing proportion of married women will become insured for benefits in their own right. Among female workers, the highest benefits are projected for those who never married. Divorced women show the next highest benefits, widowed women are next, and then married women. Comparisons between men and women show little difference between the average benefits for those who never married; benefits for divorced women are projected to be about 80 percent of the benefits of divorced men; retired-worker benefits for married women are 58 percent as high as those for married men.

This article also gives estimates of combined benefits for couples in which both husbands and wives will be insured workers. The highest average benefits are for couples in which the wife would be dually entitled; the lowest benefits are for couples in which the wife would receive only a spouse benefit.

Social Security benefits are based on the retiree's own past earnings and, in some cases, on marital status and the past earnings of the spouse or former spouse. Data from the Social Security operating program do not provide complete information on the marital status of individual retirees or on the combined benefits of married couples. The data do show when a person receives benefits as the wife or widow (or husband or widower) based on a spouse's earnings. When, however, a retiree receives benefits based solely on his or her own earnings, that person's marital status is not routinely tabulated. And when both members of a retired couple receive benefits solely as retired workers, data on the combined benefits for the couple are not routinely available.

A companion article,[1] in this issue, provides detailed information on the benefits of married, widowed, divorced, and single retired women and on the combined benefits of retired couples receiving benefits in 1976. This study provides similar information, including trends, about the types and relative level of benefits for couples and unmarried persons who will be reaching retirement age in the early 1980's.

The first part of this article focuses on the potential individual retired-worker benefits earned by married, widowed, divorced, and never-married women and men. Trends are noted in the proportion of women insured for retired-worker benefits based on their own earnings. An increasing proportion of married women are becoming insured. Unmarried women—widowed, divorced, or single—remain more likely than wives to be insured, but their insured status rates are not higher than they were about a decade ago.

Comparisons of the relative level of retired-worker benefits among women show that the highest benefits were earned by those who never married. Divorced women averaged the next highest benefits, followed by widowed and then married women. Men's average bene-

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[1] Barbara A. Lingg, "Social Security Benefits of Female Retired Workers and Two-Worker Couples," **Social Security Bulletin**, February 1982, pages 3–24.

fits showed the opposite pattern. Comparisons between men and women show little difference between the average benefits for those who never married; divorced women average about 80 percent of the benefit level of divorced men, while married women average retired-worker benefits 58 percent as high as married men's benefits.

Data were not available to estimate the benefits unmarried women might receive as widows or divorced wives based on a former husband's earnings. The retired-worker benefit amounts show the results produced by the women's own work records but do not include any supplemental benefits some may receive as spouses of workers.

In the second part of this article, data on the combined benefits of married women and their husbands, including the potential spouse benefits the married women might receive, are presented. The spouse benefit for wives can equal up to 50 percent of the husband's full retired-worker benefit and is paid only to the extent that it exceeds the wife's own retired-worker benefit.[2] The couples in this study are grouped in three categories based on the wife's entitlement: (1) The wife receives benefits solely as a retired worker; (2) she receives benefits solely as a spouse on her husband's earnings; and (3) she is dually entitled—that is, she qualifies for a retired-worker benefit, but her spouse benefit is higher so she receives an amount equal to the spouse benefit. Among the three types, the highest average benefits were for couples in which the wife would be dually entitled. In these couples, the husbands tended to have relatively high benefits. The lowest benefits were for couples in which the wife would receive only a spouse benefit. The average benefit for all couples is 6 percent higher than for couples in which the wife would receive only a spouse benefit. The data show an increase over past studies in the proportion of wives who are dually entitled.

Source of Data

The 1978 Exact Match File was used to estimate potential retired-worker benefits of men and women aged 55–59 in 1978. The Exact Match File links the March 1978 Current Population Survey with Social Security earnings records. Those aged 55–59 who reported they were already receiving Social Security benefits—disability beneficiaries and widow(er)s or spouses who receive benefits because of entitled children in their care—were excluded from this analysis.

Potential benefits were estimated for sample persons based on their past earnings records and their assumed earnings between 1977 and the year in which they would turn age 62. Those aged 55–59 would reach age 62 in 1982–86. They were assumed to continue to earn at their relative annual rate in 1977, up through the year before they reach age 62. Benefit data presented are full amounts, the Primary Insurance Amounts (PIA's). The PIA is the basic amount before any reduction for early retirement or increment for delayed retirement. No attempt was made to predict which persons would opt for early or delayed retirement benefits. Therefore, the benefits estimated here do not reflect actual amounts that might be received. Instead, potential full benefits earned by age 62 are used to show how the past earnings of these preretirement-age women and men would affect their potential benefits. Full benefits are expressed in 1980 dollars and are shown in annual amounts that take into account the cost-of-living increase effective in June 1980.

Retired-Worker Benefits and Marital Status

In 1978, when the persons in the study were aged 55–59, the large majority were married, as the following tabulation shows:

Marital status	Men	Women
Total percent	100	100
Married	84	72
Separated	3	3
Widowed	2	13
Divorced	6	7
Never married	6	4

As the persons in this sample age, of course, fewer remain married as more, particularly women, survive their spouses. In 1980, for example, of those aged 65–74, 79 percent of the men and 48 percent of the women were married. Of those aged 75 and older, 68 percent of the men—but only 22 percent of the women—were married and living with their spouses.[3] Although the sample members' marital status may change, they are classified here by their marital status at ages 55–59 to show how differences in earnings among marital status groups would affect their potential benefits as retired workers.

Insured Status for Retired-Worker Benefits

To be insured for retired-worker benefits by age 62, the persons in the sample needed at least one calendar quarter of covered employment for each year elapsed

[2] Husbands may also receive spouse benefits based on the wife's earnings. Very few men receive spouse benefits, however, because their own retired-worker benefits are usually higher than the spouse benefit.

[3] "Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1980," **Current Population Reports** (Series P-20, No. 365), Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, October 1981.

between 1950 and the year they would reach age 62. As noted, those who had covered earnings in 1977—the last year for which Social Security earnings were recorded for this study—were assumed to continue earning at the same relative rate up to the year they would reach age 62.

The women's likelihood of having worked long enough by age 62 to qualify for retired-worker benefits varied by marital status (table 1). Married and separated women were least likely to become insured as workers, although 58 percent were insured. Women widowed by ages 55–59 were somewhat more likely to gain insured status—64 percent are projected to qualify for retired-worker benefits. The divorced and never-married women were the most likely to be insured—80 percent of each group are projected to have worked long enough to qualify for benefits as retired workers.

Men in all marital status groups were very likely to be insured. About 95 percent of married, widowed, and separated men were insured, as were 89 percent of divorced men, and 77 percent of the small group of never-married men.

Trend for married women. In 1969 the Retirement History Study (RHS) found that about 52 percent of the wives approaching retirement age were insured for retired-worker benefits; [4] this study found 58 percent in 1978. The trend, therefore, is toward an increasing proportion of married women to be insured for retired-worker benefits.

This trend is also evident in the Lingg study of aged women already receiving benefits in 1976. Of married women on the benefit rolls, the younger ones were more likely to qualify as retired workers: About half the wives aged 65–69, but only a third of those aged 75 and older, were insured.

Trend for unmarried women. The insured status of unmarried women appears to have changed very little over the past few years. The Retirement History Study sample included unmarried women aged 58–63 in 1969. By 1974, the following proportions of those women had established entitlement to benefits as retired workers: [5]

Marital status	Percent
Widows	67
Divorced women	84
Never-married women	80

The proportions are little different from those estimated here for unmarried women aged 55–59 in 1978; that is, 64 percent of widows and about 80 percent of divorced and never-married women are projected to qualify for retired-worker benefits. Although the unmarried women remain more likely than wives to be insured, their insured status rate does not appear to be increasing along with that of wives. These trends reflect the fact that the increase in female labor-force participation rates since 1950 has occurred primarily among married women.

Women widowed before retirement age are more likely to be insured than those widowed later. The Lingg study provides information on the proportion of all aged widows who qualified for retired-worker benefits in 1976; about half of all those receiving benefits at age 65 or older qualified as retired workers. They would include women who became widowed after retirement as well as those widowed earlier. In contrast, this study and the Retirement History Study indicate about two-

[4] Alan Fox, "Earnings Replacement Rates for Retired Couples: Findings From the Retirement History Study," **Social Security Bulletin**, January 1979, pages 27–28. Of the 5,352 couples, in 589 cases the wife was receiving disability benefits, survivor benefits, or benefits unclassified. Of the remainder, 52 percent were insured as retired workers and 48 percent were estimated to qualify only as wives.

[5] Unpublished tabulations from the RHS by Gayle Thompson Rogers, Division of Retirement and Survivors Studies, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration.

Table 1.—Persons aged 55–59 in 1978: Potential annual Primary Insurance Amount (PIA), by marital status

[Annual amounts in 1980 dollars]

Annualized PIA	Total		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated		Never married	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Number (in thousands)	5,468	5,966	4,568	4,299	120	785	329	444	139	177	313	262
Percent insured	93	61	94	58	95	64	89	80	96	59	77	80
Total percent insured	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PIA range:												
$1,500–$1,999	4	24	3	26	7	23	7	15	7	31	10	10
$2,000–$2,999	9	31	7	32	8	32	16	25	22	29	26	16
$3,000–$3,999	11	23	10	23	18	22	24	24	26	24	16	17
$4,000–$4,999	18	15	18	12	18	18	16	26	11	5	12	15
$5,000–$5,999	40	7	42	6	34	5	29	9	26	11	24	26
$6,000–$6,499	19	1	21	1	15	1	10	1	8	0	12	6
Average amount	$4,890	$3,050	$5,010	$2,920	$4,610	$3,060	$4,240	$3,440	$4,030	$2,840	$4,020	$4,070

thirds of the women widowed before they reached retirement age are insured.

Average Retired-Worker Benefits

Among men and women, the amounts of potential full retired-worker benefits varied by their marital status. Among women, the never-married had the highest average benefit, followed by the divorced, widowed, and married women. The married women's average potential retired-worker benefit was about 70 percent as high as that of the never married. Men's benefits showed the opposite pattern: Husbands had the highest average, followed by widowed, divorced, and never-married men. The average for never-married men was about 80 percent as high as that for husbands. Among both men and women, the lowest average benefits were for those separated from their spouses. The insured status and average potential benefits for women by marital status are summarized in the following tabulation:

Marital status	Percent insured as retired workers	Average annual full retired-worker benefits for women	
		Amount	Percent of average for men
Total women	61	$3,050	62
Married	58	2,920	58
Separated	59	2,840	71
Widowed	64	3,060	66
Divorced	80	3,440	81
Never married	80	4,070	101

Among marital status groups, the difference between men's and women's average benefits varied greatly. Among the never married, there was practically no difference. Divorced women's benefits averaged 81 percent as much as divorced men's. Retired-worker benefits for married women averaged only 58 percent of the average for married men.

The Social Security benefit formula is weighted to provide higher benefits in relation to past earnings for those with low rather than high past earnings. Consequently, the difference in potential full-benefit amounts between groups is not as great as the difference between earnings levels that underlie the benefits.

Spouse and Survivor Benefits

A person's retired-worker benefit may be supplemented by a spouse or survivor benefit. A spouse can receive up to 50 percent of the worker's benefit. A widow or widower can receive up to 100 percent of the deceased worker's benefit. A divorced person whose marriage lasted 10 years or longer is eligible for the same types of benefits payable to spouses or widow(er)s. In all cases, the spouse or survivor benefit is paid only to the extent it exceeds the person's own benefit as a worker. Practically all (99 percent) of those who receive benefits as spouses or survivors are women.

For this analysis, spouse benefits could be estimated only for the married women living with their husbands in 1978. Data were not available to estimate spouse and survivor benefits for the widowed, divorced, or separated women. The retired-worker benefit estimates are based on the women's own work records but do not show the total benefits some may receive.

Couples' Retirement Benefits

The remainder of this article focuses on couples in which the wife was aged 55–59 in 1978 and the husband was present and insured for retired-worker benefits. The estimates in this section reflect the husband's and wife's combined full benefits, including spouse benefits.

Wife's Benefit Type

As noted, married couples are classified into three groups according to the wife's benefit as: (1) retired worker only, (2) spouse only, and (3) dually entitled. Those who are dually entitled would be insured for a retired-worker benefit that is less than the spouse benefit; therefore, they receive an amount equal to the spouse benefit.

Of the married women, an estimated 43 percent would receive only spouse benefits. The 57 percent qualifying for retired-worker benefits included 33 percent who would receive only the retired-worker benefit and 24 percent who would be dually entitled.

The rate of potential dual entitlement among these wives is considerably higher than that found for older married women already on the benefit rolls, as the following tabulation shows:

Benefit type for married women	Aged 62 and older in 1976 (actual entitlements)	Aged 55–59 in 1978 (potential entitlements)
Total percent	100	100
Retired worker	46	57
Retired worker only	33	33
Dually entitled	13	24
Spouse benefit only	54	43

At least three explanations may account for the projected higher rate of dual entitlement for the younger wives. First, the benefits estimated in this study do not take account of the reduction applied to benefits claimed before age 65. If benefits are claimed at age 62, the retired-worker benefit is reduced by 20 percent, and the spouse benefit is reduced by 25 percent (to 37.5 percent of the husband's full benefit). The greater reduc-

tion in the spouse benefit could cause some wives, who are here projected to become dually entitled, to lose dual entitlement if they claim reduced benefits. The spouse benefit could be reduced to less than the retired-worker benefit.

Second, the level of husbands' benefits relative to those of their wives may be rising. During the past decade, the maximum annual earnings subject to Social Security taxes, and therefore counted toward Social Security benefits, has increased more rapidly than earnings levels, so proportionately more of a higher earner's total wage is taxed and credited for benefit computation purposes. As a result, the maximum retired-worker benefit for those reaching retirement age in the near future is considerably higher than it was a decade ago. In 1970, the maximum benefit for an age-65 retiree was 13 percent higher than that for a worker who had always earned about the average wage. For a person retiring at age 65 in 1983, the maximum benefit would be about 28 percent higher than the benefit for a person who had always earned the average wage. Because married men, as a group, tend to be relatively high earners, the higher relative level of the maximum attainable retired-worker benefit could result in more dual entitlement among working wives.

Third, one might expect that as more wives meet the minimum insured-status requirements, a larger proportion would qualify for low benefits based on their own earnings and thus become dually entitled. This explanation would be supported by data showing that more female retired workers were becoming entitled to the minimum retired-worker benefit.[6] This has not been the case. The proportion of all female workers awarded the minimum benefit dropped from 26 percent to 16 percent between 1971 and 1977.

Benefit Amounts for Wives

Among married women, the lowest benefits would be received by those who qualified for benefits only as wives—an average of $2,520 (table 2). The dually entitled wives averaged somewhat more—$2,820. Married women who would receive only retired-worker benefits had the highest individual benefits, averaging $3,580.

Benefit Amounts for Husbands

It is sometimes hypothesized that husbands whose wives earn retired-worker benefits would have lower average lifetime earnings and therefore lower retired-worker benefits than husbands whose wives did not work in covered employment long enough to become insured. This hypothesis is based on the fact that a married woman is more likely to be in the labor force when her husband's earnings are low. A wife's likelihood of being in the labor-force, however, is also influenced by her age the presence and ages of children, her education, and her potential wage rate. These factors may offset the effect of the husband's earnings level.

The hypothesis that husbands of insured wives would have lower benefits than husbands of noninsured wives is not supported by these data. The average, full benefits for the two groups of husbands were about the same—$5,060 for men whose wives were insured, and $5,040 for men whose wives would qualify only for spouse benefits.

Of couples in which both partners qualify for retired-worker benefits, husbands of dually entitled wives had

Table 2.—Married women aged 55-59, and their husbands, in 1978: Potential annual full benefit amount by wife's benefit type for wives, husbands, and couples

(Annual amounts in 1980 dollars)

Amount of potential annual full benefit	Wife's type of benefit				
	Total	Retired worker			Spouse benefit only
		Total	Retired worker only	Dually entitled	
Number (in thousands)	[1] 3,854	[1] 2,269	[1] 1,262	947	1,646
Wives					
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
$1-$1,499	5	0	0	0	11
$1,500-$1,999	8	6	6	5	11
$2,000-$2,999	44	38	23	59	51
$3,000-$3,999	33	38	39	36	27
$4,000-$4,999	7	12	21	0	0
$5,000-$6,999	4	6	11	0	0
Average amount	$2,940	$3,250	$3,580	$2,820	$2,520
Husbands					
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
$1,500-$1,999	4	4	8	0	4
$2,000-$2,999	6	6	10	0	7
$3,000-$3,999	10	9	12	5	11
$4,000-$4,999	17	18	21	13	16
$5,000-$5,999	37	38	33	46	36
$6,000-$6,999	26	25	16	36	27
Average amount	$5,050	$5,070	$4,630	$5,630	$5,040
Couples combined					
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
$2,000-$3,999	5	2	3	0	8
$4,000-$5,999	12	11	15	5	13
$6,000-$7,999	23	22	22	22	25
$8,000-$9,999	52	52	38	71	52
$10,000 and over	8	13	22	2	2
Average amount	$7,990	$8,320	$8,210	$8,450	$7,560

[1] Includes only couples in which the husband had a PIA.

[6] The minimum retired-worker benefit is paid to those meeting the insured status requirement but whose lifetime earnings are so low that the benefit based on those earnings would be less than the statutory minimum. Benefit projections for this study are based on the law in effect in December 1980. The minimum benefit for new retirees was then frozen at $122 for those reaching age 62 after 1979.

higher average benefits than did husbands whose wives would receive only retired-worker benefits. This situation occurs because, by definition, couples with a dually entitled wife are those in which the husband's retired-worker benefit is relatively high (more than twice the minimum benefit), and the wife's retired-worker benefit is relatively low (less than half the maximum).

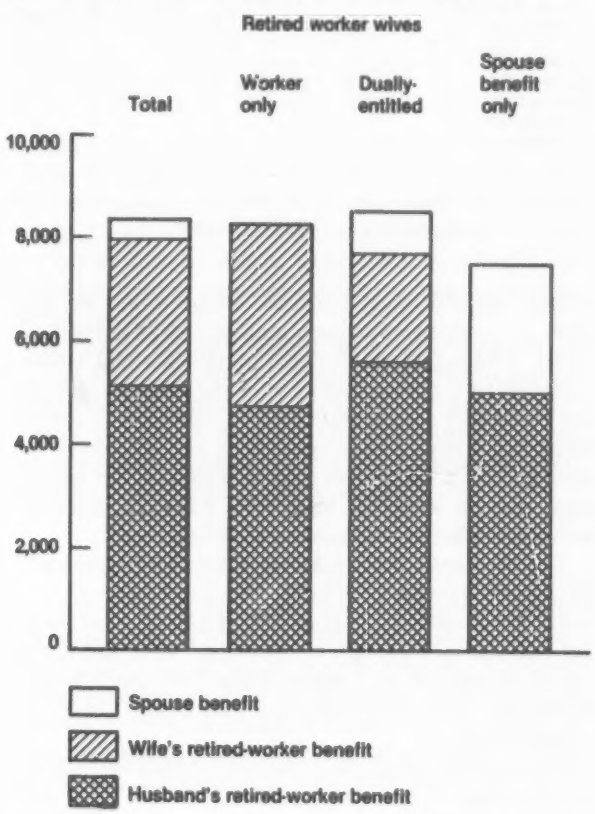
Couples' Combined Benefits

When husbands' and wives' potential full benefits were combined, the average for couples composed of two retired workers was about 10 percent higher than the average for couples in which the wife would receive only a spouse benefit. Of couples made up of two retired workers, the average combined benefit was slightly higher when the wife would be dually entitled than when she would receive only retired-worker benefits. Husbands of dually entitled wives tended to have relatively high benefits. Chart 1 illustrates the relative level and composition of couples' benefits by the wife's benefit type.

When all couples are combined, the projected average couples' benefit is 6 percent higher than that for couples in which the wife would receive a spouse benefit only. Data on the latter type of couples are routinely tabulated from the administrative record system. This study suggests that the average benefit for worker/wife beneficiary couples entering retirement with the wife entitled only to a spouse benefit would understate the average for all couples entering retirement by 6 percent.

The Lingg study [7] of all retired couples on the benefit rolls showed a somewhat greater difference between average benefits for two-worker couples and couples in which the wife received only spouse benefits. The two-worker couples averaged benefits about 18 percent higher than worker/wife beneficiary couples. Including the two-worker couples in the average for all couples would raise the average by 9 percent. One explanation for the smaller difference in this study may be that the couples in this study are more nearly the same age; in all of the couples, the wife was aged 55–59 in 1978. Couples currently on the rolls include a wider age range. The wives were aged 62 and older. Those couples in which the wife received only spouse benefits are disproportionately represented among the oldest couples, and they tend to have lower combined benefits than do younger retired couples.

Chart 1.—Level and composition of couple's average, combined, potential benefits, by wife's benefit type



Potential Survivor Benefits

As noted, women who are married when they approach retirement age are very likely to become widowed as they grow older. Social Security pays survivor benefits to aged widows and widowers based on the deceased spouse's earnings record. The survivor benefit can be up to 100 percent of the benefit that the deceased worker would receive if still alive. The survivor benefit is paid only to the extent that it exceeds the survivor's own benefit as a worker. If the deceased worker had claimed benefits before age 65, the benefit reduction for early retirement would generally carry over to the survivor's benefit. If the survivor benefit is claimed before age 65, it is also reduced—if claimed at age 62, it would be 82.5 percent of the worker's full benefit. If claimed at age 60, it would be 71.5 percent.

Table 3 illustrates the potential full survivor benefits (before any reduction for early benefit claims) available to whichever spouse outlived the other among the preretirement-age couples. In 94 percent of the couples, the husband's full benefit would be larger than the wife's. The husband's benefit, therefore, would usually be the basis for the wife's survivor benefit if she were widowed; it would continue to be the husband's benefit if he outlived his wife.

For most two-worker couples approaching retirement

[7] Barbara A. Lingg, **op. cit.**

Table 3.—Potential full survivor benefits for couples in which the wife was aged 55–59 in 1978 and the husband was insured

[Annual amounts in 1980 dollars]

Amount of potential annual full benefit	Total	Wife's PIA higher than husband's	Husband's PIA higher than wife's	Wife not insured
Total number (in thousands)	3,854	239	1,969	1,646
Total percent	100	100	100	100
$1,500–$1,999	2	3	1	4
$2,000–$2,999	6	16	4	7
$3,000–$3,999	10	31	8	10
$4,000–$4,999	17	23	18	16
$5,000–$5,999	38	24	42	36
$6,000–$6,999	26	4	28	27
Average survivor benefit	$5,110	$4,090	$5,300	$5,040

age now, the potential survivor benefit would be determined by the husband's earnings record. The large majority of working wives in such couples would become dually entitled if widowed: The 57 percent of wives insured as retired workers include 51 percent who would be dually entitled as widows and 6 percent whose own retired-worker benefit would exceed the potential survivor benefit.

Data on all aged widows on the benefit rolls indicate a much lower rate of dual entitlement. Of all widows receiving benefits at age 65 or older in 1976, the 49 percent insured as workers include 17 percent who were dually entitled and 32 percent who received only a retired-worker benefit because that amount exceeded any potential survivor benefit on the deceased husband's earnings record.

The reasons for this difference between actual and projected dual-entitlement rates for widows is a subject for further study. Information on the deceased husband's earnings and the timing of widowhood might help explain the lower rate of dual entitlement among retired workers who are aged and widowed.

Notes and Brief Reports

Effects of OASDI Benefit Increase, June 1981*

Beneficiaries of the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program received an 11.2-percent cost-of-living increase in benefits effective June 1981. This increase, the seventh automatic increase since 1975, was reflected in benefit checks issued early in July.

Automatic benefit increases are tied by statute to rises in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). They are initiated whenever the CPI for the first quarter of the year exceeds the CPI for the base quarter by at least 3 percent. The base is defined as either the first quarter of the last year in which there was an automatic adjustment or any quarter in which a general benefit increase is effective. The June 1981 increase was based on the percentage rise in the CPI in the first quarter of 1981 over the first quarter of 1980.

* By Joseph Bondar, Division of OASDI Statistics, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration.

Benefit Amounts

The initial effects of the 11.2-percent cost-of-living increase can best be demonstrated by comparing the monthly benefit amounts payable to beneficiaries immediately before and after the increase. Table 1 presents such data for various types of beneficiaries as well as for the total beneficiary population. The cost-of-living increase resulted in a rise of $1.2 billion in total monthly benefits payable to 35.8 million persons receiving OASDI benefits at the end of May 1981. Retired workers and their auxiliaries accounted for 68 percent of the

Table 1.—Monthly cash benefits in current-payment status before and after the June 1981 benefit increase and average increase, by type of beneficiary and reduction status

Type of beneficiary and reduction status	Total number	Total benefit amount (in thousands)		Average benefit			
				Amount		Increase	
		Before increase	After increase	Before increase	After increase	Amount	Percent
All beneficiaries	35,836,171	$10,829,180	$12,045,690	...	...	...	11.2
Retired workers, spouses, and children	23,380,830	7,400,323	8,230,720	...	...	...	11.2
Retired workers	19,716,509	6,784,541	7,545,723	$344.10	$382.71	$38.61	11.2
Men	10,529,767	4,042,858	4,496,349	383.95	427.01	43.06	11.2
Benefits actuarially reduced	5,973,095	2,102,950	2,338,953	352.07	391.58	39.51	11.2
Benefits not actuarially reduced [1]	4,556,672	1,939,908	2,157,396	425.73	473.46	47.73	11.2
Women	9,186,742	2,741,682	3,049,373	298.44	331.93	33.49	11.2
Benefits actuarially reduced	6,390,518	1,761,892	1,959,711	275.70	306.66	30.96	11.2
Benefits not actuarially reduced [1]	2,796,224	979,790	1,089,662	350.40	389.69	39.29	11.2
Wives and husbands	3,000,445	520,704	579,244	173.54	193.05	19.51	11.2
Children	663,876	95,078	105,753	143.22	159.30	16.08	11.2
Disabled workers, spouses, and children	4,674,366	1,258,244	1,400,650	...	...	...	[2] 11.3
Disabled workers	2,839,416	1,055,122	1,174,134	371.60	413.51	41.91	[2] 11.3
Men	1,913,677	780,926	869,060	408.08	454.13	46.05	[2] 11.3
Women	925,739	274,196	305,074	296.19	329.55	33.36	[2] 11.3
Wives and husbands	453,226	49,538	55,268	109.30	121.94	12.64	[2] 11.6
Children	1,381,724	153,584	171,248	111.15	123.94	12.79	[2] 11.5
Survivors of deceased workers	7,697,043	2,161,847	2,404,576	...	...	...	11.2
Widows and widowers, nondisabled	4,307,391	1,346,491	1,497,824	312.60	347.73	35.13	11.2
Widows and widowers, disabled	125,265	25,617	28,495	204.50	227.48	22.98	11.2
Widowed mothers and fathers	553,513	135,300	[3] 150,470	244.44	[3] 271.84	[3] 27.40	11.2
Children	2,696,698	650,504	[3] 723,411	241.22	[3] 268.26	[3] 27.04	11.2
Parents	14,176	3,935	[3] 4,376	277.57	[3] 308.69	[3] 31.12	11.2
Special age-72 beneficiaries [4]	83,932	8,766	9,744	...	...	...	11.2

[1] Includes transitionally insured beneficiaries.

[2] Reflects workers' compensation offset provision. Since the amount of the offset generally remains constant, net increases in benefits exceed the cost-of-living increase. For example, a beneficiary with a PIA of $200 before the cost-of-living increase and an offset of $100 receives a benefit of $100 before the increase and $122.40 [$200 × 1.112 - $100] afterwards, or a net increase of 22.4 percent. Auxiliaries are similarly affected except their benefits are offset first. Thus, their percentage increases are even greater than that of the worker.

[3] Estimated.

[4] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged-72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

increase, disabled workers and their auxiliaries for 12 percent, and survivors for 20 percent.

As expected, average monthly benefits payable to workers and/or their auxiliaries increased by roughly the same percentage as the cost-of-living increase. Average monthly benefits payable to retired workers were $427.01 for men and $331.93 for women—increases of $43.06 and $33.49, respectively. Benefit payments to male disabled workers increased $46.05, raising their average amount to $454.13. For female disabled workers the average increase was $33.36, resulting in an average monthly benefit amount of $329.55. Increases for auxiliaries of living workers ranged from $12.64 for spouses of disabled workers to $19.51 for spouses of retired workers. Among survivor beneficiaries, average benefit increases ranged from a low of $22.98 for disabled widows and widowers to a high of $35.13 for nondisabled widows and widowers. The above increases resulted in average benefits of $227.48 for the former and $347.73 for the latter.

Social Security benefits are based on a worker's Primary Insurance Amount (PIA). In almost all instances, the PIA is derived from the individual's covered earnings averaged over his or her working lifetime. The full PIA is payable to a retired worker who becomes entitled to benefits at age 65 or to a disabled worker at any age. A retired worker may receive benefits as early as age 62 but his or her PIA is subject to a reduction of 5/9 of 1 percent for each month of entitlement before age 65. Widows and widowers entitled at age 65 also receive a benefit amount equal to the full PIA, provided that the deceased spouse did not receive a retirement benefit before age 65. A widow(er)'s benefit is subject to a reduction of 19/40 of 1 percent for each month of entitlement between the ages of 60 and 65 (maximum reduction of 28.5 percent) and a disabled widow(er)'s benefit is subject to an additional reduction of 43/240 of 1 percent for months before age 60 (maximum reduction of 50 percent). Other auxiliaries of retired, disabled, and deceased workers are entitled to set proportions of the PIA, subject to the family maximum.

Before 1979, a worker's PIA was determined by calculating his or her Average Monthly Earnings (AME) for a specified number of highest earning years and then finding the corresponding PIA from a table. The 1977 Amendments to the Social Security Act introduced a new method for computing the PIA for workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die in 1979 or later whereby the worker's earnings are first *indexed* to reflect average wage levels in the economy during his or her working years before the averaging of earnings takes place. A formula is then applied to the result—known as the Average Indexed Monthly Earnings (AIME)—in order to arrive at the PIA. For workers who attained

Table 2.—Examples of monthly cash benefit awards for selected beneficiary families with first eligibility in 1981, by Average Indexed Monthly Earnings, effective June 1981

Beneficiary family	Average indexed monthly earnings of insured worker											
	$135 or less [1]	$211	$400	$550	$750	$900	$1,100	$1,274	$1,475	$1,908	$2,031	$2,316
Disabled worker:												
Worker alone	$135.70	$211.20	$278.50	$331.90	$403.10	$456.40	$527.60	$589.50	$623.10	$695.30	$716.20	$763.30
Worker, spouse, and 1 child [2]	135.70	211.20	378.10	497.80	604.50	684.60	791.30	884.30	934.70	1,042.90	1,074.20	1,145.00
Retired worker claiming benefits at age 62:												
Worker alone	108.60	169.00	222.80	265.60	322.40	365.20	422.10	471.60	498.50	556.30	573.00	610.70
Worker with spouse claiming benefits at—												
Age 65 or over	176.50	274.60	362.10	431.60	523.90	593.40	685.90	766.40	810.10	904.00	931.10	992.40
Age 62	159.60	248.20	327.40	390.10	473.60	536.40	620.00	692.70	732.20	817.10	841.60	897.00
Widow or widower claiming benefits at—												
Age 65 or over [3]	135.70	211.20	278.50	331.90	403.00	456.40	527.60	589.50	623.10	695.30	716.20	763.30
Age 60	97.10	151.10	199.20	237.40	288.20	326.40	377.30	421.50	445.60	497.20	512.10	545.80
Disabled widow or widower claiming benefits at age 50	67.90	105.60	139.30	166.00	201.50	228.20	263.80	294.80	311.60	347.70	358.10	381.70
1 surviving child	[4] 135.70	158.40	208.90	249.00	302.30	342.30	395.70	442.20	467.40	521.50	537.20	572.50
Widow or widower aged 65 or over and 1 child	203.50	316.90	417.70	536.40	705.30	798.70	923.30	1,031.70	1,090.50	1,216.80	1,253.40	1,335.80
Widowed mother or father and 1 child	203.50	316.80	417.70	498.00	604.60	624.60	791.40	884.40	934.80	1,043.00	1,074.40	1,145.00
Widowed mother or father and 2 children	203.50	316.90	417.70	536.40	730.00	843.80	939.10	1,032.20	1,091.00	1,217.40	1,253.90	1,336.50
Disability maximum family benefit [2]	135.70	211.20	378.10	497.80	604.50	684.60	791.30	884.30	934.70	1,042.90	1,074.20	1,145.00
Maximum family benefit	203.50	316.90	417.70	536.40	730.00	843.80	939.10	1,032.20	1,091.00	1,217.40	1,253.90	1,336.50

[1] The PIA's of workers whose AIME's are $135 or less are frozen at $122. Following specific guidelines, the current cost-of-living increase may be added to the minimum PIA as well as to the benefit amount of certain beneficiaries.

[2] The 1980 Amendments to the Social Security Act provide for different family maximum amounts for disability cases for those who become entitled to disability benefits beginning with July 1980. For disability beneficiaries with an AIME on June 1981 of $230 or less, the family maximum is equal to the PIA. If the AIME is $231 through $496, the PIA is equal to 85 percent of AIME plus the cost-of-living increase; if the AIME is greater than $496, the maximum is equal to 150 percent of the PIA.

[3] A widow(er)'s benefit amount is limited to the amount the spouse would have been receiving if still living but not less than 82 1/2 percent of the PIA.

[4] Sole survivor.

Table 3.—Minimum and maximum monthly retired-worker benefits payable to individuals who retired at age 65, 1940–81 [1]

Year attained age 65 [2]	Minimum benefit		Maximum benefit [3]			
			Payable at retirement		Payable effective June 1981	
	Payable at retirement	Payable effective June 1981	Men	Women	Men	Women
1940	$10.00	$170.30	$41.20	.....	$329.30	.....
1941	10.00	170.30	41.60	.....	329.30	.....
1942	10.00	170.30	42.00	.....	333.30	.....
1943	10.00	170.30	42.40	.....	333.30	.....
1944	10.00	170.30	42.80	.....	336.90	.....
1945	10.00	170.30	43.20	.....	336.90	.....
1946	10.00	170.30	43.60	.....	341.00	.....
1947	10.00	170.30	44.00	.....	344.20	.....
1948	10.00	170.30	44.40	.....	344.20	.....
1949	10.00	170.30	44.80	.....	347.50	.....
1950	10.00	170.30	45.20	.....	351.90	.....
1951	20.00	170.30	68.50	.....	351.90	.....
1952	20.00	170.30	68.50	.....	351.90	.....
1953	25.00	170.30	85.00	.....	388.70	.....
1954	25.00	170.30	85.00	.....	388.70	.....
1955	30.00	170.30	98.50	.....	388.70	.....
1956	30.00	170.30	103.50	.....	410.50	.....
1957	30.00	170.30	108.50	.....	429.20	.....
1958	30.00	170.30	108.50	.....	429.20	.....
1959	33.00	170.30	116.00	.....	429.20	.....
1960	33.00	170.30	119.00	.....	440.00	.....
1961	33.00	170.30	120.00	.....	443.40	.....
1962	40.00	170.30	121.00	$123.00	447.40	$455.00
1963	40.00	170.30	122.00	125.00	451.20	461.90
1964	40.00	170.30	123.00	127.00	455.00	469.50
1965	44.00	170.30	131.70	135.90	455.00	469.50
1966	44.00	170.30	132.70	135.90	438.30	469.50
1967	44.00	170.30	135.90	140.00	469.50	483.40
1968	[4] 55.00	170.30	[4] 156.00	[4] 161.60	476.70	493.60
1969	55.00	170.30	160.50	167.30	490.60	511.30
1970	64.00	170.30	189.80	196.40	504.20	521.90
1971	70.40	170.30	213.10	220.40	514.60	531.90
1972	70.40	170.30	216.10	224.70	521.90	542.50
1973	84.50	170.30	266.10	276.40	535.40	556.20
1974	84.50	170.30	274.60	284.90	552.40	573.20
1975	93.80	170.30	316.30	333.70	573.20	604.60
1976	101.40	170.30	364.00	378.80	610.40	635.30
1977	107.90	170.30	412.70	422.40	650.50	665.70
1978	114.30	170.30	459.80	.....	684.20	.....
1979	121.80	170.30	503.40	.....	703.40	.....
1980	133.90	170.30	572.00	.....	727.10	.....
1981	153.10	170.30	677.00	.....	752.90	.....

[1] Based on AME method.
[2] Assumes retirement at beginning of year.
[3] Benefit for both men and women is shown in men's column, except where benefits shown separately. Assumes no prior period of disability.
[4] Effective for February 1968.

age 62, became disabled, or died in 1981, the formula is as follows:

> 90 percent of the first $211 of AIME, plus 32 percent of AIME in excess of $211 through $1,274, plus 15 percent of AIME in excess of $1,274.

The 11.2-percent cost-of-living increase is then added to the above result. Table 2 shows examples of benefits payable to various types of beneficiaries and family groups at selected AIME levels.

The 1977 amendments also introduced a transitional guarantee provision to protect workers who were nearing retirement age when the amendments went into effect. This provision is applicable only to workers who attain age 62 from January 1979 through December 1983, had some covered earnings before 1979, and were not eligible for a disability benefit before 1979. It guarantees the worker a benefit amount derived from his or her AME using the December 1978 PIA tables if it results in a higher benefit amount than under the AIME method. This computation method may also be used to compute benefits for survivors of workers who were eligible for benefits but never applied for them.[1]

Effective June 1981, the highest PIA for a worker who retired at age 65 and who did not have a prior period of disability is $752.90, based on an AME of $846.[2] Minimum and maximum benefits payable to workers retiring at age 65 during the period 1940–81 are shown in table 3.

[1] For a more complete discussion and analysis of the computation methods, see Steven F. McKay, **Computing a Social Security Benefit After the 1977 Amendments** (Actuarial Note No. 100), Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, February 1980, and Steven F. McKay and Bruce D. Schobel, **Effects of the Various Social Security Benefit Computation Procedures** (Actuarial Note No. 86), Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, July 1981.

[2] The AME method is applicable because the worker attained age 62 before 1979.

Gifts to the Trust Funds*

A small number of persons each year—grateful for benefits they or their relatives have received and/or worried about the solvency of the trust funds—give money to the Social Security system. Money gifts or bequests may be accepted by the Managing Trustee for deposit in any one or more of the four Social Security trust funds: Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI), Disability Insurance (DI), Hospital Insurance (HI), and Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI).

Acceptance of these gifts is authorized by section 201(i) of the Social Security Act. It specifies that the gifts must be unconditional, except that the donor may designate to which fund the gift should be donated. If no fund is designated, the gift is credited to the OASI Trust Fund. The section was added to the Act by the 1972 amendments. Before then, bequests naming Social Security or a trust fund as a beneficiary could not be accepted. Occasionally, this caused problems in the final settlement of estates.

*Prepared by the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration.

In a report (H.R. 92-231) on these amendments the Committee on Ways and Means made clear that additional revenue was not the primary reason for enactment. ". . . it seems unjustifiable that an act presumably motivated by appreciation for, and confidence in, a Government program should cause complicated and perhaps interminable legal problems for the survivors."

As was anticipated, total revenue from gifts to the trust funds has been quite small. Gifts to the trust funds for calendar years 1974-80 are shown in table 1. The greatest amount received in any one year was $91,949.88 in 1979. Excluding 1974 as an atypical startup year, the average annual amount has been $39,847.

Table 1.—Amount of gifts to the trust funds, calendar years 1974–80

Year	Total	OASI	DI	HI	SMI
1974	$12,114.16	$136.23	. . .	$8,477.93	$3,500.00
1975	14,732.46	14,732.46	. . .	. . .	. . .
1976	59,356.31	40,938.50	$100.00	15,834.41	2,483.40
1977	10,274.73	10,214.73	. . .	10.00	50.00
1978	50,533.67	50,092.97	440.70	. . .	. . .
1979	91,949.88	88,960.88	2,989.00	. . .	. . .
1980	30,612.08	30,612.08	. . .	. . .	. . .

Also, the typical gift has been small. Table 2 contains a distribution of the 59 gifts received by the OASI Trust Fund in 1980 by size of gift. It shows that almost two-thirds of the gifts were less than $100. The median gift size was $50. However, eight of the 59 gifts were more than $1,000. The largest gift ever received was a bequest amounting to $43,239.19 in 1978.

Although section 201(i) was originally passed with bequests in mind, many gifts are received from living persons. Most of the very small ones are individual contributions. One person, for example, donated $13.11. She arrived at that amount by applying 5.85 percent, the employee tax rate then in effect, to her benefit amount and donated it to help " 'shore up' the sagging, dwindling Social Security fund."

Table 2.—Number of gifts to the OASI Trust Fund, by size of gift, calendar year 1980

Size of gift	Gifts	
	Number	Percentage distribution
Total	59	100.0
$10.00 or less	23	39.0
$10.01-$100.00	14	23.7
$100.01-$1,000.00	14	23.7
$1,000.00-$5,000.00	5	8.5
$5,000.01-$10,000.00	2	3.4
Over $10,000.00	1	1.7

Some of the larger gifts recorded have also come from living individuals. One donor explained that her father paid less than $500 in Social Security contributions and received benefits for about 20 years. The daughter then donated her $9,000 share of his estate to the trust funds. The largest gift from a living individual was $25,000 in 1979.

Some persons also have volunteered to forgo current benefits in exchange for a refund of Social Security taxes they paid previously, but of course the Social Security Act does not permit the refund of contributions except in cases of overpayments. However, it should be noted that gifts to the trust funds are tax deductible; section 170(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code lists the U.S. Government among the educational or charitable organizations to which donations are acceptable.

Recent Publications*

Social Security Administration
Office of Policy, Office of Research and Statistics

Four Decades of International Social Security Research: A Bibliography of Studies by the Social Security Administration, 1937–80. 1981. $4.75. 68 pages. SSA Pub. No. 13-11733.

This bibliography lists studies of programs in 35 countries in 14 categories, ranging from administration to old-age, survivors, and invalidity insurance to work injury coverage. An "international" section enumerates multi-country studies. Under each section, entries appear in reverse chronological order.

Program and Demographic Characteristics of Supplemental Security Income Beneficiaries, December 1979, by Arthur L. Kahn. 1981. 38 pages. SSA Pub. No. 13-11977.

Characteristics tabulated include average benefit amounts, living arrangements, income, age, sex, and race. The report also contains a summary of findings and an outline of program provisions as of July 1980.

Supplemental Security Income, State and County Data, December 1980, compiled by Theodosia P. Rasberry. 1981. 137 pages. SSA Pub. No. 13-11976.

This compilation covers both beneficiary counts and amounts of federally administered payments. A brief description of procedures introduces the detailed tabulations.

* Orders for items listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers. Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

Child Welfare and Families

Disabled Children in the Supplemental Security Income Program, by Myles Maxfield, Jr. and Allen Kendall. Washington, D.C.: Social & Scientific Systems, Inc. and Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., 1981. 59 pages.

This report addresses five questions about disabled children receiving Supplemental Security Income payments: How much extra expense is incurred by families of such children because of the child's disability? Are the extra expenses of the families of such children met by their SSI payments? How much income from other transfer programs is received by families of such children? Why have such children who are living in foster care situations not been adopted? How consistent are the administrative data on these SSI cases with data collected by an independent survey?

Economics

A Glossary of Terms Used in the Federal Budget Process (3rd edition). Gaithersburg, Md.: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981. 136 pages.

This glossary is a basic reference document of standardized definitions. The emphasis is on budget terms, but relevant accounting, economic, and tax terms are also defined. New features of this edition are an illustrated overview of the Federal budget process and four appendixes that supplement many of the definitions.

Perspectives on Income Security and Social Services and an Agenda for Analysis. Gaithersburg, Md.: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981. 116 pages.

This report provides a perspective on the major issues regarding income security and social services that comprise the largest category of Federal expenditures. It identifies present concerns, forecasts developments, and briefly discusses GAO's approach to addressing these issues.

Foreign

Labour Force Statistics. Washington, D.C.: The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1981. $22. 450 pages.

This volume provides general tables, graphs, and country tables that present data on population, crude birth rates, percent of population aged 15–64, percent changes in civilian employment, participation rates, total labor force, employment, civilian employment by sector, and much more. Provides data for 1968–79.

Member Directory of Statistical Societies, 1981. Voorburg, Netherlands: Permanent Office. International Statistical Institute. 1981. 165 pages.

The directory lists national and international societies and provides details about their officers, secretarial addresses, objectives and activities, and meetings and publications. It also includes the names and addresses of current directors of both national and international statistical agencies throughout the world.

Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of the Disabled. Washington, D.C.: International Labor Office, 1981. $8.55. ISBN 92-2-002571-X.

This glossary offers definitions that serve as guidelines and reflects important changes taking place in vocational rehabilitation and employment.

Retirement and the Elderly

Controversial Issues in Gerontology (Volume 10 in the Springer Series on Adulthood and Aging), edited by Harold J. Weishow. New York: Springer Publishing Company, 1981. $22.95. 266 pages. ISBN 0-8261-3100-X.

This book presents contrasting positions found in professional literature, thus challenging the traditional and often overoptimistic theories and assumptions that pervade gerontology today.

Old Age on the New Scene (Volume 9 in the Springer Series on Adulthood and Aging), edited by Robert Kastenbaum, New York: Springer Publishing Company, 1981. $19.95. 332 pages.

This anthology highlights diverse developments in the field of psychosocial gerontology. The authors explore topics in such areas as images, mental life, developmental psychology, self-actualization, and death.

Retirement Income Opportunities in an Aging America: Coverage and Benefit Entitlement, by Sylvester J. Schieber and Patricia M. George. Washington, D.C.: Employee Benefit Research Institute, 1981. $10. 131 pages. ISBN 0-86643-012-1.

This work provides a comprehensive overview of American retirement income programs. It describes their relationships and future prospects for program growth and benefit provision.

Welfare

Income Support: Conceptual and Policy Issues (Maryland Studies in Public Philosophy), edited by Peter G. Brown and others. Towowa, N.J.: Rowman and Littlefield, 1981. $27.50. 378 pages. ISBN 0-8476-6969-6.

This book explores the conceptual and moral issues that lie beyond the intense and widespread dissatisfaction in recent decades with our national income support or welfare system.

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Table M-1.—Public income-maintenance programs: Cash benefit payments, 1940–81

[In millions; includes payments outside the United States and benefits to spouses and children where applicable]

Period	Total [1,2]	Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits: Monthly: OASDHI [3]	Monthly: Railroad retirement [4]	Monthly: Public employee retirement [5]: Federal civil service [6]	Monthly: Public employee retirement [5]: Other [7]	Monthly: Veterans' pension and compensation [8]	Lump-sum [9]: OASDHI	Lump-sum [9]: Other [10]	Unemployment benefits: State laws [11]	Unemployment benefits: Railroad [12]	Temporary disability benefits: State laws [12]	Temporary disability benefits: Railroad [13]	Workers' compensation benefits [14]	Public assistance payments [2,15]	Supplemental security income payments [16]
1940	$2,560.2	$23.5	$115.6	$62.0	$183.1	$423.5	$11.8	$24.9	$518.7	$16.0	.....	.....	$161.0	$1,020.1	.....
1945	3,595.4	247.8	138.9	83.9	253.7	952.1	26.1	39.2	572.5	2.4	$4.7	.....	283.0	990.7	.....
1950	8,693.7	928.4	298.1	184.2	600.4	2,223.8	32.7	54.0	1,407.8	59.8	89.3	$28.1	415.0	2,372.2	.....
1955	14,692.4	4,855.3	560.8	370.4	1,043.0	2,745.9	112.9	82.8	1,466.9	93.3	192.7	51.9	591.0	2,525.6	.....
1960	25,886.8	11,080.5	942.4	804.5	1,793.3	3,436.9	164.3	135.2	2,867.1	157.7	311.3	56.9	860.0	3,276.7	.....
1965	36,597.4	18,093.7	1,133.2	1,366.0	3,229.8	4,196.0	216.9	203.6	2,283.4	60.5	425.9	40.8	1,214.0	4,025.9	.....
1970	64,473.8	31,569.8	1,756.2	2,796.6	6,369.4	5,480.1	293.6	288.6	4,183.7	38.7	664.6	56.2	1,981.0	8,864.4	.....
1971	76,501.5	36,865.1	2,002.6	3,306.0	7,441.3	5,934.5	305.6	298.5	6,143.7	75.7	680.0	44.7	2,433.0	10,814.4	.....
1972	83,860.0	41,275.2	2,175.1	3,927.2	8,635.9	6,340.1	319.8	325.9	6,043.2	51.5	707.8	35.7	2,811.0	11,066.7	.....
1973	96,038.4	51,130.5	2,565.1	4,788.2	9,920.4	6,446.7	328.8	346.9	4,534.7	30.6	775.3	27.9	3,623.0	11,397.2	.....
1974	112,645.0	58,194.1	2,807.7	6,060.2	11,733.1	7,077.0	327.3	411.7	6,928.7	22.2	842.3	30.2	4,021.0	8,813.8	$5,245.7
1975	139,743.6	66,585.7	3,282.7	7,511.2	13,834.7	7,668.2	337.0	420.8	18,188.1	89.5	890.4	47.6	4,568.0	10,434.4	5,878.2
1976	152,715.7	75,332.1	3,570.1	8,563.2	15,679.9	8,409.2	332.5	441.5	16,537.2	134.7	916.7	84.4	5,217.0	11,431.1	6,065.8
1977	163,565.7	84,263.8	3,823.8	9,605.1	17,531.9	9,078.7	312.0	441.6	13,337.8	99.8	939.9	74.2	5,943.0	11,915.1	6,306.0
1978	174,102.6	92,530.7	4,021.4	10,898.6	19,638.9	9,595.6	344.5	485.5	9,890.8	124.5	1,027.5	68.5	6,775.0	12,024.0	6,551.7
1979	194,394.4	103,973.7	4,377.5	12,498.4	22,549.4	10,570.7	298.6	531.9	10,212.0	82.5	1,100.0	60.9	8,530.0	12,402.3	7,206.5
1980	(17)	120,261.7	4,866.6	15,042.5	(17)	11,358.4	250.2	(17)	18,756.5	179.4	(17)	101.0	(17)	14,051.2	7,857.5
1980															
May	.....	9,315.2	378.9	1,252.0	.....	912.3	20.6	17.4	1,227.1	10.4	.....	7.6	85.1	1,118.0	614.7
June	.....	9,340.3	416.0	1,249.6	.....	919.8	22.8	18.7	1,230.0	11.0	.....	7.0	84.9	1,122.7	610.2
July	.....	10,599.5	423.9	1,253.8	.....	924.4	16.5	17.6	1,442.2	13.7	.....	8.0	84.4	1,158.3	697.5
Aug	.....	10,718.5	429.3	1,255.7	.....	944.1	24.5	16.4	1,283.0	18.1	.....	8.8	84.3	1,206.9	695.6
Sept	.....	10,701.8	416.8	1,254.5	.....	924.5	19.0	12.8	1,179.4	18.8	.....	9.6	83.9	1,290.7	695.0
Oct	.....	10,807.6	425.7	1,370.2	.....	1,050.4	20.5	26.2	1,163.2	17.5	.....	9.5	83.5	1,235.3	702.2
Nov	.....	10,765.0	428.2	1,379.9	.....	1,013.8	19.9	12.7	1,087.4	14.6	.....	7.9	91.6	1,223.3	696.1
Dec	.....	10,861.8	426.6	1,375.4	.....	1,004.2	17.7	22.5	1,284.2	17.7	.....	8.2	91.0	1,246.6	694.9
1981															
Jan	.....	10,985.5	426.9	1,393.0	.....	999.6	24.4	20.4	1,458.6	24.7	.....	8.2	90.9	(17)	685.5
Feb	.....	11,085.7	428.3	1,386.3	.....	1,008.1	22.3	17.2	1,350.6	22.3	.....	7.3	90.8	(17)	680.5
Mar	.....	11,258.7	424.8	1,411.7	.....	1,025.1	24.4	22.4	1,433.8	24.7	.....	8.9	90.5	(17)	681.5
Apr	.....	11,097.7	426.1	(17)	.....	1,017.4	19.3	(17)	1,263.6	18.9	.....	7.5	90.2	(17)	691.5
May	.....	11,109.3	427.7	(17)	.....	1,012.7	19.8	(17)	1,037.3	15.8	.....	6.5	90.5	(17)	681.2

[1] Emergency relief funds of $1,630.3 million in 1940 total, not included elsewhere. Includes training allowances to unemployed workers under Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act for 1961–75, not shown separately.

[2] Beginning December 1980, includes public assistance payment revisions for 1940–79.

[3] Retirement and survivor benefits beginning 1940; disability benefits beginning 1957. Beginning Oct. 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Includes annuities to widows under joint-and-survivor election before 1947. Beginning Feb. 1967, includes supplemental annuities for career railroad employees.

[5] Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

[6] Includes survivor annuities under joint-and-survivor elections before 1948.

[7] Represents Federal contributory systems other than civil service, Federal noncontributory systems for civilian employees and career military personnel, and systems for State and local government employees. Monthly data not available.

[8] Payments to veterans and survivors of deceased veterans, including special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956) and through June 1973, subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

[9] Death payments.

[10] Includes annual and monthly data for railroad retirement, veterans' programs, and Federal civil service retirement. For "other" public employee systems, annual data only.

[11] Annual and monthly totals include regular State unemployment insurance program and payments made by States as agents of the Federal Government under the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-Servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958. Annual data only for payments under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Disaster Relief Act of 1970, and the temporary and permanent extended unemployment insurance programs. Beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

[12] Benefits in Rhode Island (from 1943), in California (from 1947), in New Jersey (from 1949), in New York (from 1950), in Puerto Rico (from 1970), including payments under private plans where applicable. Monthly data not available.

[13] Benefits began 1947.

[14] Under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data refer only to Federal "black lung" benefits administered by Social Security Administration (starting 1970).

[15] Includes aid to families with dependent children and general assistance. Through 1973 includes old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Includes payments to intermediate-care facilities (July 1968–December 1971), and payments for emergency assistance, beginning July 1969. Includes money payments under medical assistance for the aged (1960–69). Excludes medical vendor payments. Starting 1974, includes money payments to the aged, blind, and disabled in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under federally aided public assistance programs.

[16] Supersedes the public assistance programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning 1974; beginning 1978, in the Northern Mariana Islands. Annual, but not monthly, totals include payments under State-administered supplementary programs.

[17] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies on a checks-issued basis (including retroactive payments) where available. Data for public assistance and State unemployment insurance programs adjusted monthly, other data adjusted annually.

Table M-2.—Public income-maintenance programs: Hospital and medical care payments, 1940–81

[In millions]

Period	Total	OASDHI (health insurance) [1]			Other programs			
		Total	Hospital insurance [2]	Medical insurance	Veterans	Temporary disability [3]	Workers' compensation [4]	Public assistance [5]
1940	$165	.....	.....	.....	$70	.....	$95	.....
1945	222	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	125	.....
1950	832	.....	.....	.....	573	$7	200	$52
1955	1,265	.....	.....	.....	688	20	325	232
1960	1,846	.....	.....	.....	848	41	435	522
1961	2,093	.....	.....	.....	899	46	460	688
1962	2,406	.....	.....	.....	940	46	495	925
1963	2,611	.....	.....	.....	971	50	525	1,065
1964	2,890	.....	.....	.....	1,019	51	565	1,255
1965	3,204	.....	.....	.....	1,072	52	600	1,480
1966	4,898	$1,019	$891	$128	1,137	54	680	2,008
1967	9,554	4,549	3,353	1,197	1,328	53	750	2,873
1968	12,107	5,697	4,179	1,518	1,429	55	830	4,096
1969	13,837	6,603	4,739	1,865	1,573	59	920	4,681
1970	15,614	7,099	5,124	1,975	1,793	66	1,050	5,606
1971	18,109	7,868	5,751	2,117	2,087	71	1,130	6,953
1972	21,173	8,644	6,319	2,325	2,409	65	1,250	8,805
1973	23,732	9,584	7,057	2,526	2,681	69	1,480	9,919
1974	29,108	12,419	9,101	3,318	3,076	71	1,760	11,782
1975	35,803	15,591	11,318	4,273	3,551	74	2,030	14,355
1976	41,267	18,423	13,343	5,080	4,422	71	2,380	15,941
1977	47,179	21,826	15,743	6,038	4,465	74	2,680	18,179
1978	53,332	24,940	17,688	7,252	5,257	80	2,960	20,095
1979	(6)	29,297	20,590	8,708	5,399	65	3,530	(6)
1980	.....	33,708	23,073	10,635	6,122	.....	.....	(6)
1980								
May	.....	3,010	2,164	846	498	.....	.....	(6)
June	.....	2,891	2,050	841	492	.....	.....	(6)
July	.....	2,986	2,068	918	527	.....	.....	(6)
August	.....	2,925	1,997	928	479	.....	.....	(6)
September	.....	3,077	2,114	963	513	.....	.....	(6)
October	.....	3,230	2,238	992	548	.....	.....	(6)
November	.....	2,950	2,039	991	489	.....	.....	(6)
December	.....	3,346	2,357	989	542	.....	.....	
1981								
January	.....	3,278	2,308	970	594	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	3,243	2,247	996	(6)	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	3,243	2,529	1,049	(6)	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	3,536	2,511	1,025	(6)	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	3,362	2,391	971	(6)	.....	.....	.....

[1] Benefit expenditures from the Federal hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance trust funds as reported by the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Excludes payments by Railroad Retirement Board for beneficiaries in Canadian hospitals.

[3] Benefits in California and New York (from 1950), including payments under private plans. Monthly data not available.

[4] Benefits under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data not available.

[5] Federal matching for medical vendor payments under public assistance began October 1950.

[6] Data not available.

Source: U.S. Treasury and unpublished data from administrative agencies.

Table M-3.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Beneficiaries of cash payments, 1940–81

[In thousands. For explanatory footnotes on programs, see table M-1]

At end of selected month	Retirement and disability					Survivor				Railroad temporary disability [4]	Unemployment		Federal "black lung" [6]
	OASDHI [1]		Railroad [1]	Federal civil service	Veterans	OASDHI	Railroad	Federal civil service	Veterans [3]		State laws [5]	Railroad [4]	
	Retirement [2]	Disability											
December:													
1940	148	.....	146	65	610	74	3	.....	323	.....	667	74	.....
1945	691	.....	173	92	1,534	597	4	(7)	698	.....	1,743	13	.....
1950	2,326	.....	256	161	2,366	1,152	142	25	1,010	32	838	35	.....
1955	5,788	.....	427	234	2,707	2,172	206	74	1,156	36	912	48	.....
1960	10,599	687	553	379	3,064	3,558	256	154	1,393	34	2,165	102	.....
1961	11,655	1,027	567	408	3,137	3,812	262	167	1,547	31	1,993	75	.....
1962	12,675	1,275	585	438	3,177	4,103	270	182	1,653	30	1,585	59	.....
1963	13,262	1,452	594	465	3,195	4,321	278	197	1,750	31	1,609	49	.....
1964	13,697	1,563	600	494	3,024	4,539	286	214	1,848	29	1,351	41	.....
1965	14,175	1,739	620	522	3,216	4,953	291	227	1,924	25	1,035	30	.....
1966	15,437	1,970	630	564	3,194	5,360	299	240	1,995	23	936	18	.....
1967	15,907	2,141	641	588	3,175	5,659	309	258	2,077	21	989	39	.....
1968	16,264	2,335	647	613	3,171	5,963	318	274	2,151	25	941	19	.....
1969	16,595	2,488	651	636	3,179	6,229	321	288	2,208	23	1,084	16	.....
1970	17,096	2,665	653	697	3,210	6,468	326	308	2,301	22	2,045	21	.....
1971	17,660	2,930	660	747	3,251	6,700	330	324	2,365	20	1,784	38	.....
1972	18,176	3,250	661	829	3,288	6,919	334	343	2,393	16	1,458	17	299
1973	19,151	3,561	660	924	3,267	7,160	335	358	2,360	14	1,462	8	461
1974	19,688	3,912	667	981	3,250	7,254	336	376	2,282	15	2,716	14	487
1975	20,364	4,352	694	1,029	3,244	7,368	337	391	2,259	19	2,845	37	482
1976	20,934	4,624	693	1,077	3,261	7,466	337	402	2,225	18	1,515	24	470
1977	21,634	4,854	695	1,129	3,289	7,594	338	418	2,191	17	2,114	22	457
1978	22,140	4,869	691	1,173	3,286	7,578	335	431	2,119	15	1,921	14	440
1979	22,730	4,777	689	1,230	3,235	7,618	333	430	1,925	13	(8)	18	419
1980	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,937	38	400
1980													
May	22,853	4,772	684	1,265	3,198	7,670	331	437	.....	15	2,866	24	412
June	22,892	4,734	684	1,268	3,194	7,594	331	439	1,823	14	3,003	26	410
July	22,932	4,691	686	1,270	3,195	7,522	330	442	.....	15	3,229	30	409
August	23,036	4,698	685	1,272	3,195	7,565	330	444	.....	17	3,124	39	406
September	23,133	4,700	685	1,274	3,195	7,595	330	445	1,777	19	2,736	41	404
October	23,223	4,704	685	1,278	3,193	7,627	330	447	.....	18	2,571	38	401
November	23,283	4,691	685	1,290	3,192	7,633	330	449	.....	16	2,462	33	401
December	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1981													
January	23,436	4,683	684	1,298	3,173	7,630	329	452	.....	16	3,328	53	397
February	23,437	4,691	684	1,302	3,165	7,663	329	(8)	.....	16	3,313	52	395
March	23,465	4,693	682	(8)	3,162	7,688	328	(8)	1,731	17	3,158	52	(8)
April	23,496	4,688	681	(8)	3,161	7,697	328	(8)	.....	15	2,777	44	(8)
May	23,521	4,675	679	(8)	3,160	7,703	328	(8)	.....	13	2,400	16	(8)

[1] Includes dependents.

[2] Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over and not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Monthly number at end of quarter.

[4] Average number during 14-day registration period.

[5] Average weekly number. Includes regular State unemployment insurance, the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, and the ex-servicemen's compensation program.

[6] Includes dependents and survivors.

[7] Less than 500.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table M-4.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Contributions and taxes collected, 1940–81

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor				Hospital insurance under OASDHI [1 2 5]	Unemployment		
	Old-age and survivors insurance [1 2]	Disability insurance [1 2]	Federal civil service [3]	Railroad retirement [2 4]		State unemployment insurance [6]	Federal unemployment taxes [7]	Railroad unemployment insurance [8]
Fiscal year:								
1940	$604,694	.....	$131,880	$120,967	.....	$853,955	$107,523	$49,167
1945	1,309,919	.....	486,719	285,038	.....	1,251,958	184,544	131,993
1950	2,106,388	.....	662,262	550,172	.....	1,094,406	226,306	18,855
1955	5,087,154	.....	469,835	600,106	.....	1,146,188	279,986	23,720
1960	9,842,685	$987,079	1,509,695	606,865	.....	2,166,956	341,108	161,912
1961	11,292,676	1,022,002	1,745,833	570,713	.....	2,398,100	345,356	161,308
1962	11,454,643	1,020,866	1,759,409	564,218	.....	2,728,617	452,638	155,259
1963	13,327,762	1,076,621	1,884,796	571,534	.....	3,008,934	945,367	157,682
1964	15,502,726	1,143,161	2,036,419	593,477	.....	3,042,408	846,567	156,057
1965	15,857,212	1,175,244	2,182,203	635,545	.....	3,051,539	614,891	152,300
1966	17,865,947	1,556,652	2,277,013	683,458	$908,797	3,067,204	561,014	148,411
1967	22,567,002	2,249,397	2,469,071	776,493	2,704,884	2,916,933	596,773	145,665
1968	22,662,430	2,699,368	2,808,230	814,327	3,557,662	2,605,057	600,980	139,596
1969	25,952,737	3,532,434	3,000,763	884,748	4,477,012	2,560,913	633,178	134,400
1970	29,954,673	4,141,358	3,735,518	918,832	4,846,096	2,563,745	769,639	130,898
1971	31,915,231	4,569,470	4,614,013	980,394	4,961,234	2,582,192	964,435	127,328
1972	35,710,725	4,852,996	5,292,976	1,008,383	5,289,673	3,226,286	1,010,869	119,516
1973	41,318,177	5,460,969	6,071,960	1,188,934	7,724,341	4,634,192	1,297,226	120,065
1974	48,454,693	6,234,425	7,175,825	1,411,333	10,606,551	5,263,812	1,454,371	118,362
1975	56,017,343	7,356,217	9,283,742	1,489,333	11,296,773	5,299,041	1,354,945	116,720
1976	59,554,690	7,797,092	10,706,295	1,525,144	12,039,194	6,404,310	1,531,107	118,241
1977	68,894,809	8,899,502	13,755,508	1,908,718	13,659,042	9,252,205	1,874,718	184,583
1978	74,046,779	12,404,396	14,373,511	1,822,006	16,885,867	11,031,805	2,599,910	217,883
1979	84,357,910	14,749,743	16,432,003	2,189,887	20,118,684	12,272,625	2,906,566	207,542
1980	97,607,645	16,805,255	19,535,155	2,311,976	23,482,135	11,914,826	3,246,403	174,562
1981 [9]	119,016,091	12,589,490	22,464,571	2,457,238	30,692,679	12,366,289	3,587,243	175,714
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [10]	16,105,848	2,159,051	1,413,918	328,310	3,503,803	2,289,298	371,241	37,365
1980								
September	7,273,640	1,913,170	12,650,804	214,441	2,657,209	248,677	16,436	33,561
October	10,230,064	−2,137,743	655,153	18,888	1,662,104	846,632	221,296	528
November	7,946,851	1,027,838	604,217	415,027	1,928,353	1,212,558	281,500	5,359
December	7,538,326	919,540	652,597	212,577	1,725,399	131,853	60,562	31,868
1981								
January	9,469,856	1,220,115	723,087	44,851	2,365,045	371,082	401,523	507
February	10,350,153	1,517,584	619,117	423,367	2,907,558	953,590	606,480	2,556
March	10,519,603	1,373,776	705,921	223,071	2,720,058	139,021	2,194	32,307
April	13,088,424	1,783,582	634,570	49,307	3,314,218	1,439,958	360,342	1,316
May	10,871,842	1,453,944	498,053	388,469	2,877,264	3,849,235	806,101	4,841
June	9,725,069	1,355,892	626,729	−20,598	2,929,601	179,432	9,432	44,776
July	9,434,231	1,238,359	756,350	74,226	2,580,864	1,030,406	347,089	1,017
August	10,468,717	1,418,191	644,843	401,580	2,858,118	2,094,112	462,292	4,416
September	9,372,953	1,418,413	15,142,911	226,473	2,824,096	118,410	28,432	46,223

[1] Represents contributions of employees, and the self-employed in employments covered by OASDHI under the Social Security Act, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments. Data for earlier years reflect former appropriation bases. Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Employee-tax refunds deducted. Excludes transfer from general revenues.

[2] Excludes transfers between OASDHI system and railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

[3] Represents employee and Government contributions. Beginning 1968, also includes Foreign Service and contributory survivor programs for Federal judiciary and Tax Court. For civil service, employee share includes voluntary contributions to purchase additional annuity; government share includes Federal and District of Columbia agency contributions and, beginning 1968, Federal payment for current unfunded liability.

[4] Beginning 1959, net of tax refunds. Contributions for hospital insurance of railroad workers are collected and reported with railroad retirement contribution initially and are transferred once a year (usually in August) to the hospital insurance trust fund; data for that month only are adjusted by the Treasury source to reflect the transfer.

[5] Excludes reimbursement from Treasury general funds for cost of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement. Includes contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (principal amount only), see footnote 4; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for voluntary coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[6] Through 1952 represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees (3 States in recent years), as reported by State agencies (to Department of Labor, 1950–52). Starting 1953, represents State deposits in (Federal) unemployment trust fund.

[7] Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Beginning 1961, net of tax refunds. Includes tax proceeds for financing temporary extended unemployment compensation programs for 1958 and 1961. December 1976 figure includes treasury adjustments (minus) for misclassification of two prior month's taxes.

[8] Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

[9] Preliminary data.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

Source: **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government** and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise note.

Table M-5.—Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: Status, 1940–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Reimbursements from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Cash benefit payments [4]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [5]	Net administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:										
1940	$550,000	.....	$42,489	$15,805	.....	.....	$12,288	$1,738,100	$6,598	[9] $1,744,698
1945	1,309,919	.....	123,854	239,834	.....	.....	26,950	6,546,281	67,100	6,613,381
1950	2,106,388	$3,604	256,778	727,266	.....	.....	56,841	12,644,823	247,789	12,892,612
1955	5,087,154	.....	438,029	4,333,147	.....	−$9,551	103,202	20,580,491	560,511	21,141,001
1960	9,842,685	.....	517,130	10,269,709	.....	600,437	202,369	19,748,848	1,079,877	20,828,725
1961	11,292,676	.....	531,103	11,184,531	.....	331,734	235,889	19,523,517	1,376,833	20,900,350
1962	11,454,643	.....	541,254	12,657,835	.....	360,788	251,490	18,404,665	1,191,468	19,626,133
1963	13,327,762	.....	514,822	13,844,584	.....	422,523	262,527	17,613,190	1,325,894	18,939,083
1964	15,502,726	.....	541,552	14,579,166	.....	402,636	302,709	18,304,869	1,393,982	19,698,851
1965	15,857,212	.....	586,237	15,225,894	.....	435,638	300,283	18,765,724	1,414,761	20,180,485
1966	17,865,947	.....	594,758	18,071,453	.....	443,820	253,680	17,908,655	1,963,580	19,872,236
1967	22,567,002	78,000	725,901	18,885,714	$88	508,046	333,901	21,764,099	1,751,290	23,515,389
1968	22,662,430	78,000	899,397	20,737,093	277	437,634	447,309	23,234,480	2,298,423	25,532,904
1969	25,952,737	381,545	1,014,080	23,732,010	1,806	491,482	465,028	26,220,292	1,970,647	28,190,939
1970	29,954,673	442,151	1,349,613	26,266,928	1,239	578,818	474,035	30,106,913	2,509,443	32,616,355
1971	31,915,231	448,916	1,618,138	31,101,018	1,859	613,026	551,889	31,361,082	2,969,766	34,330,848
1972	35,710,725	487,546	1,718,572	34,540,813	1,555	724,341	581,923	33,188,486	3,210,572	36,399,058
1973	41,318,177	474,645	1,846,518	42,169,744	2,470	782,954	667,335	35,487,612	928,283	36,415,896
1974	48,454,693	441,788	2,039,243	47,848,838	3,873	908,585	723,315	37,703,419	163,589	37,867,008
1975	56,017,343	447,323	2,292,182	54,838,818	7,731	981,785	847,708	39,879,154	68,659	39,947,814
1976	59,554,690	425,317	2,347,000	62,140,449	7,480	1,212,303	934,713	37,955,347	24,529	37,979,876
1977	68,894,809	613,902	2,286,888	71,270,519	7,502	1,207,841	992,727	35,397,620	−25,407	35,372,213
1978	74,046,779	612,927	2,151,741	78,524,092	6,461	1,588,664	1,086,180	30,955,085	23,179	30,978,264
1979	84,357,910	615,229	1,920,140	87,591,968	16,980	1,447,532	1,072,218	27,317,094	425,752	27,742,846
1980	97,607,645	557,253	1,886,219	100,615,304	11,090	1,441,988	1,159,824	23,565,572	1,000,185	24,565,757
1981 [10]	119,016,091	540,067	2,016,331	119,413,467	7,542	1,584,932	1,298,285	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [11]	16,105,848	.....	80,432	16,875,545	1,714	.....	233,695	37,042,171	13,031	37,055,202
1980										
September	7,273,640	−12	62,643	9,365,486	.....	.....	122,337	23,565,572	1,000,185	24,565,757
October [12]	10,230,064	7	74,857	9,437,107	.....	.....	101,834	24,242,956	1,088,789	25,331,745
November	7,946,851	.....	84,924	9,431,782	.....	.....	108,348	22,809,503	1,013,888	23,823,391
December	7,538,326	539,936	544,994	9,520,900	.....	.....	102,248	21,811,516	1,011,984	22,823,500
1981										
January	9,469,856	40	18,059	9,622,902	4,110	.....	116,956	21,750,238	817,250	22,567,487
February	10,350,153	.....	103,204	9,724,749	.....	.....	80,453	22,912,441	303,201	23,215,641
March	10,519,603	6	65,927	9,907,321	.....	.....	131,940	23,542,617	219,300	23,761,918
April [12]	13,088,424	−16	202,244	9,737,758	3,432	.....	109,379	26,301,281	900,720	27,202,001
May	10,871,842	27	61,593	9,753,891	.....	.....	109,116	27,026,252	1,246,205	28,272,457
June	9,725,069	−1	658,629	9,827,480	.....	1,584,932	96,701	25,944,302	1,202,739	27,147,041
July	9,434,231	.....	27,926	10,778,681	.....	.....	115,721	25,528,288	186,509	25,714,797
August	10,468,717	67	107,289	10,819,908	.....	.....	104,677	24,865,362	500,923	25,366,284
September	9,372,954	.....	66,684	10,850,988	.....	.....	120,913	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect former appropriation bases.

[2] From 1947 to 1951, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning Dec. 1968 for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits, see footnote 4.

[3] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses, 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[4] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[5] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M-7).

[6] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all four social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[7] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Reflects assets of predecessor fund, the old age reserve account, January 1937–December 1939.

[10] Preliminary data.

[11] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

[12] Public Law 96-403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-6.—Disability insurance trust fund: Status, 1957-81

(In thousands)

Period	Receipts				Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Cash benefit payments [5]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	Net administrative expenses [7]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [8]	Cash balances [9]	Total assets
Fiscal year:											
1957	$337,199	.....	.....	$1,363	.....	.....	.....	$1,305	$325,363	$11,895	$337,258
1958	926,403	.....	.....	15,843	$168,420	.....	.....	12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
1959	894,995	.....	.....	33,293	339,231	.....	.....	21,410	1,606,874	59,747	1,666,621
1960	987,079	.....	.....	46,910	528,304	.....	−$26,831	31,922	2,100,862	66,352	2,167,214
1961	1,022,002	.....	.....	60,610	703,996	.....	5,148	36,299	2,385,575	118,809	2,504,384
1962	1,020,866	.....	.....	67,752	1,011,376	.....	11,030	63,927	2,406,137	100,532	2,506,670
1963	1,076,621	.....	.....	67,221	1,170,678	.....	19,609	66,512	2,277,244	116,468	2,393,712
1964	1,143,161	.....	.....	65,152	1,251,207	.....	19,139	67,691	2,138,509	125,478	2,263,987
1965	1,175,244	.....	.....	62,135	1,392,190	.....	23,615	78,862	1,875,366	131,133	2,006,699
1966	1,556,652	.....	.....	53,877	1,721,133	$1,493	24,962	183,479	1,462,628	223,532	1,686,161
1967	2,249,397	.....	$16,000	66,840	1,860,789	6,534	30,634	98,834	1,832,627	188,978	2,021,606
1968	2,699,368	.....	16,000	84,913	2,088,352	15,393	20,410	112,336	2,349,683	235,713	2,585,396
1969	3,532,434	.....	32,000	140,860	2,443,437	14,891	21,328	133,495	3,490,762	186,778	3,677,539
1970	4,141,358	.....	16,000	222,762	2,778,118	16,487	10,439	149,020	4,833,225	270,372	5,103,596
1971	4,569,470	.....	16,000	325,068	3,381,448	21,242	13,240	189,875	6,076,203	332,126	6,408,329
1972	4,852,996	.....	50,000	388,233	4,045,895	27,523	24,190	211,671	7,010,202	380,076	7,390,277
1973	5,460,969	.....	51,000	454,580	5,161,840	39,361	19,503	246,649	7,801,908	67,565	7,869,472
1974	6,234,425	.....	52,000	481,800	6,158,569	49,670	22,327	154,266	8,192,613	60,252	8,252,865
1975	7,356,217	.....	52,000	511,656	7,629,796	70,936	28,514	252,985	8,155,910	34,597	8,190,507
1976	7,797,092	.....	90,000	468,197	9,222,211	92,276	26,366	265,613	6,928,982	10,348	6,939,330
1977	8,899,502	.....	103,000	371,741	11,135,237	77,144	−318	377,659	4,240,249	2,881	4,243,131
1978	12,404,396	.....	128,003	251,387	12,213,895	84,339	29,797	327,234	4,350,739	20,913	4,371,652
1979	14,749,743	.....	141,663	304,657	13,428,454	78,886	29,906	406,757	5,581,158	42,553	5,623,711
1980	16,805,255	$10,900	117,827	454,480	14,898,923	98,910	.....	334,166	7,672,741	7,433	7,680,173
1981 [10]	12,589,490	.....	130,389	272,724	16,853,311	−7,542	29,443	405,129	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
July-Sept. (transition quarter) [11]	2,159,051	.....	.....	13,294	2,555,020	27,293	.....	70,753	6,451,490	7,118	6,458,609
1980											
September	1,913,170	.....	.....	7,875	1,355,275	22,000	.....	23,976	7,672,741	7,433	7,680,173
October [12]	2,137,743	.....	.....	57,636	1,391,052	.....	.....	54,938	4,177,699	−23,622	4,154,077
November	1,027,838	.....	.....	31,404	1,353,078	.....	.....	3,187	3,839,391	17,664	3,857,054
December	919,540	.....	130,389	119,005	1,358,605	.....	.....	38,360	3,598,240	30,783	3,629,023
1981											
January	1,220,115	.....	.....	2,319	1,387,073	−4,110	.....	32,633	3,406,334	29,527	3,435,861
February	1,517,584	.....	.....	14,435	1,383,360	.....	.....	38,650	3,565,098	−19,228	3,545,871
March	1,373,776	.....	.....	7,780	1,375,722	.....	.....	40,636	3,504,965	6,104	3,511,069
April [12]	1,783,582	.....	.....	−107,456	1,379,324	−3,432	.....	12,433	3,800,288	−1,417	3,798,870
May	1,453,944	.....	.....	8,570	1,375,226	.....	.....	34,439	3,849,545	2,174	3,851,719
June	1,355,892	.....	.....	106,787	1,369,530	.....	29,443	31,636	3,864,846	18,943	3,883,789
July	1,238,359	.....	.....	4,654	1,510,706	.....	.....	41,440	3,579,546	4,891	3,574,656
August	1,418,191	.....	.....	17,108	1,481,301	.....	.....	33,764	3,484,875	10,014	3,494,890
September	1,418,413	.....	.....	10,481	1,488,335	.....	.....	43,015	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect appropriation bases.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for disability insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] From 1950-51, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning Dec. 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits; see footnote 4.

[4] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses. 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[5] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[6] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M-7).

[7] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[8] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[9] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[10] Preliminary data.

[11] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

[12] Public Law 96-403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980-81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-7.—Hospital insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Net hospital and related service benefits [5]	Administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:									
1966	$908,797	.....	.....	$5,970	.....	$63,564	$785,758	$65,446	$851,204
1967	2,688,684	$16,200	$337,850	45,903	$2,507,773	88,848	1,298,168	45,053	1,343,221
1968	3,514,049	43,613	283,631	61,091	3,736,322	78,647	1,370,276	60,360	1,430,636
1969	4,423,236	53,776	770,968	96,063	4,653,976	104,182	2,001,444	15,078	2,016,521
1970	4,784,789	61,307	628,262	139,423	4,804,242	148,660	2,653,322	24,079	2,677,401
1971	4,897,979	63,255	873,849	183,027	5,442,971	149,434	3,029,856	73,250	3,103,106
1972	5,225,891	63,782	551,351	190,105	6,109,139	166,370	2,883,958	−25,233	2,858,725
1973	7,663,119	61,222	429,415	197,844	6,648,819	192,839	4,222,365	146,301	4,368,666
1974	10,606,551	96,163	498,780	408,273	7,806,687	258,048	7,864,355	49,344	7,913,699
1975	11,296,773	126,749	529,353	614,989	10,355,390	256,134	9,760,883	109,156	9,870,039
1976	12,039,194	130,904	658,430	715,744	12,270,382	308,215	10,942,180	−106,466	10,835,714
1977	13,659,042	.....	944,000	770,966	14,912,370	294,762	10,973,740	140,945	11,114,685
1978	16,689,361	196,506	830,938	797,209	17,415,132	417,537	11,757,306	38,725	11,796,031
1979	19,943,084	175,600	874,849	883,158	19,898,459	411,565	13,163,539	199,161	13,362,700
1980	23,260,335	221,800	837,906	1,061,433	23,793,420	460,841	14,656,077	166,164	14,489,913
1981 [9]	30,445,979	246,700	800,000	1,324,834	28,909,081	305,416	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [10]	3,367,940	135,863	.....	11,951	3,315,251	88,408	11,009,482	−61,672	10,947,810
1980									
September	2,657,209	.....	.....	3,145	2,113,846	46,379	14,656,077	166,164	14,489,913
October	1,662,104	.....	.....	7,694	2,237,999	40,726	14,094,724	−213,737	13,880,987
November	1,928,353	.....	.....	9,781	2,038,608	44,450	13,788,333	−52,270	13,736,063
December	1,725,399	.....	141,000	543,422	2,356,852	40,156	14,083,085	−334,209	13,748,876
1981									
January	2,365,045	.....	.....	3,872	2,307,487	45,032	13,790,313	−25,040	13,765,273
February	2,907,558	.....	.....	14,316	2,247,304	40,598	14,436,539	−37,294	14,399,245
March	2,720,058	.....	659,000	40,629	2,529,010	−103,368	15,409,456	−16,166	15,393,290
April	3,314,218	.....	.....	−412	2,510,994	−32,051	16,250,457	−22,304	16,228,153
May	2,877,264	.....	.....	28,268	2,391,152	56,665	16,791,046	−105,179	16,685,867
June	2,682,901	246,700	.....	641,141	2,621,001	36,937	17,709,144	−110,473	17,598,671
July	2,580,864	.....	.....	11,222	2,567,596	47,958	17,571,107	4,096	17,575,203
August	2,858,118	.....	.....	10,818	2,439,409	45,943	17,919,775	10,013	17,958,787
September	2,824,096	.....	.....	14,084	2,661,669	42,370	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929

[1] Represents amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) after deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to meet costs of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement and for costs of benefits arising from military wage credits.

[4] Interest and profit on investments after transfers of interest or reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 6) and interest on amounts transferred from railroad retirement account (see footnote 3).

[5] Represents (1) payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to fiscal intermediaries under sec. 1816 and (2) direct payments to providers of services under sec. 1815 of the Social Security Act.

[6] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all four social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 20).

[7] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on accounts of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Preliminary data.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of U.S. Government.**

Table M-8.—Supplementary medical insurance trust fund: Status, 1967–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Premium income [1]	Transfers from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Net medical service benefits [4]	Administrative expenses [5]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [6]	Cash balances [7]	Total assets
Fiscal year:								
1967	$646,682	$623,000	$14,052	$664,261	$133,682	$478,849	$6,942	$485,791
1968	698,465	634,000	20,677	1,389,622	142,608	281,413	25,290	306,703
1969	902,821	984,287	23,466	1,644,842	194,660	357,971	19,803	377,774
1970	936,000	928,151	11,536	1,979,287	216,993	13,417	43,764	57,181
1971	1,252,936	1,245,282	17,268	2,034,999	247,612	257,427	32,629	290,056
1972	1,340,052	1,365,295	28,993	2,255,069	288,619	478,075	2,634	480,709
1973	1,426,607	1,430,451	45,049	2,391,232	245,861	699,631	46,091	745,722
1974	1,704,371	2,028,926	75,924	2,873,649	409,117	1,230,685	41,492	1,272,177
1975	1,886,962	2,329,390	105,539	3,765,397	404,458	1,378,214	46,199	1,424,413
1976	1,951,221	2,939,338	103,645	4,671,847	528,214	1,230,135	−11,580	1,218,555
1977	2,192,903	5,052,944	136,710	5,866,922	474,717	2,232,078	47,348	2,279,426
1978	2,431,133	6,385,503	228,848	6,852,252	504,234	4,020,692	−52,267	3,968,425
1979	2,635,492	6,840,785	362,787	8,259,077	554,496	4,974,022	19,891	4,993,913
1980	2,927,711	6,931,713	415,510	10,143,930	593,327	4,558,083	−26,492	4,531,591
1981 [8]	3,319,607	8,747,430	384,348	12,344,913	895,374	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [9]	538,648	878,000	4,420	1,269,038	132,077	1,243,945	−5,437	1,238,508
1980								
September	260,783	694,341	6,027	962,572	50,054	4,558,083	−26,492	4,531,591
October	270,929	704,989	4,173	991,831	47,482	4,506,009	−33,639	4,472,370
November	255,035	635,638	3,785	911,212	55,695	4,385,877	14,042	4,399,919
December	267,908	716,874	180,970	989,044	46,186	4,563,893	−33,452	4,530,441
1981								
January	265,924	688,293	4,439	970,047	53,828	4,468,439	−3,217	4,465,222
February	264,466	682,849	7,227	995,719	55,047	4,430,237	−61,239	4,368,998
March	264,193	706,683	−19,236	1,048,946	175,550	4,091,865	4,277	4,096,142
April	273,488	687,858	11,942	1,024,721	148,549	3,868,818	27,342	3,896,160
May	269,884	693,774	5,764	970,824	75,217	3,823,053	−3,511	3,819,542
June	257,661	664,605	158,741	1,047,602	52,302	3,791,281	9,364	3,800,645
July	311,569	1,039,820	6,460	1,112,584	70,632	3,999,686	−24,409	3,975,277
August	306,321	1,035,672	8,179	1,122,933	53,804	4,225,222	−76,510	4,148,712
September	312,230	490,376	11,903	1,159,450	61,081	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690

[1] Represents voluntary premium payments from and in behalf of the insured aged and (beginning July 1973) disabled.

[2] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to match aggregate premiums paid.

[3] Represents interest and profit on investments, after transfers of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 5).

[4] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to carriers under section 1842 of the Social Security Act.

[5] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 30).

[6] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on account of interest accrued on bonds at the time of purchase.

[7] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[8] Preliminary data.

[9] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Fiscal Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-9.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status, by program, 1940–81

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the **1977–79 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 11]

At end of selected month	Number			Amount (in thousands)		
	Total [1]	OASI [2]	DI [3]	Total	OASI [2]	DI [3]
December:						
1940	222,488	222,488	.....	$4,070	$4,070	.....
1945	1,288,107	1,288,107	.....	23,801	23,801	.....
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243	.....	126,856	126,856	.....
1955	7,960,616	7,960,616	.....	411,613	411,613	.....
1960	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	936,321	888,320	$48,000
1965	20,866,767	19,127,716	1,739,051	1,516,802	1,395,817	120,986
1970	26,228,629	23,563,634	2,664,995	2,628,326	2,385,926	242,400
1971	27,291,508	24,361,500	2,930,008	3,058,957	2,763,022	295,934
1972	28,476,028	25,204,542	3,271,486	3,916,203	3,514,741	401,462
1973	29,868,145	26,309,163	3,558,982	4,269,863	3,821,165	448,698
1974	30,852,817	26,941,483	3,911,334	5,001,918	4,445,170	556,748
1975	32,084,511	27,732,311	4,352,200	5,727,758	5,047,656	680,102
1976	33,023,552	28,399,725	4,623,827	6,415,103	5,624,858	790,246
1977	34,082,556	29,228,350	4,854,206	7,175,513	6,270,000	905,513
1978	34,586,771	29,718,195	4,868,576	7,930,576	6,933,292	997,284
1979	35,125,066	30,347,848	4,777,218	9,056,622	7,950,300	1,106,322
1980	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1980						
October	35,554,302	30,850,353	4,703,949	10,633,557	9,369,681	1,263,875
November	35,598,465	30,907,520	4,690,945	10,667,266	9,404,720	1,262,545
December	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1981						
January	35,748,776	31,065,433	4,683,343	10,756,026	9,494,549	1,261,477
February	35,790,741	31,099,663	4,691,078	10,781,855	9,519,240	1,262,615
March	35,846,079	31,152,581	4,693,498	10,812,618	9,549,992	1,262,626
April	35,880,038	31,192,498	4,687,540	10,830,253	9,568,962	1,261,291
May	35,898,198	31,223,676	4,674,522	10,843,984	9,585,794	1,258,190
June	35,793,226	31,157,395	4,635,831	12,053,391	10,658,796	1,394,595
July	35,698,351	31,117,671	4,580,680	12,054,448	10,669,839	1,384,608
August	35,791,980	31,235,163	4,556,817	12,103,073	10,724,638	1,378,435
September	35,833,358	31,298,618	4,534,740	12,139,006	10,765,798	1,373,208
October	35,904,374	31,391,504	4,512,870	12,182,866	10,815,165	1,367,701

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Benefits paid from the OASI trust fund to retired workers and their spouses and children and to all survivors. Includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Benefits paid from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their spouses and children.

Table M-10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–81

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1977–79 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 11]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	222,488	112,331	29,749	54,648	20,499	4,437	824	.....
1945	1,288,107	518,234	159,168	390,134	120,581	93,781	6,209	.....
1950	3,477,243	1,770,984	508,350	699,703	169,438	314,189	14,579	.....
1955	7,960,616	4,473,971	1,191,963	1,276,240	291,916	701,360	25,166	.....
1960	14,157,138	8,061,469	2,269,384	1,844,970	401,358	1,543,843	36,114	.....
1961	15,467,673	8,924,849	2,392,012	1,988,635	428,138	1,697,308	36,731	.....
1962	16,778,290	9,738,500	2,531,465	2,159,885	451,984	1,859,191	37,265	.....
1963	17,583,017	10,263,331	2,580,566	2,229,744	461,675	2,010,769	36,932	.....
1964	18,236,173	10,688,731	2,603,964	2,297,604	470,597	2,158,912	36,365	.....
1965	19,127,716	11,100,584	2,613,550	2,535,044	471,816	2,371,433	35,289	.....
1966	20,796,930	11,658,443	2,640,467	2,739,397	487,755	2,602,015	34,540	634,313
1967	21,564,773	12,019,175	2,644,937	2,872,665	496,307	2,769,618	33,494	728,577
1968	22,225,263	12,420,742	2,645,407	3,009,033	504,916	2,937,890	31,596	675,679
1969	22,826,514	12,822,201	2,644,022	3,123,441	511,639	3,091,710	30,207	603,294
1970	23,563,634	13,349,175	2,668,105	3,233,705	523,136	3,227,160	28,729	533,624
1971	24,361,500	13,926,939	2,698,117	3,336,301	535,126	3,366,304	27,157	471,556
1972	25,204,542	14,555,475	2,734,699	3,427,202	540,965	3,509,777	26,055	410,369
1973	26,309,163	15,364,562	2,807,996	3,526,101	571,907	3,656,353	24,183	358,061
1974	26,941,483	15,958,521	2,825,910	3,512,717	573,506	3,769,559	23,023	278,247
1975	27,732,311	16,588,001	2,867,388	3,561,504	581,845	3,888,705	21,444	223,424
1976	28,399,725	17,165,415	2,896,290	3,556,249	578,780	3,995,021	19,915	188,055
1977	29,228.350	17,832,484	2,964,287	3,552,194	582,173	4,119,273	18,481	159,458
1978	29,718,195	18,357,985	2,979,959	3,441,228	576,353	4,211,749	17,177	133,744
1979	30,347,848	18,970,172	2,991,340	3,362,870	573,750	4,321,567	16,041	112,108
1980	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1980								
October	30,850,353	19,463,918	3,012,972	3,306,812	559,908	4,396,347	14,982	95,414
November	30,907,520	19,524,341	3,016,118	3,292,022	560,740	4,405,277	14,885	94,137
December	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981								
January	31,065,433	19,677,075	3,019,915	3,273,476	564,030	4,425,212	14,672	91,053
February	31,099,663	19,678,949	3,013,678	3,310,009	564,082	4,429,099	14,558	89,288
March	31,152,581	19,706,332	3,010,676	3,340,160	561,696	4,432,022	14,410	87,285
April	31,192,498	19,736,339	3,011,156	3,349,583	558,958	4,436,215	14,312	85,935
May	31,223,676	19,761,598	3,010,488	3,356,884	555,303	4,440,549	14,229	84,625
June	31,157,395	19,791,930	3,009,786	3,263,824	548,720	4,445,598	14,141	83,396
July	31,117,671	19,854,817	3,012,352	3,151,826	546,724	4,455,943	14,075	81,934
August	31,235,163	19,928,001	3,017,517	3,182,717	544,716	4,467,555	13,989	80,668
September	31,298,618	19,976,257	3,016,815	3,192,826	540,102	4,479,039	13,911	79,668
October	31,391,504	20,039,216	3,018,087	3,211,058	541,303	4,489,493	13,814	78,533

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-11.—OASDI cash benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–81

[In thousands]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	$4,070	$2,539	$361	$668	$402	$90	$11	.....
1945	23,801	12,538	2,040	4,858	2,391	1,893	81	.....
1950	126,856	77,678	11,995	19,366	5,801	11,481	535	.....
1955	411,613	276,942	39,416	46,444	13,403	34,152	1,256	.....
1960	888,320	596,849	87,867	88,578	23,795	89,054	2,178	.....
1961	1,003,937	675,154	94,366	96,347	25,425	110,179	2,466	.....
1962	1,099,227	741,961	100,305	105,108	26,838	122,475	2,541	.....
1963	1,166,587	789,064	103,059	110,071	27,438	134,403	2,552	.....
1964	1,224,240	827,548	104,769	114,947	27,954	146,476	2,547	.....
1965	1,395,817	931,532	114,035	141,802	30,882	174,883	2,683	.....
1966	1,502,863	983,338	115,686	154,618	31,983	192,821	2,642	$21,777
1967	1,575,646	1,026,047	117,016	164,706	32,686	207,692	2,587	24,913
1968	1,880,601	1,227,875	135,479	196,216	37,833	253,923	2,787	26,488
1969	1,964,275	1,287,300	137,176	205,260	38,406	269,799	2,687	23,647
1970	2,385,926	1,576,551	163,263	245,515	45,258	328,245	2,965	24,128
1971	2,763,022	1,840,748	184,420	280,203	51,163	380,963	3,103	22,423
1972	3,514,741	2,363,098	229,973	348,964	62,457	483,161	3,620	23,468
1973	3,821,165	2,556,956	238,072	362,931	67,578	571,654	3,488	20,485
1974	4,445,170	3,003,601	270,609	409,101	76,980	663,569	3,627	17,684
1975	5,047,656	3,436,752	301,623	456,662	85,678	747,903	3,685	15,354
1976	5,624,858	3,859,827	330,560	497,056	92,475	827,479	3,686	13,774
1977	6,270,000	4,333,016	364,805	540,541	101,116	914,469	3,665	12,388
1978	6,933,292	4,831,614	395,645	575,607	109,717	1,005,939	3,675	11,095
1979	7,950,300	5,582,292	443,799	634,904	121,957	1,153,289	3,829	10,229
1980	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1980								
October	9,369,681	6,622,805	516,444	726,722	137,194	1,352,426	4,129	9,962
November	9,404,720	6,654,536	517,806	724,475	137,705	1,356,264	4,105	9,829
December	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1981								
January	9,494,549	6,735,304	520,584	721,286	139,001	1,364,811	4,056	9,507
February	9,519,240	6,747,765	520,752	731,260	138,971	1,367,140	4,029	9,323
March	9,549,992	6,768,523	521,292	739,623	138,160	1,369,287	3,993	9,115
April	9,568,962	6,783,129	521,782	742,544	137,095	1,371,470	3,968	8,974
May	9,585,794	6,796,529	522,103	744,658	135,871	1,373,847	3,948	8,837
June	10,658,796	7,576,860	581,251	806,141	149,550	1,530,939	4,372	9,683
July	10,669,839	7,610,410	582,632	777,808	149,339	1,535,783	4,349	9,518
August	10,724,639	7,648,637	584,520	787,536	149,077	1,541,171	4,325	9,373
September	10,765,798	7,680,129	585,193	792,294	148,230	1,546,393	4,302	9,256
October	10,815,165	7,715,881	586,352	799,079	149,201	1,551,249	4,278	9,124

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-12.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–81

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
December:								
1957	149,850	149,850	.....	.....	$10,904	$10,904	.....	.....
1958 [4]	268,057	237,719	12,231	18,107	20,425	19,516	$415	$494
1959	460,354	334,443	47,914	77,997	33,907	29,765	1,727	2,414
1960	687,451	455,371	76,599	155,481	48,000	40,668	2,636	4,697
1961	1,027,089	618,075	118,187	290,827	67,756	55,374	3,910	8,472
1962	1,275,105	740,867	147,066	387,172	82,498	66,673	4,767	11,058
1963	1,452,472	827,014	168,243	457,215	93,325	74,922	5,422	12,981
1964	1,563,366	894,173	179,344	489,849	101,205	81,473	5,781	13,951
1965	1,739,051	988,074	193,362	557,615	120,986	96,599	6,761	17,626
1966	1,970,322	1,097,190	219,559	653,573	135,685	107,627	7,577	20,482
1967	2,140,214	1,193,120	234,550	712,544	147,831	117,424	8,040	22,358
1968	2,335,134	1,295,300	253,198	786,636	181,949	144,892	9,687	27,370
1969	2,487,548	1,394,291	264,340	828,917	195,982	157,188	10,081	28,713
1970	2,664,995	1,492,948	283,447	888,600	242,400	196,010	12,060	34,330
1971	2,930,008	1,647,684	311,581	970,743	295,934	241,414	14,237	40,284
1972	3,271,486	1,832,916	350,139	1,088,431	401,462	328,675	19,044	53,743
1973	3,558,982	2,016,626	381,079	1,161,277	448,698	369,090	21,151	58,457
1974	3,911,334	2,236,882	411,650	1,262,792	556,748	460,078	25,479	71,191
1975	4,352,200	2,488,774	452,922	1,410,504	680,102	562,180	30,536	87,386
1976	4,623,827	2,670,244	473,909	1,479,674	790,246	654,656	34,586	101,004
1977	4,854,206	2,834,432	494,389	1,525,385	905,513	751,660	39,106	114,747
1978	4,868,576	2,879,828	491,535	1,497,213	997,284	830,118	42,324	124,842
1979	4,777,218	2,870,411	475,493	1,431,314	1,106,322	924,346	45,768	136,208
1980	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1980								
October	4,703,949	2,860,615	463,418	1,379,916	1,263,875	1,059,763	51,243	152,870
November	4,690,945	2,860,520	462,838	1,367,587	1,262,545	1,060,116	51,159	151,271
December	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1981								
January	4,683,343	2,857,331	460,851	1,365,161	1,261,477	1,059,801	50,836	150,840
February	4,691,078	2,854,519	459,745	1,376,814	1,262,615	1,059,311	50,630	152,674
March	4,693,498	2,851,342	457,881	1,384,275	1,262,626	1,058,575	50,277	153,774
April	4,687,540	2,847,434	455,945	1,384,161	1,261,291	1,057,440	49,912	153,939
May	4,674,522	2,840,134	453,367	1,381,021	1,258,190	1,055,056	49,547	153,587
June	4,635,831	2,835,471	450,338	1,350,022	1,394,595	1,172,631	54,965	166,979
July	4,580,680	2,827,181	447,493	1,306,006	1,384,608	1,169,320	54,663	160,625
August	4,556,817	2,814,150	443,011	1,299,656	1,378,435	1,163,966	54,116	160,352
September	4,534,740	2,804,617	438,789	1,291,334	1,373,208	1,159,895	53,573	159,740
October	4,512,870	2,795,892	434,873	1,282,105	1,367,701	1,155,906	53,057	158,738

[1] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] November data; December data not available.

Table M-13.—OASDI cash benefits: Average amount of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, 1940–81

Period [1]	Retired workers and their spouses and children			Survivors of deceased workers				Disabled workers and their spouses and children			Persons with special age-72 benefits [9]
	Retired workers [2]	Wives and husbands [2 3]	Children [4]	Children [4]	Widowed mothers [5]	Widows and widowers [2 6]	Parents [2]	Disabled workers [7]	Wives and husbands [8]	Children [4]	
	Average benefits in current-payment status at end of period										
1940	$22.60	$12.13	$9.70	$12.22	$19.61	$20.28	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	43.86	23.60	17.05	28.43	34.24	36.54	36.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	74.04	38.72	28.25	51.37	59.29	57.68	60.31	$89.31	$34.41	$30.21	.....
1965	83.92	43.63	31.98	61.26	65.45	73.75	76.03	97.76	34.96	31.61	.....
1970	118.10	61.19	44.85	82.23	86.51	101.71	103.21	131.29	42.55	38.63	$45.22
1975	207.18	105.19	77.42	139.40	147.25	192.33	171.86	225.89	67.42	61.95	68.72
1976	224.86	114.13	87.91	152.12	159.78	207.13	185.07	245.17	72.98	68.26	73.24
1977	242.98	123.07	94.85	165.68	173.69	221.95	198.30	265.19	79.10	75.23	77.69
1978	263.19	132.77	105.69	182.12	190.36	238.84	213.95	288.25	86.11	83.38	82.96
1979	294.27	148.36	119.80	205.53	212.56	266.87	238.72	322.03	96.25	95.16	91.24
1980	341.41	171.95	140.49	239.52	246.20	308.12	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1980											
December	341.41	171.95	140.49	239.52	246.20	308.12	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1981											
March	343.47	173.15	142.76	240.82	245.97	308.95	277.11	371.26	109.80	111.09	104.42
June	382.83	193.12	158.38	268.58	272.54	344.37	309.18	413.56	122.05	123.69	116.11
July	383.30	193.41	157.65	268.49	273.15	344.66	308.96	413.60	122.15	122.99	116.17
August	383.81	193.71	158.72	269.20	273.68	344.97	309.16	413.61	122.16	123.38	116.19
September	384.46	193.98	159.66	269.99	274.45	345.25	309.23	413.57	122.09	123.70	116.18
October	385.04	194.28	160.65	270.69	275.63	345.52	309.69	413.43	122.01	123.81	116.19
	Average benefits awarded during period										
1940	$22.71	$12.15	$10.60	$12.46	$19.60	$20.36	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Jan.–Aug.)	29.03	15.02	14.08	14.35	22.65	21.65	14.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Sept.–Dec.)	33.24	19.72	11.22	27.95	35.42	36.89	37.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	81.73	40.25	30.37	50.87	65.93	62.10	70.14	$91.16	$35.38	$30.25	.....
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	82.69	40.52	29.07	53.55	61.65	73.80	80.59	93.26	33.93	28.07	.....
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	89.20	43.74	40.40	67.95	68.03	75.36	85.77	101.30	36.82	35.07	.....
1970	123.82	57.57	45.45	79.91	86.70	105.82	116.43	139.79	40.40	37.00	$45.18
1975 (Jan.–May)	196.42	92.75	78.32	131.18	144.50	181.85	184.63	220.60	64.18	60.69	63.51
1975 (June–Dec.)	213.68	99.27	85.03	142.31	154.21	194.80	205.70	243.47	70.24	64.78	68.24
1976 (Jan.–May)	218.40	102.64	88.12	143.21	155.71	197.02	208.83	247.32	70.33	66.88	68.34
1976 (June–Dec.)	233.72	109.34	104.07	156.11	170.44	210.31	225.85	271.19	78.13	74.54	72.61
1977 (Jan.–May)	239.64	111.86	110.52	159.42	172.66	212.70	218.84	273.15	78.89	76.37	73.05
1977 (June–Dec.)	254.92	116.10	120.02	170.70	186.60	220.67	245.76	294.78	84.29	82.11	77.57
1978 (Jan.–May)	262.22	121.00	122.88	173.71	188.66	227.98	244.42	300.15	85.53	84.39	77.61
1978 (June–Dec.)	278.44	129.38	131.53	189.73	206.81	240.72	272.47	328.83	93.99	92.60	82.23
1979 (Jan.–May)	289.33	134.05	134.71	188.51	200.64	236.84	275.59	333.63	96.61	97.15	82.35
1979 (June–Dec.)	316.99	145.62	148.40	205.24	214.40	269.53	288.33	360.25	104.35	105.36	91.11
1980 (Jan.–May)	321.09	150.08	150.54	205.64	211.29	271.45	262.99	352.07	102.48	105.06	89.91
1980 (June–Dec.)	359.78	168.14	170.65	236.90	239.75	305.68	316.38	396.50	110.46	113.37	103.03
1980											
December	359.25	167.94	170.97	235.84	238.43	305.91	301.79	391.71	107.28	110.55	104.26
1981											
March	360.81	171.35	173.69	238.47	235.85	306.67	302.58	388.35	102.60	106.07	102.19
June	394.60	185.42	186.80	268.87	263.31	338.67	346.35	438.88	116.53	124.82	117.00
July	400.09	187.70	191.91	259.49	261.40	336.39	397.54	427.02	114.73	115.84	115.57
August	393.67	186.25	192.17	260.22	263.91	338.91	320.33	431.42	112.94	118.53	115.74
September	426.82	186.24	193.90	264.62	259.70	337.64	324.77	424.18	109.10	117.67	115.55
October	410.07	188.28	192.30	266.07	259.76	340.33	320.30	424.09	108.34	116.61	115.95

[1] Some years shown in several parts because of amendments changing the benefit provisions.

[2] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[3] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[4] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[5] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[6] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[7] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[8] Includes wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care, and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[9] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-14.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of beneficiaries with monthly benefits in current-payment status, by age group and by type of benefit, 1940–81

[In thousands. Adjusted to exclude duplication arising from dual entitlement: See the 1977–79 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 11]

At end of selected month	Total, all ages [1]	Under age 62	Aged 62 and over								
				Aged 62–64				Aged 65 and over			
			Total, aged 62 and over	Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [3]
December:											
1940	222	75	147	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	147	112	33	.....
1945	1,287	510	777	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	776	518	258	.....
1950	3,462	877	2,586	1	.....	.....	1	2,585	1,771	814	.....
1955	7,912	1,622	6,291	3	.....	.....	3	6,287	4,474	1,812	.....
1956	9,070	1,701	7,369	338	113	.....	225	7,031	4,999	2,032	.....
1957	11,081	2,009	9,072	729	266	46	417	8,343	5,931	2,411	.....
1958 [5]	12,390	2,231	10,159	837	299	77	461	9,322	6,621	2,701	.....
1959	13,667	2,560	11,107	968	334	105	529	10,139	7,191	2,948	.....
1960	14,811	2,883	11,928	1,041	357	127	557	10,887	7,704	3,183	.....
1961	16,471	3,406	13,065	1,375	648	141	586	11,690	8,277	3,412	.....
1962	18,032	3,858	14,174	1,659	873	156	630	12,515	8,865	3,650	.....
1963	19,016	4,109	14,907	1,748	946	163	639	13,159	9,318	3,841	.....
1964	19,783	4,274	15,509	1,848	998	183	667	13,661	9,671	3,990	.....
1965	20,867	4,735	16,132	1,854	992	197	665	14,278	10,108	4,169	.....
1966	22,767	5,199	17,568	1,954	1,028	230	696	15,614	10,631	4,349	634
1967	23,705	5,491	18,214	2,013	1,040	258	714	16,202	10,979	4,494	729
1968	24,560	5,829	18,733	2,096	1,084	283	729	16,635	11,337	4,622	676
1969	25,314	6,088	19,226	2,195	1,141	304	751	17,031	11,682	4,746	603
1970	26,229	6,380	19,849	2,332	1,225	322	785	17,517	12,122	4,861	534
1971	27,292	6,744	20,548	2,479	1,333	352	794	18,069	12,594	5,003	472
1972	28,476	7,160	21,316	2,665	1,440	390	835	18,651	13,115	5,126	410
1973	29,868	7,577	22,291	2,835	1,560	420	856	19,456	13,805	5,294	358
1974	30,853	7,859	22,994	2,973	1,631	462	880	20,021	14,328	5,415	278
1975	32,085	8,309	23,777	3,134	1,723	512	899	20,643	14,865	5,554	224
1976	33,024	8,512	24,511	3,264	1,781	563	920	21,247	15,384	5,675	188
1977	34,083	8,711	25,372	3,410	1,868	598	945	21,961	15,965	5,837	139
1978	34,587	8,587	26,000	3,412	1,861	609	942	22,588	16,497	5,958	134
1979	35,125	8,422	26,702	3,447	1,906	601	941	23,255	17,064	6,078	112
1980	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1980											
October	35,554	8,275	27,279	3,581	2,025	604	953	23,698	17,439	6,164	95
November	35,598	8,247	27,351	3,579	2,021	604	954	23,772	17,503	6,175	94
December	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1981											
January	35,749	8,228	27,521	3,637	2,075	602	960	23,884	17,602	6,191	91
February	35,791	8,272	27,519	3,632	2,074	601	957	23,886	17,605	6,192	89
March	35,846	8,302	27,544	3,632	2,077	599	956	23,911	17,629	6,195	87
April	35,880	8,302	27,578	3,634	2,081	599	954	23,944	17,655	6,203	86
May	35,898	8,292	27,606	3,637	2,085	599	953	23,969	17,676	6,210	85
June	35,793	8,155	27,638	3,648	2,099	598	952	23,990	17,693	6,213	83
July	35,698	7,992	27,706	3,670	2,121	595	954	24,036	17,734	6,220	82
August	35,792	8,004	27,788	3,678	2,130	593	955	24,110	17,798	6,231	81
September	35,833	7,987	27,846	3,648	2,104	593	951	24,198	17,872	6,246	80
October	35,904	7,983	27,921	3,639	2,095	593	951	24,282	17,945	6,258	79

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Includes spouses and children of disabled workers.

[3] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Fewer than 500.

[5] November data; December data not available.

Table M-15.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses and children and to survivors, 1940–81

Period	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
1940	254,984	132,335	34,555	59,382	23,260	4,600	852	.....
1945	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	55,108	29,844	1,755	.....
1950	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	41,101	66,735	2,252	.....
1955	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	76,018	140,624	3,538	.....
1960	1,969,842	981,717	339,987	311,409	92,607	239,267	4,855	.....
1961	2,500,024	1,361,505	394,198	390,459	98,449	251,275	4,138	.....
1962	2,514,301	1,347,268	393,857	402,270	99,925	267,051	3,930	.....
1963	2,275,310	1,145,602	345,610	396,731	104,960	278,709	3,698	.....
1964	2,139,326	1,041,807	316,262	388,355	106,249	283,263	3,390	.....
1965	2,552,128	1,183,133	321,015	585,586	100,005	359,431	2,958	.....
1966	4,086,807	1,647,524	396,856	779,956	107,135	403,595	3,202	748,539
1967	2,925,453	1,161,130	319,503	702,244	110,762	355,589	2,648	273.567
1968	2,908,154	1,240,098	329,935	765,791	112,765	375,391	2,144	81,030
1969	2,946,573	1,272,784	335,723	798,271	116,922	375,753	2,093	45,027
1970	2,959,199	1,338,107	339,447	774,319	112,377	363,216	1,852	29,881
1971	3,063,814	1,391,403	338,219	809,782	116,548	381,262	1,635	24,965
1972	3,211,037	1,461,399	353,742	852,935	117,699	402,809	2,086	20,367
1973	3,186,926	1,493,194	349,493	836,533	118,775	372,167	1,655	15,111
1974	2,988,881	1,413,145	319,149	775,858	109,221	363,693	1,155	6,660
1975	3,171,132	1,505,750	350,558	816,697	116,224	377,246	969	3,688
1976	3,141,506	1,475,585	346,743	815,670	113,516	385,679	913	3,400
1977	3,371,373	1,593,467	390,874	847,034	118,821	416,833	870	3,474
1978	3,120,645	1,479,709	346,822	776,584	110,012	403,617	844	3,057
1979	3,305,812	1,597,103	358,155	791,773	110,423	445,545	788	2,025
1980	3,330,624	1,620,100	360,363	787,793	107,810	452,159	724	1,345
1980								
October	285,676	132,140	30,903	74,881	9,455	38,116	70	111
November	238,184	108,881	25,547	61,876	7,717	34,021	56	86
December	250,349	115,838	26,260	63,289	8,738	36,084	57	83
1981								
January	341,404	182,475	34,305	70,908	9,369	44,212	48	87
February	263,911	124,420	26,509	64,337	8,380	40,128	56	81
March	306,054	148,304	30,898	72,547	9,586	44,554	62	103
April	263,047	131,495	27,854	60,090	7,768	35,732	42	66
May [7]	355,710	165,297	39,365	81,277	12,295	57,300	66	110
June [8]	176,475	96,314	19,296	36,119	3,922	20,775	23	26
July	302,538	152,876	32,747	60,841	9,203	46,713	72	86
August	278,668	136,795	29,477	60,149	8,872	43,224	51	100
September	223,700	95,038	20,272	61,561	8,420	38,274	52	83
October	244,619	112,501	23,054	63,106	8,331	37,502	43	82

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives, aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[8] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-16.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses, by payment status at time of award, 1950–81

[Number of awards in thousands]

Period	Retired workers			Wives and husbands		
	Total awards [1]	Currently payable awards		Total awards [1]	Currently payable awards	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
1950	567	[2] 550	[2] 97	163	[2] 155	[2] 95
1955	910	862	95	289	276	95
1960	982	883	90	340	315	93
1961	1,362	1,217	89	394	358	91
1962	1,347	1,171	87	394	351	89
1963	1,146	1,013	89	346	313	90
1964	1,042	922	89	316	287	91
1965	1,183	975	82	321	278	96
1966	1,648	1,008	61	397	278	70
1967	1,161	840	72	320	258	81
1968	1,240	889	72	330	261	79
1969	1,273	906	71	336	262	78
1970	1,338	966	72	339	268	79
1971	1,391	1,031	74	338	278	82
1972	1,461	1,066	73	354	287	81
1973	1,493	1,177	79	349	293	84
1974	1,413	1,154	82	319	276	87
1975	1,506	1,241	82	351	302	86
1976	1,476	1,234	84	347	298	86
1977	1,593	[3]	[3]	391	[3]	[3]
1978	1,480	1,128	76	347	296	85
1979	1,596	1,312	82	358	290	81
1980	1,620	1,311	81	361	284	79
1980						
October	132	107	81	31	24	77
November	109	88	81	26	20	77
December	116	95	82	26	21	81
1981						
January	182	159	87	34	27	79
February	124	104	84	27	21	78
March	148	120	81	31	24	77
April	131	106	81	28	22	79
May [4]	165	130	79	39	30	77
June [5]	96	81	84	19	16	84
July	152	125	82	33	26	79
August	137	113	82	29	24	83
September	95	75	79	20	15	75
October	113	91	81	23	18	78

[1] Includes awards currently payable and conditional or deferred awards. Conditional or deferred awards are those suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because of earnings of the beneficiary or the worker on whose account benefits are paid; since September 1965 most conditional and deferred awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Estimated on basis of awards for 10 months.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-17.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–81

Period	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
1957	178,802	178,802	.....	.....
1958	162,566	131,382	12,920	18,264
1959	310,765	177,811	54,299	78,655
1960	366,302	207,805	54,187	104,310
1961	546,629	279,758	77,588	189,283
1962	490,200	250,634	69,212	170,354
1963	454,249	223,739	66,543	163,967
1964	412,737	207,592	59,706	145,439
1965	520,298	253,499	69,183	197,616
1966	636,009	278,503	81,284	276,222
1967	671,317	301,359	87,296	282,662
1968	711,773	323,134	89,603	299,016
1969	753,060	344,741	94,690	313,629
1970	763,234	350,384	96,304	316,546
1971	901,343	415,897	113,222	372,224
1972	991,570	455,438	124,366	411,766
1973	1,033,565	491,616	128,198	413,751
1974	1,111,928	535,977	132,042	443,909
1975	1,256,006	592,049	148,741	515,216
1976	1,210,732	551,740	147,433	511,559
1977	1,239,445	569,035	151,936	518,474
1978	1,045,507	457,451	130,192	457,864
1979	921,213	408,680	113,101	399,432
1980	883,984	389,152	108,502	386,330
1980				
October	76,049	33,149	9,618	33,286
November	70,729	29,694	8,782	32,253
December	73,243	31,638	8,701	32,904
1981				
January	69,962	29,708	8,413	31,841
February	70,945	30,535	8,563	31,847
March	81,298	34,384	10,046	36,868
April	64,491	28,361	7,803	28,327
May [4]	89,839	39,248	11,351	39,240
June [5]	33,977	15,581	3,660	14,736
July	65,667	29,175	8,208	28,284
August	61,021	27,254	7,711	26,056
September	64,624	28,882	7,778	27,964
October	66,425	29,173	7,960	29,292

[1] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-18.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, by reason for eligibility, October 1981

Reason for eligibility	All persons	Amount of payments (in thousands)		
		Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [1]
Total	4,030,123	$743,702	$579,069	$164,633
Aged	1,692,324	236,666	171,029	65,637
Blind	[2] 78,426	17,986	13,027	4,959
Disabled	[3] 2,259,373	489,050	395,013	94,037

[1] Excludes payments for State supplementation under State-administered programs.
[2] Includes approximately 25,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes approximately 401,000 persons aged 65 and over.

Table M-20.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons initially awarded federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, 1974–81

Period	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1974 [1]	890,768	498,555	5,206	387,007
1975	702,147	259,823	5,834	436,490
1976	542,355	171,798	4,735	365,822
1977	557,570	189,750	5,753	362,067
1978	532,447	177,224	6,375	348,848
1979	483,993	159,927	6,476	317,590
1980	496,137	169,862	7,576	318,699
1980				
August	40,696	14,136	614	25,946
September	41,118	14,712	617	25,789
October	45,049	15,028	736	29,285
November	36,771	11,091	692	24,988
December	34,836	9,757	662	24,417
1981				
January [2]	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	33,908	10,716	542	22,650
March	34,588	10,466	549	23,573
April	41,286	11,837	748	28,701
May	25,365	6,448	425	18,492
June	33,219	9,927	578	22,714
July	33,266	9,625	572	23,069
August	28,211	7,904	501	19,806

[1] Reflects data for May–December.
[2] Data not available.

Table M-19.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, 1974–81 [1]

Period	Number of persons [2]				Amount of payments (in thousands)		
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [2]
January 1974	3,215,632	1,865,109	72,390	1,278,133	$365,149	$260,159	$104,989
December 1974	3,996,064	2,285,909	74,616	1,635,539	450,856	340,853	110,003
December 1975	4,314,275	2,307,105	74,489	1,932,681	493,495	374,419	119,076
December 1976	4,235,939	2,147,697	76,366	2,011,876	507,060	386,440	120,620
December 1977	4,237,692	2,050,921	77,362	2,109,409	527,658	402,743	124,915
December 1978	4,216,925	1,967,900	77,135	2,171,890	546,567	420,454	126,113
December 1979	4,149,575	1,871,716	77,250	2,200,609	645,890	456,808	189,082
December 1980	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
1980							
October	4,156,149	1,824,712	78,043	2,253,394	702,219	533,266	168,953
November	4,146,447	1,815,207	78,204	2,253,036	696,145	528,521	167,624
December	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
1981							
January	4,147,776	1,804,252	78,623	2,264,901	685,460	529,247	156,213
February	4,133,305	1,791,635	78,425	2,263,245	680,530	525,779	154,751
March	4,115,666	1,775,725	78,417	2,261,524	681,534	526,730	154,805
April	4,133,346	1,777,400	78,846	2,277,100	691,484	535,032	156,451
May	4,107,758	1,761,294	78,517	2,267,947	681,173	523,737	157,436
June	4,098,895	1,753,213	78,511	2,267,171	682,006	526,889	155,117
July	4,069,743	1,725,922	78,490	2,265,331	741,696	583,919	157,777
August	4,042,800	1,709,934	78,196	2,254,670	733,037	577,422	155,615
September	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546	736,244	580,048	156,195
October	4,030,123	1,692,324	78,426	2,259,373	743,702	579,069	164,633

[1] Excludes emergency advance payments made by the Social Security Administration district offices. Figures not adjusted for returned checks and refunds of overpayments.

[2] Excludes data for State supplementation under State-administered programs.

Table M-21.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, October 1981

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	4,030,123	1,692,324	78,426	2,259,373
Alabama [2]	130,712	71,424	1,928	57,360
Alaska [2]	3,119	1,162	56	1,901
Arizona [2]	29,058	10,863	575	17,620
Arkansas	75,044	39,910	1,472	33,662
California	697,887	303,060	18,121	376,706
Colorado [2]	29,435	11,991	363	17,081
Connecticut [2]	23,368	6,952	387	16,029
Delaware	6,953	2,367	152	4,434
District of Columbia	15,059	4,071	207	10,781
Florida	172,276	82,930	2,786	86,560
Georgia	150,964	67,126	2,898	80,940
Hawaii	10,023	4,750	163	5,110
Idaho [2]	7,438	2,390	115	4,933
Illinois [2]	122,048	33,306	1,873	86,869
Indiana [2]	41,001	13,611	1,136	26,254
Iowa	25,075	9,961	1,028	14,086
Kansas	19,925	7,231	302	12,392
Kentucky [2]	92,086	38,592	2,033	51,461
Louisiana	131,517	59,815	2,140	69,562
Maine	20,874	8,888	293	11,693
Maryland	47,371	15,111	675	31,585
Massachusetts	112,094	56,635	5,057	50,402
Michigan	111,824	34,808	1,876	75,140
Minnesota [2]	30,823	11,802	633	18,388
Mississippi	111,059	58,670	1,810	50,579
Missouri [2]	81,034	36,232	1,323	43,479
Montana	6,772	2,125	135	4,512
Nebraska [2]	13,312	4,880	228	8,204
Nevada	6,710	3,420	458	2,832
New Hampshire [2]	5,291	1,878	126	3,287
New Jersey	85,262	31,254	1,149	52,859
New Mexico [2]	24,950	9,921	454	14,575
New York	354,687	127,214	4,096	223,377
North Carolina [2]	136,923	60,166	3,045	73,712
North Dakota [2]	6,085	2,947	77	3,061
Ohio	116,832	31,839	2,312	82,681
Oklahoma [2]	63,886	31,085	979	31,822
Oregon [2]	22,090	6,891	493	14,706
Pennsylvania	158,632	53,026	3,158	102,448
Rhode Island	14,794	5,633	206	8,955
South Carolina [2]	82,171	36,244	1,880	44,047
South Dakota	7,801	3,489	143	4,169
Tennessee	127,177	56,579	1,977	68,621
Texas [3]	255,395	138,942	4,215	112,238
Utah [2]	7,640	2,253	163	5,224
Vermont	8,723	3,378	120	5,225
Virginia [2]	79,443	32,750	1,400	45,293
Washington	43,923	14,124	567	29,232
West Virginia [2]	40,234	12,604	646	26,984
Wisconsin	60,975	24,994	943	35,038
Wyoming [2]	1,758	690	36	1,032
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....
Other areas:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	589	339	18	232

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table M-22.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of payments, Federal SSI payments, and federally administered State supplementation, by State, October 1981

[In thousands]

State	Total	Federal SSI	Federally administered State supplementation
Total	$743,702	$579,069	$164,633
Alabama	19,015	19,015	.....
Alaska	571	571	.....
Arizona	5,223	5,223	.....
Arkansas	10,098	10,091	7
California	180,951	73,520	107,431
Colorado	4,507	4,507	.....
Connecticut	4,013	4,013	.....
Delaware	1,115	1,063	52
District of Columbia	3,027	2,678	348
Florida	29,810	29,809	1
Georgia	22,769	22,760	8
Hawaii	1,982	1,603	380
Idaho	1,127	1,127	.....
Illinois	20,763	20,763	.....
Indiana	6,114	6,114	.....
Iowa	3,428	3,342	86
Kansas	2,779	2,772	7
Kentucky	14,955	14,955	.....
Louisiana	21,188	21,174	15
Maine	2,979	2,405	574
Maryland	8,121	8,104	16
Massachusetts	25,729	11,891	13,838
Michigan	22,077	16,944	5,133
Minnesota	4,126	4,126	.....
Mississippi	16,712	16,707	6
Missouri	12,337	12,337	.....
Montana	1,065	1,004	60
Nebraska	1,908	1,908	.....
Nevada	1,108	882	226
New Hampshire	800	800	.....
New Jersey	18,921	13,195	5,726
New Mexico	4,112	4,112	.....
New York	75,037	55,576	19,461
North Carolina	20,613	20,613	.....
North Dakota	819	819	.....
Ohio	19,812	19,801	11
Oklahoma	9,303	9,303	.....
Oregon	3,495	3,495	.....
Pennsylvania	29,688	24,762	4,926
Rhode Island	2,472	1,867	605
South Carolina	12,261	12,261	.....
South Dakota	1,018	1,013	5
Tennessee	19,464	19,463	1
Texas	35,785	35,785	.....
Utah	1,171	1,171	.....
Vermont	1,498	1,071	426
Virginia	12,089	12,089	.....
Washington	8,085	6,698	1,387
West Virginia	7,131	7,131	.....
Wisconsin	10,140	6,245	3,894
Wyoming	262	262	.....
Unknown	1	(1)	(1)
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	127	127	.....

[1] Less than $500

Table M-23.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of combined Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, October 1981

[In thousands]

State	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$236,666	$17,986	$489,050
Alabama	8,165	364	10,486
Alaska	172	13	387
Arizona	1,469	121	3,634
Arkansas	4,230	260	5,608
California	62,436	5,728	112,787
Colorado	1,372	64	3,070
Connecticut	846	78	3,089
Delaware	246	26	843
District of Columbia	556	46	2,425
Florida	12,490	556	16,764
Georgia	7,643	549	14,576
Hawaii	793	37	1,153
Idaho	236	21	870
Illinois	4,044	362	16,358
Indiana	1,328	210	4,576
Iowa	902	184	2,342
Kansas	735	52	1,992
Kentucky	4,485	436	10,034
Louisiana	7,448	419	13,321
Maine	768	52	2,159
Maryland	1,711	138	6,272
Massachusetts	10,993	1,234	13,502
Michigan	4,595	415	17,066
Minnesota	1,172	107	2,847
Mississippi	6,751	349	9,613
Missouri	4,071	225	8,041
Montana	204	24	836
Nebraska	446	41	1,421
Nevada	476	99	534
New Hampshire	182	21	597
New Jersey	5,793	289	12,838
New Mexico	1,177	90	2,845
New York	20,405	932	53,701
North Carolina	6,551	557	13,504
North Dakota	286	16	517
Ohio	3,506	430	15,876
Oklahoma	3,654	193	5,456
Oregon	734	89	2,673
Pennsylvania	6,652	748	22,287
Rhode Island	666	44	1,762
South Carolina	3,948	367	7,946
South Dakota	319	28	671
Tennessee	6,151	391	12,922
Texas	15,494	788	19,503
Utah	272	31	868
Vermont	397	27	1,074
Virginia	3,493	265	8,331
Washington	1,767	124	6,194
West Virginia	1,521	137	5,472
Wisconsin	2,775	199	7,165
Wyoming	67	7	188
Unknown	(1)	.....	.....
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	69	4	54

[1] Less than $500.

Table M-24.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, October 1981

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$134.56	$105.98	$176.63	$166.60
California	259.28	206.02	316.12	299.40
Delaware	160.40	103.72	173.36	190.21
District of Columbia	200.98	136.56	222.94	224.89
Florida	173.04	150.61	199.59	193.67
Georgia	150.82	113.87	183.42	180.09
Hawaii	197.79	166.98	225.26	225.55
Iowa	136.71	90.59	178.51	166.26
Kansas	139.47	101.59	172.91	160.76
Louisiana	161.11	124.52	195.86	191.50
Maine	142.69	86.41	176.72	184.62
Maryland	171.43	113.23	204.00	198.58
Massachusetts	229.53	194.10	244.09	267.89
Michigan	197.43	132.01	221.39	227.13
Mississippi	150.48	115.06	192.59	190.06
Montana	157.22	96.16	177.30	185.38
Nevada	165.19	139.25	215.09	188.44
New Jersey	221.92	185.37	251.79	242.88
New York	211.56	160.40	227.48	240.41
Ohio	169.58	110.12	185.90	192.02
Pennsylvania	187.15	125.45	236.93	217.55
Rhode Island	167.11	118.19	214.65	196.79
South Dakota	130.45	91.56	192.73	160.86
Tennessee	153.05	108.72	197.67	188.30
Vermont	171.70	117.45	226.09	205.51
Washington	184.07	125.09	218.37	211.91
Wisconsin	166.29	111.02	211.54	204.50

Table M-25.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons, total, and average State payment amount to persons under State-administered State supplementation programs, by reason for eligibility, 1974–81 [1]

Period	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled
January 1974	358,293	251,926	8,502	96,926	$14,884	$9,237	$517	$5,102	$41.54	$36.66	$60.86	$52.64
December 1974	300,724	193,057	5,898	101,769	11,354	6,824	330	4,200	[3] 37.75	[3] 35.35	[3] 55.95	[3] 41.27
December 1975	303,391	184,679	4,933	113,504	13,803	7,225	301	6,273	45.59	39.12	61.13	55.26
December 1976	274,377	160,360	4,731	109,248	13,720	6,882	327	6,511	50.00	42.91	69.04	59.60
December 1977	264,222	151,131	4,376	108,403	14,202	7,026	332	6,832	53.75	46.49	75.89	63.02
December 1978	259,162	146,854	4,188	107,524	15,577	7,885	363	7,279	60.11	53.69	86.63	67.70
December 1979	257,289	140,894	3,937	105,830	18,327	9,540	361	8,305	71.23	67.71	91.60	78.47
December 1980	249,514	134,648	3,633	104,330	19,855	10,441	352	8,927	79.57	77.54	96.92	85.57
1980												
August	248,252	134,488	3,703	103,242	18,505	9,337	346	8,693	74.54	69.41	93.37	84.20
September	247,248	133,747	3,674	103,095	18,566	9,395	346	8,694	75.09	70.25	94.15	84.33
October	248,028	133,992	3,659	103,617	18,718	9,453	360	8,776	75.47	70.55	98.37	84.70
November	248,328	133,980	3,635	103,914	19,395	10,064	352	8,855	78.10	75.12	96.95	85.21
December	249,514	134,648	3,633	104,330	19,855	10,441	352	8,927	79.57	77.54	96.92	85.57
1981												
January	249,813	135,772	3,626	104,982	19,977	10,486	350	9,021	79.97	77.23	96.44	85.93
February [4]	251,084	135,232	3,611	105,268	20,063	10,509	352	9,064	79.90	77.71	97.61	86.11
March [4]	251,268	135,817	3,596	105,143	20,041	10,518	348	9,038	79.76	77.45	96.83	85.96
April [4]	251,635	135,999	3,576	105,590	19,643	10,095	344	9,070	78.06	74.23	96.32	85.90
May [4]	251,478	135,720	3,588	105,522	19,692	10,115	350	9,101	78.31	74.53	97.48	86.25
June	250,589	134,963	3,520	105,184	19,468	9,898	341	9,091	77.69	73.34	96.98	86.43
July	252,532	135,150	3,578	106,942	19,255	9,576	333	9,202	76.25	70.86	93.14	86.05
August	250,171	134,195	3,524	105,798	19,260	9,708	340	9,071	76.99	72.34	96.41	85.74

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes optional supplementation data for North Dakota, for Maryland in December 1974 and 1975, and for New Mexico in December 1976.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Excludes data for South Carolina.

[4] Revised data.

Table M-26.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation and total average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, August 1981 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 250,171	134,195	3,524	105,798	[2] $19,260	$9,708	$340	$9,071	[2] $76.99	$72.34	$96.41	$85.74
Alabama	16,701	12,424	132	4,145	898	657	7	233	53.76	52.90	54.33	56.32
Alaska [3]	928	379	12	537	125	47	2	76	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79
Arizona	1,656	960	5	691	109	82	[4]	26	65.86	85.64	[5]	38.43
Colorado	33,953	23,779	144	10,030	2,647	2,041	5	602	77.97	85.83	32.44	59.98
Connecticut	11,570	4,934	86	6,550	1,751	753	10	988	151.35	152.59	114.29	150.90
Florida	6,993	3,852	[6]	[7] 3,141	226	101	[6]	[7] 125	32.35	26.20	[6]	[7] 39.90
Idaho	2,897	1,191	20	1,686	285	99	2	184	98.28	83.18	81.90	109.14
Illinois	29,922	6,138	310	23,474	2,451	397	23	2,031	81.90	64.69	73.93	86.50
Kentucky	8,111	4,593	109	3,409	921	503	8	411	113.58	109.51	68.90	120.49
Maryland	[2] 525	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 61	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 117.10	[6]	[6]	[6]
Minnesota [3]	10,392	3,082	162	7,148	977	228	12	736	94.03	74.04	77.54	103.02
Missouri	23,101	18,752	883	3,466	813	568	111	135	35.21	30.29	125.44	38.86
Nebraska	8,164	3,290	129	4,745	458	129	8	321	56.15	39.21	61.27	67.75
New Hampshire	4,358	1,579	163	2,616	450	67	14	368	103.27	42.68	88.11	140.79
New Mexico	[2] 287	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 21	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 74.74	[6]	[6]	[6]
North Carolina	10,745	6,181	259	4,305	2,082	1,175	62	845	193.73	190.05	237.54	196.37
North Dakota	115	35	2	78	2	2	[4]	1	20.97	43.54	[5]	11.27
Oklahoma [3]	55,594	36,189	460	18,945	3,445	2,187	31	1,228	61.97	60.42	66.58	64.82
Oregon	12,279	4,035	576	7,668	537	217	36	284	43.72	53.74	62.84	37.02
South Carolina	1,630	686	19	925	232	96	3	133	142.02	139.21	144.79	144.05
South Dakota	352	225	[3]	124	39	27	[4]	11	110.41	121.02	[5]	91.77
Utah	[2] 5,842	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 58	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 10.00	[6]	[6]	[6]
Virginia	3,285	1,692	30	1,563	648	326	6	316	197.25	192.48	210.43	202.16
West Virginia	109	42	.....	67	8	3	.....	5	71.73	73.62	.....	70.55
Wyoming	662	157	20	485	13	3	[4]	10	20.00	20.00	[5]	20.00

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, May 1981 data for Minnesota, and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for August 1981.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Includes data for the blind.

Table M-27.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation only and total and average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, August 1981 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 47,941	28,526	643	18,243	[2] $5,364	$2,656	$93	$2,554	[2] $111.88	$93.10	$143.99	$140.00
Alabama	3,394	2,543	16	835	128	95	1	32	37.85	37.33	41.00	39.41
Alaska [3]	260	128	2	130	21	10	(4)	10	80.29	79.22	(5)	79.92
Arizona	215	169	1	45	24	22	(4)	2	116.68	127.62	(5)	48.00
Colorado	10,147	8,708	8	1,431	1,275	1,015	1	259	125.69	116.58	185.13	180.82
Connecticut	8,107	3,391	46	4,670	1,248	524	6	718	153.94	154.50	133.13	153.75
Florida [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	618	325	3	290	56	27	(4)	28	90.16	83.21	(5)	98.03
Illinois	6,990	1,437	46	5,507	1,106	141	4	962	158.31	98.21	85.85	174.60
Kentucky	1,701	1,280	5	416	204	152	1	52	120.19	118.89	116.00	124.23
Maryland	[2] 525	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 61	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 117.10	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minnesota [3]	1,227	437	15	775	249	68	2	179	203.12	155.59	120.40	231.52
Missouri	6,388	4,844	364	1,176	308	185	64	59	48.25	38.26	175.38	50.24
Nebraska	1,455	652	13	790	116	36	1	80	80.02	54.94	77.62	100.77
New Mexico	1	.....	.....	1	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	(5)	.....	.....	(5)
North Carolina	2,304	1,554	39	711	320	216	8	95	136.89	139.23	212.90	134.09
North Dakota	2	1	.....	1	(4)	(4)	.....	(4)	(5)	(5)	.....	(5)
Oklahoma [3]	2,361	1,750	9	602	136	101	(4)	34	57.43	57.65	(5)	56.93
Oregon	2,246	1,307	76	863	109	63	4	42	48.70	48.41	49.38	49.09
South Carolina [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for mandatory and optional programs in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia; for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, May 1981 data for Minnesota, and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for August 1981.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[7] Data not available.

Table M-28.—Public assistance: Recipients and average monthly payments per recipient, by program, 1940–80

[Data subject to revision. Except for emergency assistance, excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payment]

Period	Old-age assistance [1]	Aid to the blind [1 2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [1]	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance [4]		Emergency asistance [5]
				Families	Total recipients [3]	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (in thousands)								
December:									
1940	2,070	73.4	.....	372	1,222	895	1,239	3,618	.....
1945	2,056	71.5	.....	274	943	701	257	507	.....
1950	2,786	97.5	69	651	2,233	1,661	413	866	.....
1955	2,538	104.5	241	602	2,192	1,661	314	743	.....
1960	2,305	106.9	369	803	3,073	2,370	431	1,244	.....
1965	2,087	85.1	557	1,054	4,396	3,316	310	677	.....
1970	2,082	81.0	935	2,552	9,659	7,033	547	1,056	9.7
1975	.....	.....	.....	3,568	11,404	8,106	692	977	34.1
1976	.....	.....	.....	3,588	11,211	7,909	685	905	26.9
1977	.....	.....	.....	3,553	10,796	7,582	654	820	32.0
1978	.....	.....	.....	3,489	10,349	7,226	620	766	32.0
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	3,560	10,379	7,207	696	885	38
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	3,591	10,473	7,256	706	885	47
February	.....	.....	.....	3,619	10,548	7,301	714	887	48
March	.....	.....	.....	3,652	10,636	7,350	740	925	58
April	.....	.....	.....	3,664	10,658	7,359	742	922	56
May	.....	.....	.....	3,665	10,644	7,344	737	908	45
June	.....	.....	.....	3,672	10,657	7,349	749	929	45
July	.....	.....	.....	3,704	10,738	7,388	774	973	46
August	.....	.....	.....	3,743	10,864	7,469	770	955	44
September	.....	.....	.....	3,778	10,945	7,515	782	977	46
October	.....	.....	.....	3,810	11,014	7,553	795	1,002	53
November	.....	.....	.....	3,809	11,010	7,546	990	990	44
December	.....	.....	.....	3,843	11,101	7,599	796	986	52
	Average monthly payment								
December:									
1940	$20.25	$25.35	.....	$32.40	$9.85	.....	$24.30	$8.30	.....
1945	30.90	33.50	.....	52.05	15.15	.....	32.70	16.55	.....
1950	43.05	46.00	$44.10	71.45	20.85	.....	46.65	22.25	.....
1955	50.05	55.55	48.75	85.50	23.50	.....	55.05	23.30	.....
1960	58.90	67.45	56.15	108.35	28.35	.....	71.60	24.85	.....
1965	63.10	81.35	66.50	136.95	32.85	.....	68.95	31.65	.....
1970	77.65	104.35	97.65	190.40	50.30	.....	111.60	57.85	$151.35
1975	.....	.....	.....	228.81	71.58	.....	144.08	102.07	157.56
1976	.....	.....	.....	241.48	77.29	.....	153.84	116.54	154.20
1977	.....	.....	.....	250.03	82.29	.....	155.97	124.34	177.50
1978	.....	.....	.....	255.53	86.15	.....	157.49	128.11	191.30
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	270.74	92.86	.....	156.69	123.31	197.52
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	271.68	93.16	.....	158.92	126.72	194.77
February	.....	.....	.....	271.73	93.23	.....	160.46	129.18	193.92
March	.....	.....	.....	271.16	93.11	.....	160.89	128.72	191.31
April	.....	.....	.....	270.92	93.13	.....	159.21	128.16	192.56
May	.....	.....	.....	270.55	93.16	.....	158.42	128.59	201.84
June	.....	.....	.....	271.06	93.39	.....	157.13	126.58	199.98
July	.....	.....	.....	277.48	95.73	.....	155.76	123.93	197.01
August	.....	.....	.....	287.31	99.00	.....	159.19	128.28	184.55
September	.....	.....	.....	304.08	104.94	.....	158.55	126.86	194.55
October	.....	.....	.....	288.51	99.79	.....	157.73	125.07	189.93
November	.....	.....	.....	286.03	98.96	.....	156.23	124.64	195.51
December	.....	.....	.....	287.77	99.61	.....	160.92	129.84	196.97

[1] Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate programs and under the combined State adult assistance programs. Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning January 1974.

[2] Beginning September 1965, excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.

[3] Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[4] Data incomplete.

[5] Represents average per family. Beginning January 1972, includes New York City.

Table M-29.—Public assistance: Total money payments, by program and emergency assistance, 1945–80

[In thousands. Data subject to revision.]

Period	Total [1]	Money payments						Emergency assistance payments [4]
		Total [2]	Old-age assistance [3]	Aid to the blind [3]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [3]	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance	
1945	$990,704	$990,704	$726,550	$26,557	.....	$149,667	$87,930	.....
1950	2,372,204	2,372,204	1,461,624	52,698	$7,967	551,653	298,262	.....
1955	2,525,585	2,525,585	1,490,352	67,958	135,168	617,841	214,266	.....
1960	3,276,707	3,276,707	1,629,541	86,231	237,366	1,000,784	322,465	.....
1961	3,426,895	3,426,895	1,571,309	84,739	256,910	1,156,769	355,991	.....
1962	3,531,067	3,531,067	1,571,162	84,039	282,711	1,298,774	292,709	.....
1963	3,666,628	3,666,628	1,615,023	85,335	318,948	1,365,851	279,623	.....
1964	3,842,754	3,842,754	1,612,983	86,558	357,856	1,510,352	272,737	.....
1965	4,025,903	4,025,903	1,600,708	85,121	417,720	1,660,186	259,225	.....
1966	4,336,075	4,336,075	1,633,675	85,615	487,301	1,863,925	263,866	.....
1967	4,956,901	4,956,901	1,702,091	87,731	574,574	2,266,400	325,847	.....
1968	5,706,592	5,694,890	1,676,632	88,885	658,589	2,849,298	421,211	$2,445
1969	6,893,920	6,668,986	1,752,730	92,204	788,079	3,563,427	472,360	11,030
1970	8,864,428	8,431,848	1,862,412	98,292	999,861	4,852,964	618,319	11,396
1971	10,814,361	10,143,441	1,888,878	100,840	1,189,636	6,203,528	760,559	19,843
1972	11,066,718	11,022,538	1,876,755	105,515	1,390,509	6,909,260	740,499	44,180
1973	11,397,212	11,357,947	1,743,465	104,373	1,609,572	7,212,035	688,502	39,265
1974	8,813,762	8,749,731	4,725	88	2,947	7,916,563	825,408	64,031
1975	10,434,353	10,356,837	4,599	79	2,953	9,210,995	1,138,211	77,516
1976	11,431,072	11,375,923	4,783	75	3,066	10,140,134	1,227,865	55,779
1977	11,915,076	11,848,824	4,938	76	3,426	10,602,775	1,237,609	66,252
1978	12,024,019	11,942,961	5,076	82	3,754	10,728,668	1,205,381	81,058
1979	12,402,352	12,318,290	9,448	170	9,064	11,068,864	1,230,744	84,062
1980	14,048,471	13,935,233	8,873	135	8,702	12,475,245	1,442,278	113,238
1979								
December	1,081,234	1,073,688	439	7	386	963,753	109,103	7,546
1980								
January	1,097,840	1,088,598	435	6	354	975,639	112,164	9,242
February	1,108,008	1,098,750	437	6	347	983,347	114,613	9,258
March	1,121,245	1,110,198	436	6	356	990,328	119,072	11,047
April	1,122,375	1,111,504	433	6	351	992,560	118,154	10,871
May	1,118,030	1,108,935	367	6	310	991,514	116,738	9,095
June	1,122,703	1,113,762	437	6	367	995,325	117,627	8,941
July	1,158,313	1,149,338	432	6	378	1,027,926	120,596	8,975
August	1,206,913	1,198,832	431	6	365	1,075,515	122,515	8,081
September	1,290,424	1,281,455	4,124	67	4,630	1,148,651	123,983	8,969
October	1,235,254	1,225,271	443	6	378	1,099,080	125,364	9,983
November	1,222,319	1,213,795	439	6	390	1,089,583	123,377	3,524
December	1,245,020	1,234,767	459	6	450	1,105,777	123,075	10,253

[1] Includes money payments for institutional services in intermediate-care facilities for 1968–71.

[2] Includes money payments for medical assistance for the aged for 1960–69.

[3] Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia beginning 1974. Data for 1974 and thereafter are for only Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

[4] Money payments to families and medical vendor payments to needy families with children, authorized under title IV of the Social Security Act.

Table M-30.—Public assistance: Total medical vendor payments, by program, 1951–78

[Data subject to revision]

Period	Total amount of payments (in thousands)				
	Total	Federally aided programs [1]			General assistance [3]
		Medical assistance [2]	Medical assistance for the aged	Other	
1951	$103,179	.....	.....	$56,782	$46,397
1955	231,544	.....	.....	163,417	68,127
1960	522,228	.....	$5,348	414,896	101,983
1965	1,480,119	.....	585,501	773,555	121,063
1966	2,007,626	$1,193,768	293,442	435,932	84,484
1967	2,872,696	2,510,531	63,916	232,143	66,106
1968	4,096,133	3,783,095	65,267	171,783	75,989
1969	4,681,110	4,360,445	58,873	178,481	83,311
1970	5,605,610	5,506,940	.....	.....	98,670
1971	6,953,129	6,842,098	.....	.....	111,031
1972	8,804,716	8,707,524	.....	.....	97,192
1973	9,919,266	9,806,853	.....	.....	112,413
1974	11,782,345	11,476,418	.....	.....	305,927
1975	14,555,229	14,177,418	.....	.....	377,811
1976	15,941,469	15,542,513	.....	.....	398,956
1977	17,739,452	17,139,712	.....	.....	599,740
1977					
September	1,514,697	1,442,882	.....	.....	71,815
October	1,440,630	1,376,225	.....	.....	64,405
November	1,535,085	1,459,746	.....	.....	75,339
December	1,565,316	1,490,473	.....	.....	74,843
1978					
January	1,490,925	1,419,886	.....	.....	71,039
February	1,492,674	1,427,185	.....	.....	65,489
March	1,729,900	1,652,037	.....	.....	77,863
April	1,655,139	1,581,679	.....	.....	73,460
May	1,771,244	1,683,284	.....	.....	87,960
June	1,571,800	1,510,477	.....	.....	61,323
July	1,676,646	1,594,291	.....	.....	82,355
August	1,696,753	1,622,081	.....	.....	74,672
September	1,666,240	1,597,392	.....	.....	68,848

[1] Federal participation in medical vendor payments, beginning October 1950, was authorized by the social security amendments.

[2] Beginning Jan. 1970, medical assistance for the aged and medical vendor payments under the categorical programs were replaced by the medical assistance program. Beginning Jan. 1972, includes payments to intermediate-care facilities formerly listed separately in table M-29.

[3] Data incomplete.

Source: Health Care Financing Administration.

Table M-31.—Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments, unemployed father segment, and AFDC foster-care data]

State	Number of—			Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
		Recipients			Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Families	Total	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	3,842,534	11,101,149	7,599,376	$1,105,776,662	$288.77	$99.61	0.8	1.5	7.0	14.7
Alabama	63,246	178,322	127,684	6,967,928	110.17	39.07	−.4	−.2	−.4	.9
Alaska	6,606	15,931	10,882	2,590,514	392.15	162.61	.4	4.1	5.5	31.3
Arizona	21,573	59,809	43,589	3,809,666	176.59	63.70	1.1	1.9	19.7	26.8
Arkansas	29,822	85,008	61,667	4,360,856	146.23	51.30	1.1	2.3	.4	3.1
California	511,486	1,498,216	996,054	220,451,580	431.00	147.14	1.0	1.0	10.1	27.8
Colorado	29,467	81,031	55,415	7,591,646	257.63	93.69	1.4	8.6	8.9	17.8
Connecticut	49,407	139,685	96,240	18,308,524	370.57	131.07	−.3	−.3	2.9	14.7
Delaware	12,404	34,243	23,555	2,817,520	227.15	82.28	3.0	3.6	5.1	5.9
District of Columbia	30,278	81,985	56,556	7,661,257	253.03	93.45	.1	1.5	−5.1	−4.4
Florida	103,315	279,392	199,015	18,229,236	176.44	65.25	1.8	2.7	12.8	16.0
Georgia	89,912	233,730	168,813	12,591,009	140.04	53.87	.6	.5	8.5	23.4
Guam	1,492	5,311	3,877	316,333	212.02	59.56	−1.0	.2	12.4	15.6
Hawaii	20,046	61,342	40,802	7,731,955	385.71	126.05	.7	1.2	2.2	3.7
Idaho	7,501	20,326	13,845	2,064,949	275.22	101.59	.8	1.4	.9	3.0
Illinois	222,937	691,434	482,773	62,903,873	282.16	90.98	1.2	4.3	4.6	8.4
Indiana	60,229	170,239	119,431	12,351,154	205.07	72.55	.3	.2	11.8	23.5
Iowa	40,476	111,287	73,907	12,553,542	310.15	112.80	.6	.5	13.6	15.3
Kansas	27,720	71,956	50,828	7,817,479	282.02	108.64	(1)	5.4	11.3	19.3
Kentucky	67,159	175,071	122,437	12,478,662	185.81	71.28	.9	1.4	6.7	22.5
Louisiana	72,163	218,966	160,212	11,254,465	155.96	51.40	.7	.3	4.1	19.1
Maine	21,466	57,700	39,504	4,954,190	230.79	85.86	(1)	−.6	−5.1	−.9
Maryland	80,823	220,316	148,989	19,304,624	238.85	87.62	.6	.5	5.0	17.5
Massachusetts	125,232	347,830	226,570	43,793,572	349.70	125.91	.1	1.0	−1.2	7.2
Michigan	246,648	752,578	494,459	96,243,119	390.20	127.88	.9	1.2	16.4	21.3
Minnesota	53,856	145,634	96,383	18,582,462	345.04	127.60	.5	−.8	11.9	20.0
Mississippi	59,814	176,253	129,704	5,257,257	87.89	29.83	.4	.5	2.8	5.8
Missouri	73,506	215,682	144,865	16,795,310	228.49	77.87	1.1	2.5	12.9	24.1
Montana	7,136	19,883	13,621	1,646,790	230.77	82.82	−.8	1.9	8.7	12.0
Nebraska	13,573	37,541	25,900	3,850,757	286.65	103.64	.4	.8	10.6	24.8
Nevada	5,114	13,827	9,524	1,096,034	214.32	79.27	6.0	7.3	23.9	35.7
New Hampshire	8,647	23,648	15,636	2,377,068	274.90	100.52	1.4	2.1	9.7	17.2
New Jersey	153,709	468,603	320,955	49,028,742	318.97	104.63	−.4	−.6	2.8	11.1
New Mexico	19,550	56,157	38,637	3,705,145	189.52	65.98	.5	.5	7.8	21.9
New York	367,628	1,109,601	762,672	136,745,976	371.97	123.24	.8	.8	1.3	1.9
North Carolina	80,074	201,828	142,638	13,014,235	162.53	64.48	.3	.4	4.3	5.5
North Dakota	4,859	13,111	9,045	1,413,489	290.90	107.81	−1.0	−2.4	3.2	9.9
Ohio	200,243	572,347	380,365	50,348,940	251.44	87.97	1.9	2.4	16.9	16.9
Oklahoma	31,543	91,984	66,752	7,880,651	249.84	85.67	1.1	2.5	5.5	6.4
Oregon	35,440	93,993	60,731	9,315,930	262.86	99.11	−1.4	−1.2	−4.3	−23.5
Pennsylvania [2]	218,713	637,387	435,408	64,712,837	295.88	101.53	.5	−.3	2.6	−9.1
Puerto Rico	46,245	169,697	118,368	2,812,545	60.82	16.57	1.9	24.3	−2.9	14.9
Rhode Island	18,772	53,950	36,563	7,613,825	405.59	141.13	1.2	38.3	7.3	8.7
South Carolina	57,643	156,080	110,573	6,685,505	115.98	42.83	1.2	2.0	4.5	21.8
South Dakota	6,946	18,753	13,120	1,555,186	223.90	82.93	−.8	.6	−7.1	−1.8
Tennessee	65,958	173,854	122,637	7,448,916	112.93	42.85	.9	.5	10.2	10.7
Texas	106,104	320,002	232,384	11,490,205	108.29	35.91	.4	.9	4.5	4.6
Utah	13,954	43,710	27,335	4,504,653	322.82	103.06	(1)	.4	25.9	33.8
Vermont	8,129	24,251	15,379	2,839,074	349.25	117.07	.1	.3	14.7	21.2
Virgin Islands	1,165	3,441	2,721	228,534	196.17	66.41	4.0	10.6	13.3	57.6
Virginia	65,272	175,927	121,821	14,487,213	221.95	82.35	1.4	1.5	7.8	19.1
Washington	61,639	173,339	108,234	23,434,682	380.19	135.20	2.3	4.1	20.9	27.2
West Virginia	28,026	79,971	60,820	4,970,373	177.35	62.15	3.0	2.5	3.8	5.6
Wisconsin	85,129	231,979	154,465	32,026,663	376.21	138.06	1.1	1.9	15.2	26.7
Wyoming	2,737	7,008	4,996	720,012	263.07	102.74	−.3	−.9	6.5	8.3

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Data estimated.

Table M-32.—Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-father segment: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State	Number of—			Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
		Recipients			Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Families	Total	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	192,603	820,455	457,131	$82,861,232	$430.22	$100.99	5.7	6.5	68.8	75.7
California	58,976	254,026	144,582	30,477,913	516.79	119.98	5.7	5.9	57.2	82.5
Colorado	1,355	5,699	3,011	506,030	373.45	88.79	6.4	13.8	60.5	84.2
Connecticut	780	3,456	1,940	407,504	522.44	117.91	1.0	12.2	13.5	41.4
Delaware	388	1,645	899	115,025	296.46	69.92	6.7	8.9	26.4	23.8
District of Columbia	214	910	507	70,717	330.45	77.71	.0	−3.3	1.2	−2.9
Guam	142	709	426	40,430	284.72	57.02	.9	3.2	86.6	92.4
Hawaii	940	4,336	2,471	426,035	453.23	98.26	4.2	6.0	4.2	−.1
Illinois	8,412	37,283	20,869	3,291,808	391.32	88.29	10.2	19.5	37.3	51.1
Iowa	2,979	11,893	6,192	1,103,171	370.32	92.76	4.8	4.6	195.7	193.9
Kansas	921	3,562	1,876	345,298	374.92	96.94	6.0	22.0	148.1	182.8
Maryland	1,313	5,663	3,135	407,509	310.36	71.96	4.9	3.6	26.6	35.6
Massachusetts	4,767	20,214	11,705	2,088,097	438.03	103.30	.7	−.4	1.2	7.0
Michigan	34,003	144,151	79,791	15,377,273	458.11	108.06	3.7	4.9	104.3	114.9
Minnesota	3,393	14,196	7,489	1,459,612	430.18	102.82	7.6	6.2	120.5	135.0
Missouri	2,474	10,695	5,747	684,786	276.79	64.03	10.5	10.4	205.7	231.1
Montana	438	1,860	1,064	120,428	274.95	64.75	−2.5	−1.6	136.0	106.0
Nebraska	227	1,056	603	88,294	388.96	83.61	1.7	5.8	284.0	406.3
New Jersey	5,692	24,284	13,998	2,162,171	379.86	89.04	.4	.3	20.7	28.7
New York	10,905	48,547	27,538	4,131,904	378.90	85.11	9.0	9.5	20.5	19.7
Ohio	22,870	94,101	49,603	7,377,604	322.59	78.40	6.0	6.9	73.8	74.2
Pennsylvania	10,858	46,138	24,654	3,777,707	347.92	81.88	5.4	4.1	32.4	41.1
Rhode Island	330	1,416	777	150,350	455.61	106.18	12.9	58.2	56.3	61.2
Utah	2,026	9,000	5,064	796,045	392.91	88.45	.7	3.2	73.1	93.9
Vermont	657	2,789	1,512	268,891	409.27	96.41	1.2	2.2	88.3	89.4
Washington	7,015	28,673	14,777	3,135,616	446.99	109.36	8.7	11.8	81.0	88.1
West Virginia	3,583	15,075	11,311	768,741	214.55	50.99	12.2	10.8	44.1	42.4
Wisconsin	6,944	29,078	15,590	3,082,273	443.88	106.00	8.9	8.6	117.0	137.8

Table M-33.—Aid to families with dependent children, foster-care segment: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980 [1]

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State	Foster care					Foster-family homes			Child-care institutions		
	Number of—		Amount of payments			Number of—			Number of—		
				Average per—				Amount of payments			Amount of payments
	Cases	Children	Total	Case	Child	Cases	Children		Cases	Children	
Total	82,175	102,218	$38,674,089	$470.63	$378.35	[2] 61,816	[2] 79,483	[2] $20,719,075	[2] 11,661	[2] 13,290	[2] $15,424,293
Alabama	805	1,478	189,965	235.98	128.53	715	1,356	175,061	90	122	14,904
Alaska	52	52	41,163	791.60	791.60	43	43	17,732	9	9	23,431
Arizona	165	268	79,416	481.31	296.33	153	256	61,638	12	12	17,778
Arkansas	188	293	48,776	259.45	166.47	178	277	45,774	10	16	3,002
California	9,781	14,798	7,580,003	774.97	512.23	7,534	12,128	4,023,012	2,247	2,670	3,556,991
Colorado [3]	582	582	117,718	202.26	202.26	443	443	55,885	139	139	61,833
Connecticut [3]	1,566	2,177	455,021	290.56	209.01	1,111	1,698	236,611	455	479	218,410
Delaware	171	305	62,741	366.91	205.71	127	232	38,491	54	73	24,250
District of Columbia [3]	720	893	258,012	358.35	288.93	512	625	166,676	208	268	91,336
Florida	791	1,099	204,706	258.79	186.27	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Georgia [3]	1,477	1,495	244,213	165.34	163.35	1,299	1,315	210,854	178	180	33,359
Guam	11	16	2,140	[5]	[5]	11	16	2,140	0	0	0
Hawaii	19	19	2,547	[5]	[5]	19	19	2,547	0	0	0
Idaho	92	210	44,808	487.04	213.37	77	176	37,553	15	34	7,255
Illinois [3]	4,530	4,530	811,500	179.14	179.14	4,180	4,180	626,000	350	350	185,500
Indiana	1,344	1,726	153,660	114.33	89.03	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Iowa	661	661	156,545	236.83	236.83	522	522	105,563	139	139	50,982
Kansas	1,774	1,774	583,168	328.73	328.73	1,214	1,214	253,519	560	560	329,649
Kentucky	1,254	1,254	205,540	163.91	163.91	1,190	1,190	193,258	64	64	12,282
Louisiana [3]	1,515	1,721	399,131	263.45	231.92	1,444	1,635	303,887	71	86	95,244
Maine	1,170	1,170	273,101	233.42	233.42	1,055	1,055	178,331	115	115	94,770
Maryland	2,346	2,346	523,759	223.26	223.26	2,122	2,122	376,895	224	224	146,864
Massachusetts	1,810	1,996	644,563	356.11	322.93	1,653	1,837	409,033	157	159	235,530
Michigan	5,539	5,539	2,641,623	476.91	476.91	4,775	4,775	1,413,362	764	764	1,228,261
Minnesota	1,271	1,687	476,088	374.58	282.21	1,145	1,550	424,897	126	137	51,191
Mississippi	519	894	107,339	206.82	120.07	519	894	107,339	0	0	0
Missouri [3]	948	2,171	215,591	227.42	99.30	866	1,984	196,985	82	187	18,606
Montana	178	259	103,928	583.87	401.27	178	259	103,928	0	0	0
Nebraska	556	553	149,947	269.69	271.15	497	494	132,247	59	59	17,700
Nevada	191	254	75,758	396.64	298.26	155	218	56,186	36	36	19,572
New Hampshire	504	504	76,835	152.45	152.45	388	388	54,092	116	116	22,743
New Jersey	1,254	1,254	220,602	175.92	175.92	1,172	1,172	165,665	82	82	54,937
New Mexico	66	91	14,839	224.83	163.07	54	79	12,718	12	12	2,121
New York	14,389	20,305	14,470,529	1,005.67	712.66	10,653	15,866	6,991,207	3,736	4,439	7,479,332
North Carolina	1,062	1,741	239,329	225.36	137.47	910	1,451	199,895	182	290	39,434
North Dakota	202	360	88,212	436.69	245.03	169	321	68,034	33	39	20,178
Ohio	3,664	3,664	418,191	114.14	114.14	3,319	3,319	359,237	345	345	58,954
Oklahoma	426	710	134,102	314.79	188.88	426	710	134,102	0	0	0
Oregon	1,521	1,521	463,519	304.75	304.75	1,355	1,355	272,114	166	166	191,405
Pennsylvania [3]	6,377	6,377	2,118,894	332.27	332.27	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	[5]	[5]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	291	423	126,341	434.16	298.68	232	355	60,104	59	68	66,237
South Carolina	342	528	70,150	205.12	132.86	342	528	70,150	0	0	0
South Dakota	387	387	79,501	205.43	205.43	358	358	64,159	29	29	15,342
Tennessee	857	1,835	246,960	288.17	134.58	816	1,766	235,064	58	69	11,896
Texas	2,784	2,784	785,060	281.99	281.99	2,675	2,675	742,902	109	109	42,158
Utah	243	243	53,461	220.00	220.00	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Vermont [3]	161	315	50,000	310.56	158.73	154	302	37,045	7	13	12,955
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	[5]	[5]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,628	2,459	424,533	260.77	172.64	1,533	2,344	391,580	95	115	32,953
Washington	604	833	216,273	358.07	259.63	537	755	153,317	67	78	62,956
West Virginia	269	537	131,353	488.30	244.61	231	462	64,710	38	75	66,643
Wisconsin	3,082	3,082	1,378,277	447.20	447.20	2,731	2,731	680,818	351	351	697,459
Wyoming	36	45	14,658	[5]	[5]	24	33	6,758	12	12	7,900

[1] Case count may be inflated because States reporting identical number of cases and children may count each child in foster care as a family case.

[2] Data incomplete, see footnote 4.

[3] Data estimated.

[4] Data not reported.

[5] Not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases or children.

Table M-34.—Emergency assistance: [1] Families receiving assistance and amount of payments, by State, December 1980

State	Number of families			Amount of payments			
	Total	AFDC cases	Other	Total	Average per family	Maintenance	Medical care
Total	52,051	40,887	10,902	$10,252,544	$196.77	[2] $9,764,650	[2] $487,894
Arkansas	197	149	48	7,900	40.10	7,490	410
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Delaware	193	193	0	18,716	96.97	18,716	0
District of Columbia	184	111	73	43,409	235.92	43,409	0
Illinois	397	397	0	62,260	156.83	62,260	0
Kansas	656	0	656	101,014	153.98	101,014	0
Kentucky	2,047	717	1,330	387,558	189.33	387,558	0
Maryland	1,429	1,077	352	290,197	203.08	290,197	0
Massachusetts	1,871	1,851	20	512,774	274.06	512,774	0
Michigan	5,706	4,258	1,448	1,413,914	247.79	1,385,766	28,148
Minnesota	1,277	865	412	314,980	246.66	313,757	1,223
Missouri	262	(4)	(4)	37,259	142.21	37,259	0
Montana	20	2	18	532	(3)	532	0
Nebraska	191	34	157	49,102	257.08	31,989	17,113
New Jersey	588	584	4	210,781	358.47	210,781	0
New York	20,638	20,638	0	3,895,373	188.75	3,887,285	8,088
North Dakota	12,852	9,246	3,606	2,267,330	176.42	1,851,716	415,614
Oklahoma	628	100	528	149,332	237.79	149,332	0
Oregon	1,050	0	1,050	234,547	223.38	232,613	1,934
Pennsylvania	69	69	0	10,162	147.28	9,580	582
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Virginia	20	8	12	5,067	(3)	4,654	413
Washington	838	192	646	147,315	175.79	147,315	0
West Virginia	712	328	384	63,004	88.49	62,884	120
Wisconsin	68	68	0	15,769	231.90	15,769	0
Wyoming	158	0	158	14,249	90.18	0	14,249

[1] Payments to needy families with children authorized under title IV-A of the Social Security Act.
[2] Data incomplete, see footnote 4.
[3] Not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.
[4] Data not reported.

Table M-35.—General assistance: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State [1]	Number of—		Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
				Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Cases	Recipients	Total	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	795,915	986,392	$128,073,145	$160.92	$129.84	−0.4	3.8	11.5	17.4
Arizona	2,666	2,666	286,564	107.49	107.49	2.5	2.7	14.3	18.8
California	26,445	27,717	4,738,726	179.19	170.97	2.7	8.1	−1.3	17.6
Colorado	409	865	42,358	103.56	48.97	1.9	12.3	7.7	−16.9
Connecticut [2]	14,905	22,488	1,983,807	133.10	88.22	.0	.0	.0	.0
Delaware	2,051	2,898	238,659	116.36	82.35	−2.3	−1.5	21.9	28.6
District of Columbia	6,558	6,754	1,158,775	176.70	171.57	−1.8	−1.1	−6.1	−9.8
Georgia	1,682	2,691	113,717	67.61	42.26	4.5	−3.3	−10.2	−22.2
Guam	93	99	7,933	85.30	80.13	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Hawaii	6,035	9,699	1,703,471	282.27	175.63	2.4	3.7	−4.0	3.9
Illinois	84,827	99,715	13,688,070	161.36	137.27	4.2	7.9	19.6	23.9
Indiana	38,043	83,694	1,901,764	49.99	22.72	−25.8	23.5	−12.9	6.4
Kansas	5,931	6,636	951,255	160.39	143.35	1.8	14.3	52.6	59.1
Louisiana	4,046	4,264	312,208	77.16	73.22	3.5	2.1	26.5	37.3
Maine	2,588	6,672	244,570	94.50	36.66	−17.5	−10.6	−2.6	13.4
Maryland	24,364	26,020	2,940,968	120.71	113.03	3.4	3.0	11.5	20.7
Massachusetts	22,598	23,846	3,448,921	152.62	144.63	.9	−16.3	5.2	4.3
Michigan	105,825	123,456	19,144,550	180.91	155.07	2.0	3.1	47.5	41.8
Minnesota	15,357	17,276	2,743,139	178.62	158.78	8.2	8.0	41.9	69.1
Mississippi	596	734	9,242	15.51	12.59	−19.6	−18.9	−23.2	−31.9
Missouri	6,285	6,809	439,019	69.85	64.48	2.6	1.2	27.5	29.7
Montana	689	1,020	62,999	91.44	61.76	3.9	2.0	13.2	28.2
New Hampshire [2]	1,490	3,250	263,843	177.08	81.18	9.7	28.2	−5.6	14.2
New Jersey	28,085	37,631	4,677,451	166.55	124.30	2.4	10.7	15.2	9.9
New Mexico	647	663	74,600	115.30	112.52	4.4	4.2	23.2	30.1
New York	149,346	171,779	28,606,870	203.83	166.53	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5
North Dakota	125	282	15,258	122.06	54.11	−4.7	5.4	58.4	59.5
Ohio	55,683	59,482	6,038,066	108.44	101.51	4.7	5.3	44.3	53.7
Oklahoma	839	2,070	29,435	35.08	14.22	−10.7	−7.3	−73.2	−73.7
Oregon	4,068	4,177	456,704	112.27	109.34	.7	1.2	−8.0	−26.4
Pennsylvania	153,840	181,043	26,208,465	170.36	144.76	−.6	.2	9.6	12.1
Puerto Rico	368	368	10,449	28.39	28.39	6.1	40.2	15.4	85.3
Rhode Island [2]	3,463	4,784	633,299	182.88	132.38	.0	.0	−20.2	−20.7
South Carolina	837	878	54,877	65.56	62.50	2.7	29.2	−6.1	16.3
South Dakota	425	900	32,875	77.35	36.53	−11.8	34.8	33.5	83.7
Utah	1,100	1,314	202,204	183.82	153.88	−.2	2.5	−28.8	−6.9
Virgin Islands	365	405	38,526	105.55	95.13	7.1	17.2	6.0	+57.9
Virginia	8,047	11,027	1,051,100	130.62	95.32	36.2	14.6	2.0	13.3
Washington	15,183	16,933	2,319,641	152.78	136.99	22.6	12.8	38.1	30.4
West Virginia	2,938	5,881	79,364	27.01	13.49	40.4	61.9	23.0	10.1
Wisconsin	5,816	6,881	1,103,385	189.72	160.35	22.7	58.3	36.2	40.4
Wyoming	257	625	18,019	70.11	28.83	32.7	12.5	−5.2	2.1

[1] Data not reported by some States because (1) programs are administered by townships and local areas and reports are not available, or (2) counties are unable to report on their State-assisted programs, or (3) program has been suspended. New Jersey data includes assistance under the "Insufficient Employment of Parents" program; Maryland data includes a State program of assistance to families with dependent children. In other States the program covers "home relief," "general welfare," "relief," etc.—State and local programs not federally aided.

[2] Data estimated.

[3] Not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

Table M-36.—Black lung benefits: Number of beneficiaries, average monthly family amount, and total monthly family amount in current-payment status, 1970–81 [1]

At end of selected month	Number of beneficiaries				Average monthly family amount			Total monthly family amount (in thousands)		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]
December:										
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$181.90	$200.10	$149.80	$12,515	$8,785	$3,730
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	188.50	212.80	160.60	27,250	16,430	10,820
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	199.40	225.20	169.60	37,860	22,920	14,940
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	224.30	252.80	187.70	63,700	40,400	23,300
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	235.40	266.70	196.00	71,500	45,100	26,400
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	247.70	281.70	207.30	75,500	46,600	28,900
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	257.40	294.30	216.40	77,400	46,500	30,800
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	274.70	316.90	231.20	80,500	47,100	33,400
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	289.40	337.80	243.40	82,300	46,800	35,500
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	313.20	368.70	264.20	86,500	47,800	38,700
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1980										
October	401,947	121,481	146,600	133,866	342.40	405.50	290.20	91,800	49,300	42,500
November	400,763	120,854	146,622	133,287	342.40	405.60	290.20	91,600	49,000	42,600
December	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1981										
January	396,809	118,928	146,664	131,217	342.40	406.50	290.40	90,900	48,300	42,600
February	393,600	117,500	146,000	129,500	342.40	406.80	290.40	90,200	47,800	42,400
March	392,468	117,258	146,200	129,000	341.60	405.90	290.00	90,000	47,600	42,400
April	391,850	116,671	146,587	128,592	342.00	406.80	290.40	90,000	47,400	42,600
May	390,407	115,997	146,574	127,836	341.00	405.40	290.00	89,500	47,000	42,500
June	388,603	115,210	146,521	126,872	341.60	406.80	290.40	89,400	46,900	42,500
July	386,545	114,469	146,489	125,587	341.30	406.60	290.30	89,100	46,600	42,500
August	384,576	113,676	146,430	124,470	341.00	406.40	290.20	88,700	46,200	42,500
September	381,479	113,055	146,376	122,048	340.80	406.30	290.20	88,400	45,900	42,500
October	380,208	112,591	146,317	121,300	356.70	425.40	303.90	92,400	47,900	44,500

[1] Benefits payable under the "black lung" program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the Treasury.

[2] Includes benefits for dependent wife and/or child.

[3] Includes benefits for dependent child of widow, surviving child, parent, brother, and sister.

Table M-37.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on State programs, 1940–81

[Excludes programs for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

Period	Average weekly insured employment [1]		Initial claims (weekly average) [4]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [6]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits	Funds available for benefits end of period [7] (in thousands)
	Number of workers [2]	Percent covered employment [3]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [5] (in thousands)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries			
1940	1,282,385	5.6	214,231	5,220,073	51,084,375	$518,700	982,392	$10.56	2,596,129	$1,817,108
1945	589,110	2.1	116,325	2,861,190	24,179,769	445,866	464,996	18.77	254,271	6,914,009
1950	1,503,164	4.6	235,590	5,211,883	67,859,529	1,373,114	1,304,991	20.76	1,853,336	6,972,295
1955	1,253,836	3.5	225,861	4,507,894	56,099,729	1,350,368	1,099,466	25.04	1,272,232	8,263,850
1960	1,905,752	4.8	331,027	6,753,387	85,630,399	2,726,656	1,640,429	32.87	1,603,372	6,643,257
1961	2,290,311	5.6	349,745	7,066,467	104,217,226	3,422,698	2,004,177	33.80	2,370,833	5,802,038
1962	1,783,118	4.4	302,112	6,073,668	79,324,935	2,675,447	1,525,481	34.56	1,638,359	6,272,863
1963	1,805,816	4.3	297,699	6,040,335	80,137,101	2,774,668	1,541,098	35.28	1,568,558	6,648,314
1964	1,605,395	3.8	268,015	5,497,903	71,380,122	2,522,100	1,372,695	35.96	1,370,857	7,296,220
1965	1,327,629	3.0	231,652	4,813,229	56,813,298	2,166,004	1,131,025	37.19	1,085,977	8,357,350
1966	1,061,395	2.3	203,351	4,140,026	46,546,925	1,771,298	895,133	39.76	780,700	9,828,244
1967	1,204,529	2.5	226,126	4,628,083	52,902,523	2,092,338	1,017,356	41.25	867,403	10,778,138
1968	1,110,646	2.2	201,200	4,197,966	48,668,357	2,031,617	935,930	43.43	848,179	11,717,246
1969	1,101,429	2.1	199,695	4,213,803	47,948,702	2,127,877	922,503	46.17	811,532	12,637,508
1970	1,804,631	3.4	295,911	6,401,782	78,857,992	3,848,467	1,516,500	50.34	1,295,319	11,895,901
1971	2,150,473	4.1	294,945	6,540,358	94,312,380	4,957,026	1,813,700	54.02	2,006,700	9,703,421
1972	1,848,484	3.5	261,058	5,703,866	81,260,712	4,470,969	1,562,706	56.75	1,809,450	9,422,799
1973	1,632,466	2.7	246,539	5,328,998	71,222,809	4,007,562	1,369,669	59.00	1,495,092	10,933,767
1974	2,261,821	3.5	363,423	7,729,590	97,803,299	5,974,922	1,880,833	64.25	1,926,147	10,599,249
1975	3,986,152	6.0	478,125	11,160,042	175,304,812	11,754,685	3,371,246	70.23	4,195,023	4,522,934
1976	2,991,485	4.6	385,866	8,560,107	127,424,765	8,974,546	2,450,476	75.16	3,270,042	3,343,482
1977	2,654,918	3.9	374,770	7,984,984	113,244,354	8,357,160	2,177,776	78.79	2,850,136	4,387,302
1978	2,359,468	3.3	366,420	7,568,589	100,962,558	7,717,173	1,941,607	83.67	2,039,012	9,307,267
1979	2,433,510	2.9	387,953	8,074,970	106,100,669	8,612,851	2,040,397	89.67	2,037,121	12,469,636
1980	3,350,326	3.9	488,683	10,069,851	149,019,558	14,590,270	2,843,885	98.92	3,076,317	11,463,587
1980										
March	3,356,451	3.9	403,366	686,523	12,569,983	1,218,231	2,992,853	99.19	220,022	10,770,122
April	3,278,388	3.8	492,880	760,952	12,689,151	1,232,173	2,883,898	99.52	259,346	[8]
May	3,342,973	3.9	514,788	857,526	12,302,133	1,196,836	2,795,938	99.55	250,658	[8]
June	3,455,485	4.0	543,898	844,839	12,441,036	1,213,595	2,962,151	99.88	246,276	[8]
July	3,692,174	4.3	595,041	1,102,911	14,397,850	1,397,508	3,129,967	98.75	298,504	[8]
August	3,407,521	3.9	439,399	870,671	12,710,545	1,244,363	3,026,320	99.68	256,376	[8]
September	3,087,370	3.6	386,005	607,590	11,688,547	1,444,885	2,656,488	100.21	254,077	[8]
October	2,903,364	3.3	391,154	633,960	11,445,237	1,125,601	2,488,095	92.32	291,685	[8]
November	2,982,784	3.4	416,803	541,704	9,524,424	934,378	2,378,416	101.43	259,241	[8]
December	3,321,487	3.8	524,048	809,477	12,602,938	1,243,976	2,739,770	101.51	318,918	[8]
1981										
January	3,843,677	4.4	618,413	1,301,016	14,227,849	1,416,603	3,233,602	102.34	308,662	[8]
February	3,668,663	4.2	450,893	872,733	12,881,779	1,313,507	3,220,445	101.89	274,571	[8]
March	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	715,461	13,503,852	1,393,612	3,069,057	105.63	290,104	[8]

[1] Beginning July 1963, includes Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program.

[2] Workers reporting completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[3] Annual rates based on average covered employment in specified year; monthly rates on average for most recent 12-month period.

[4] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[5] Annual data, but not monthly, adjusted to exclude voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Through 1970, includes payments under State (but not Federal) temporary extended unemployment insurance provisions; beginning 1971, excludes such payments.

[6] Includes dependents' allowances in States that provide such benefits.

[7] Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-38.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data by State, March 1981

[Excludes program for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

State	Average weekly insured unemployment		Initial claims (weekly average) [3]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [5]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits
	Number of workers [1]	Percent covered employment [2]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [4]	Average weekly number of beneficiaries		
Total	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	$715,461	13,503,852	$1,393,611,692	3,069,057	$105.66	290,104
Alabama	51,012	4.0	7,787	12,968	189,532	14,241,359	43,075	76.61	4,591
Alaska	12,625	8.6	1,334	2,820	62,400	7,162,384	14,182	116.98	1,649
Arizona	24,463	2.5	3,213	5,117	75,412	6,370,702	17,139	85.37	1,608
Arkansas	34,410	4.8	4,195	6,217	141,236	12,406,993	32,099	91.84	3,388
California	414,690	4.3	54,356	103,198	1,689,031	149,664,550	383,871	90.12	32,348
Colorado	29,920	2.6	3,133	7,212	99,790	11,620,088	22,680	119.40	2,690
Connecticut	39,296	2.8	4,055	7,850	161,700	16,630,400	36,750	106.00	1,580
Delaware	8,457	3.4	730	1,781	37,143	3,718,536	8,442	104.70	705
District of Columbia	10,695	2.8	647	2,517	50,559	6,511,200	11,491	130.06	1,213
Florida	56,715	1.7	6,146	12,429	163,535	12,766,979	37,167	79.33	4,822
Georgia	47,868	2.4	9,617	15,334	197,528	15,053,398	44,893	78.44	6,062
Hawaii	10,159	2.7	1,381	2,458	40,299	4,477,886	9,159	114.93	827
Idaho	17,421	5.6	1,821	3,790	59,476	5,921,125	13,517	105.35	1,521
Illinois	227,695	5.0	17,301	41,515	1,017,648	134,505,999	231,284	132.52	24,122
Indiana	73,775	3.6	9,137	16,914	284,056	25,559,084	64,558	91.16	7,980
Iowa	36,211	3.4	3,385	8,243	149,481	17,542,672	33,973	120.37	3,140
Kansas	22,367	2.5	2,177	5,802	98,878	10,860,999	22,472	111.33	2,595
Kentucky	57,836	5.1	5,465	10,201	226,105	22,607,548	51,388	103.43	5,219
Louisiana	43,008	2.9	4,472	9,848	196,161	22,605,232	44,582	118.54	4,018
Maine	19,470	4.9	2,993	4,766	78,363	6,761,618	17,810	92.02	1,868
Maryland	51,079	3.5	4,354	9,108	197,214	18,981,663	44,821	97.67	2,919
Massachusetts	89,458	3.6	8,935	16,429	366,146	37,134,070	83,215	104.31	6,323
Michigan	225,770	6.8	22,937	39,571	824,596	95,579,232	187,408	117.33	24,410
Minnesota	65,171	3.9	5,133	12,642	277,391	34,901,074	63,043	127.53	6,723
Mississippi	30,526	3.9	4,293	7,343	106,889	7,711,386	24,293	72.88	2,437
Missouri	76,798	4.1	11,126	18,175	262,621	22,866,017	59,687	91.45	7,225
Montana	13,141	5.3	1,219	3,038	52,507	5,633,828	11,933	114.55	1,365
Nebraska	13,837	2.3	1,296	3,701	62,720	5,798,927	14,255	95.27	1,693
Nevada	15,578	4.1	1,716	3,240	61,701	6,334,585	14,023	104.61	1,157
New Hampshire	9,380	2.6	1,182	1,587	36,956	3,038,181	8,399	84.85	535
New Jersey	147,225	5.0	12,930	35,937	659,150	68,796,500	149,807	106.48	17,165
New Mexico	12,695	3.1	1,468	2,499	46,039	3,981,045	10,463	87.10	934
New York	260,169	3.8	26,307	45,634	1,059,700	96,798,516	240,841	94.73	16,604
North Carolina	70,176	3.1	15,309	22,110	277,489	23,615,783	63,066	88.75	5,253
North Dakota	9,841	4.5	672	1,815	46,757	5,438,528	10,627	117.13	1,201
Ohio	188,218	4.5	20,162	34,162	718,790	90,070,212	163,361	127.05	14,238
Oklahoma	15,209	1.4	2,049	3,518	55,737	5,972,041	12,662	108.64	1,574
Oregon	61,078	6.1	8,226	13,696	221,091	22,608,761	50,248	103.49	3,576
Pennsylvania	216,004	4.8	24,639	42,409	956,692	113,804,449	217,430	125.89	13,990
Puerto Rico	[6] 51,812	7.3	[6] 5,581	7,243	144,992	8,237,084	32,953	58.17	2,642
Rhode Island	20,748	5.3	2,258	4,140	83,980	7,997,992	19,086	97.42	2,049
South Carolina	41,266	3.7	7,479	10,023	147,881	12,212,578	33,609	83.97	3,470
South Dakota	5,530	2.5	467	928	19,836	2,115,439	4,508	107.69	304
Tennessee	67,794	4.1	8,508	13,111	288,953	23,080,994	65,671	80.88	7,089
Texas	80,066	1.5	8,138	20,359	295,325	28,118,524	67,119	96.69	9,535
Utah	18,851	3.9	1,699	4,472	76,359	8,584,782	17,354	113.74	1,672
Vermont	8,576	4.5	851	1,633	34,089	3,198,698	7,748	97.84	436
Virgin Islands	1,270	3.6	110	358	6,498	449,233	1,477	69.78	88
Virginia	42,589	2.2	5,914	9,789	186,543	17,572,489	42,396	96.29	4,092
Washington	79,147	5.2	8,618	15,936	308,144	34,855,101	70,033	117.43	4,844
West Virginia	39,331	6.4	2,763	8,111	155,729	16,221,465	35,393	107.32	2,727
Wisconsin	110,382	5.9	10,379	20,178	427,174	52,621,850	97,085	125.06	9,649
Wyoming	4,782	2.5	614	1,586	19,830	2,291,913	4,507	117.65	339

[1] Workers reporting completing at least 1 week of unemployment.

[2] Based on average covered employment for most recent 12-month period.

[3] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[4] Voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan not deducted. Excludes payments under temporary unemployment insurance provisions.

[5] Includes dependents in States that provide such benefits.

[6] Includes data under the Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program for average insured unemployment and initial claims (sugarcane data not available for other items).

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-39.—Gross national product and personal income, by type, 1950–81

[Amounts in billions. Monthly amounts at annual rates. Before 1960, data for the 48 States and the District of Columbia, except where otherwise noted; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Gross national product [1]	Personal income							
		Total	Wage and salary disbursements [2]	Social insurance and related payments [3]		Public assistance and related payments [4]		Other income [5]	Less personal contributions for social insurance [6]
				Amount	Percent of personal income	Amount	Percent of personal income		
1950	$286.2	$226.1	$147.0	$7.0	3.1	$2.3	1.0	$72.7	$3.9
1955	399.3	308.8	211.7	13.1	4.2	2.5	.8	86.7	5.2
1960	506.0	399.7	271.9	23.9	6.0	3.3	.8	109.9	9.3
1961	523.3	415.0	279.5	27.4	6.6	3.4	.8	114.4	9.7
1962	563.8	440.7	296.3	28.6	6.5	3.5	.8	120.9	10.3
1963	594.7	463.1	313.4	30.2	6.5	3.7	.8	127.6	11.8
1964	635.7	495.7	336.1	31.6	6.4	3.9	.8	136.7	12.6
1965	688.1	537.0	362.0	34.2	6.4	4.1	.8	150.0	13.3
1966	753.0	584.9	398.4	37.7	6.4	4.4	.8	162.2	17.8
1967	796.3	626.6	427.5	44.4	7.1	5.1	.8	170.2	20.6
1968	868.5	685.2	469.5	50.6	7.4	5.9	.9	182.0	22.8
1969	935.5	745.8	514.6	55.4	7.4	6.9	.9	195.2	26.3
1970 [7]	982.4	811.1	548.7	65.2	8.0	9.5	1.2	215.6	27.9
1971	1,063.4	859.1	579.4	76.3	8.9	11.8	1.4	222.4	30.8
1972	1,171.1	942.5	633.8	84.3	8.9	13.0	1.4	245.6	34.2
1973	1,306.6	1,052.4	701.3	97.7	9.3	13.5	1.3	282.1	42.2
1974	1,412.9	1,154.9	764.9	115.3	9.9	17.4	1.5	305.3	47.7
1975 [7]	1,528.8	1,265.0	806.4	143.2	11.3	21.0	1.7	344.8	50.4
1976 [7]	1,702.2	1,391.2	889.9	159.3	11.4	22.1	1.6	375.4	55.5
1977 [7]	1,899.5	1,538.0	983.8	174.1	11.3	22.6	1.5	418.6	61.1
1978 [7]	2,127.6	1,721.8	1,105.2	188.5	11.0	23.1	1.3	474.6	69.6
1979 [7]	2,368.8	1,943.8	1,236.1	213.0	11.0	25.7	1.3	549.6	80.6
1980	2,626.5	2,160.3	1,343.6	252.8	11.7	30.0	1.4	621.8	87.9
1980									
June	2,564.8	2,127.1	1,323.2	244.2	11.5	29.4	1.4	616.5	86.2
July	.....	2,161.2	1,326.3	267.2	12.4	30.9	1.4	623.8	87.0
August	.....	2,179.4	1,342.4	267.5	12.3	31.1	1.4	626.7	88.3
September	2,637.3	2,205.7	1,356.8	270.8	12.3	31.6	1.4	635.6	89.1
October	.....	2,234.2	1,381.7	271.3	12.1	31.6	1.4	640.0	90.4
November	.....	2,257.1	1,400.4	270.4	12.0	31.6	1.4	646.1	91.4
December	2,732.3	2,276.1	1,410.9	271.3	11.9	31.8	1.4	654.0	91.9
1981									
January	.....	2,301.0	1,433.1	273.2	11.9	33.2	1.4	663.4	101.9
February	.....	2,318.2	1,442.8	273.0	11.8	33.2	1.4	671.4	102.2
March	2,853.8	2,340.4	1,452.8	276.5	11.8	33.2	1.4	680.5	102.6
April	.....	2,353.7	1,459.5	276.9	11.8	33.6	1.4	686.6	102.9
May	.....	2,367.6	1,466.5	277.8	11.7	33.6	1.4	692.8	103.1
June	.....	2,382.1	1,471.8	280.0	11.8	33.8	1.4	699.7	103.2

[1] Monthly data represents amount at annual rate.

[2] Includes payments in kind; includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[3] Includes government transfer paymcats to beneficiaries under OASDHI, railroad retirement, public employee retirement, unemployment insurance, MDTA training allowances, trade adjustment assistance, "black lung," and veterans' pensions and compensation programs; cash and medical payments under workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance; and court-awarded benefits for work injuries sustained by railroad, maritime, and other workers under Federal employer liability acts.

[4] Includes government transfer payments to recipients of direct relief under programs of old-age assistance, aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. Excludes payments made in behalf of recipient to suppliers of medical care (vendor payments). Beginning 1961, includes bonus value of food stamps. Beginning 1974, includes supplemental security income payments.

[5] Includes proprietors' income, dividends, personal interest, and rental income; other transfer payments not enumerated in footnotes 2 and 3 (such as Government life insurance payments. World War bonus payments, mustering-out pay and terminal-leave benefits to discharged servicemen, subsistence allowances to veterans at school); and employer contribution to private pensions and welfare funds and other labor income (except compensation for injuries).

[6] Includes life insurance premium payments for veterans.

[7] Data revised March 1981.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data regrouped to highlight items of special interest to the social security program.

Table M–40.—Civilian population and labor force, 1940–81

Period	Resident population, total (in thousands) [1]	Civilian population (in thousands) [1]			Civilian labor force aged 16 and over (in thousands) [2]			Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force	
		Total	Under age 18	Aged 65 and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1940	132,457	132,129	.....	.....	55,640	47,520	8,120	14.6	.....
1945	133,434	128,112	.....	.....	53,860	52,820	1,040	1.9	.....
1950	151,868	150,790	.....	.....	62,208	58,920	3,288	5.3	.....
1955	165,069	162,967	.....	.....	65,023	62,171	2,852	4.4	.....
1960	179,979	178,140	64,463	16,675	69,628	65,778	3,852	5.5	.....
1961	182,992	181,143	65,750	17,089	17,459	65,746	4,714	6.7	.....
1862	185,771	183,677	67,087	17,457	70,614	66,702	3,91!	5.5	.....
1963	188,483	186,493	68,383	17,778	71,833	67,762	4,070	5.7	.....
1964	191,141	189,141	69,644	18,127	73,091	69,305	3,786	5.2	.....
1965	193,526	191,605	69,688	18,451	74,455	71,088	3,366	4.5	.....
1966	195,576	193,420	69,857	18,755	75,770	72,895	2,875	3.8	.....
1967	197,457	195,264	69,903	19,071	77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8	.....
1968	199,399	197,113	69,865	19,365	78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6	.....
1969	201,385	199,145	69,728	19,680	80,733	77,902	2,831	3.5	.....
1970	203,806	201,722	69,670	20,085	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	.....
1971	206,212	204,250	69,524	20,487	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	.....
1972	208,230	206,457	68,980	20,883	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	.....
1973	209,844	208,087	68,157	21,329	88,714	84,410	4,304	4.9	.....
1974	211,390	209,689	67,229	21,815	91,011	85,936	5,076	5.6	.....
1975	213,137	211,445	66,269	22,404	92,612	84,783	7,830	8.7	.....
1976	214,649	212,976	65,210	22,930	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	.....
1977	216,332	214,685	64,187	23,501	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	.....
1978	218,013	216,386	63,367	24,049	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	.....
1979	219,930	218,328	.....	.....	102,908	96,945	5,693	5.9	.....
1980	222,307	220,701	.....	.....	104,778	97,258	7,520	7.2	.....
1980									
April	221,672	220,076	.....	.....	104,419	97,154	7,265	6.6	7.0
May	221,848	220,257	.....	.....	105,142	96,988	8,154	7.0	7.8
June	222,110	220,517	.....	.....	104,542	96,537	8,006	7.8	7.7
July	222,307	220,701	.....	.....	105,203	96,996	8,207	7.9	7.8
August	222,513	220,894	.....	.....	104,945	97,003	7,948	7.5	7.6
September	222,747	221,120	.....	.....	104,980	97,180	7,800	7.4	7.4
October	222,957	221,327	.....	.....	105,167	97,206	7,961	7.6	7.6
November	223,167	221,532	.....	.....	105,285	97,339	7,946	7.6	7.6
December	223,328	221,691	.....	.....	105,067	97,282	7,785	7.4	7.4
1981									
January	228,320	226,688	.....	.....	104,671	96,128	8,544	8.2	7.4
February	228,469	226,837	.....	.....	104,808	96,383	8,425	8.0	7.3
March	228,626	226,990	.....	.....	105,405	97,318	8,087	7.7	7.3
April	228,786	227,153	.....	.....	105,678	98,282	7,396	7.0	7.3

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years. Annual data are estimated as of July 1. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[2] Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1950 and 1955 adjusted to reflect definitions adopted January 1957; two groups (those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days) formerly classified as employed—with a job, not at work—were assigned to other classifications, chiefly to the unemployed. Beginning 1962, comparability with previous years affected somewhat by the introduction of material from the 1960 Census (level of labor force and employment lowered by about 150,000). Before January 1967, series show aged 14 and over.

Source: Population data from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Labor-force data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table M–41.—Consumer price index for urban and clerical workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services	All services
1940	42.0	.....	36.8	35.2	42.8	52.4	42.7	40.2	46.1	48.3	43.6
1945	53.9	.....	42.1	50.7	61.5	59.1	47.8	55.1	62.4	56.9	48.7
1950	72.1	.....	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	68.2	68.3	74.4	69.9	58.5
1955	80.2	.....	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	77.4	77.9	76.7	79.8	70.5
1960	88.7	89.4	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	89.6	90.1	87.3	87.8	83.8
1961	89.6	90.3	81.4	89.1	90.4	90.9	90.6	90.6	89.3	88.5	85.2
1962	90.6	91.2	83.5	89.9	90.9	91.7	92.5	92.2	91.3	89.1	86.2
1963	91.7	92.3	85.6	91.2	91.9	92.7	93.0	93.4	92.8	90.6	88.5
1964	92.9	93.5	87.3	92.4	92.4	93.8	94.3	94.5	95.0	92.0	90.2
1965	94.5	94.9	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	95.9	95.2	95.9	94.2	92.2
1966	97.2	97.7	93.4	99.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.2	95.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.2	104.1	106.1	103.6	105.2	104.2	103.2	104.2	104.7	104.6	105.2
1969	109.8	109.7	113.4	108.9	111.5	110.8	107.2	109.3	108.7	109.1	112.5
1970	116.3	116.1	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.9	113.7	113.2	113.4	116.0	121.6
1971	121.3	120.9	128.4	118.4	119.8	124.3	118.6	116.8	119.3	120.9	128.4
1972	125.3	124.9	132.5	123.3	122.3	129.2	119.9	119.8	122.8	125.5	133.3
1973	133.1	132.9	137.7	141.4	126.8	135.0	123.8	125.2	125.9	129.0	139.1
1974	147.7	147.7	150.5	161.7	136.2	150.6	137.7	137.3	133.8	137.2	152.0
1975	161.2	160.9	168.6	175.4	142.3	166.8	150.6	150.7	144.4	147.4	166.6
1976	170.5	169.7	184.7	180.8	147.6	177.2	165.5	160.5	151.2	153.3	180.4
1977	181.5	180.3	202.4	192.2	154.2	189.6	177.2	170.9	157.9	159.2	194.3
1978	195.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	217.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	247.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980											
June	247.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	248.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	249.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	251.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	254.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	256.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	258.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981											
January	260.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	263.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	265.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	266.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	269.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	271.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report**, January 1978, pp. 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-42.—Consumer price index for all urban consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Entertainment	Other goods and services	All services
1978	195.4	194.0	219.4	211.4	159.6	202.8	185.5	182.0	176.6	183.3	210.9
1979	217.4	216.1	239.7	234.5	166.6	227.6	212.0	195.8	188.5	196.7	234.2
1980	246.8	245.5	265.9	254.6	178.4	263.3	249.7	213.1	205.3	214.5	270.3
1980											
June	247.6	246.4	264.7	252.0	177.2	266.7	249.7	212.4	205.3	212.5	274.2
July	247.8	246.5	266.6	254.8	176.2	265.1	251.0	214.4	206.6	213.5	272.4
August	249.4	248.1	268.4	258.7	178.6	265.8	252.7	215.4	208.0	214.5	272.5
September	251.7	250.4	270.6	261.1	182.2	267.7	254.7	216.7	209.8	220.6	274.8
October	253.9	252.6	272.8	262.4	183.9	271.1	256.1	217.8	210.9	221.5	277.9
November	256.2	254.9	274.5	264.5	184.8	273.8	259.0	219.0	211.2	222.8	280.9
December	258.4	257.1	275.8	266.4	183.9	276.9	261.1	220.9	212.0	224.6	284.7
1981											
January	260.5	259.2	279.5	268.6	181.1	279.1	264.7	222.5	214.4	226.2	287.7
February	263.2	261.9	282.6	270.8	182.0	280.9	270.9	224.6	216.7	227.4	290.1
March	265.1	263.7	284.7	272.2	185.1	282.6	273.5	226.9	218.2	228.7	292.5
April	266.8	265.4	287.0	272.9	186.4	284.8	275.3	228.7	219.2	229.9	295.4
May	269.0	267.6	289.0	272.5	186.4	288.5	277.8	230.5	220.3	232.2	299.6
June	271.3	269.9	291.5	273.6	185.8	292.2	279.9	232.1	220.8	233.4	303.5

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-43.—Medical care component of the consumer price index for urban wage and clerical workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; 1972 = 100; beginning Feb. 1977, for hospital service charge]

Period	Total	Medical care services									Drugs and prescriptions	
		Hospital service charges						Professional services				
		Total	Total [2]	Semi-private room [3]	Operating-room charges	X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.	Physicians' fees	Dentists' fees	Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses	Routine laboratory tests	Prescriptions	Over-the-counter items
1940	36.8	32.5	.....	13.7	.....	.....	39.6	42.0	58.1	.....	66.2	.....
1945	42.1	37.9	.....	17.6	.....	.....	46.0	49.6	63.9	.....	71.5	.....
1950	53.7	49.2	.....	30.3	.....	.....	55.2	63.9	73.5	.....	92.6	.....
1955	64.8	60.4	.....	42.3	.....	.....	65.4	73.0	77.0	.....	101.6	.....
1960	79.1	74.9	.....	57.3	.....	.....	77.0	82.1	85.1	.....	115.3	.....
1961	81.4	77.7	.....	61.1	.....	.....	79.0	82.5	87.8	.....	111.5	.....
1962	83.5	80.2	.....	65.3	.....	.....	81.3	84.7	89.2	.....	107.1	.....
1963	85.6	82.6	.....	68.6	77.9	89.0	83.1	87.1	89.7	91.6	104.5	96.7
1964	87.3	84.6	.....	71.9	79.4	89.7	85.2	89.4	90.9	93.0	103.1	97.3
1965	89.5	87.3	.....	75.9	82.9	90.9	88.3	92.2	92.8	94.8	102.0	98.0
1966	93.4	92.0	.....	83.5	88.6	94.1	93.4	95.2	95.3	96.8	101.8	99.0
1967	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	106.1	107.3	.....	113.6	111.5	104.3	105.6	105.5	103.2	103.5	98.3	102.5
1969	113.4	116.0	.....	128.8	128.7	109.3	112.9	112.9	107.6	107.5	99.6	103.2
1970	120.6	124.2	.....	145.4	142.4	116.3	121.4	119.4	113.5	111.4	101.2	106.2
1971	128.4	133.3	.....	163.1	156.1	124.9	129.8	127.0	120.3	116.1	101.3	110.3
1972	132.5	138.2	.....	173.9	168.6	129.1	133.8	132.3	124.9	120.4	100.9	111.3
1973	137.7	144.3	105.6	182.1	179.1	131.8	138.2	136.4	129.5	122.8	100.5	112.4
1974	150.5	159.1	115.1	201.5	201.3	140.6	150.9	146.8	138.6	135.4	102.9	117.5
1975	168.6	179.1	132.3	236.1	239.4	156.2	169.4	161.9	149.6	151.4	109.3	130.1
1976	184.7	197.1	148.7	268.6	274.8	174.6	188.5	172.2	158.9	160.5	115.2	138.9
1977	202.4	216.7	164.1	299.5	311.3	189.4	206.0	185.1	168.2	169.4	122.1	148.5
1978	219.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	240.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	267.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980												
June	265.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	267.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	270.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	272.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	274.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	276.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	277.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981												
January	281.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	284.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	287.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	288.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	290.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	293.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

[2] Consists of charges for semiprivate room; operating room; X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.; and the following ancillary services; physical therapy, oxygen, intravenous solution, electrocardiogram, antibiotic, tranquillizer, and laboratory tests.

[3] Includes charges to adult inpatients paying full rates for room and board, routine nursing care, and minor medical and surgical supplies.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-44.—Medical care component of the consumer price index for all urban consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; beginning 1978, December 1977 = 100, for other hospital and medical services, other professional services, and nonprescription drugs]

Period	All medical care	Medical care services						Medical care commodities	
		Total	Professional services			Other medical care services			
			Physicians'	Dentists'	Other	Hospital room	Other hospital and medical care services	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies
1978	219.4	235.4	223.1	198.1	104.0	332.4	105.9	131.6	103.6
1979	239.7	258.3	243.6	214.8	111.0	370.3	116.8	141.8	110.5
1980	265.9	287.4	269.3	240.2	123.6	418.9	132.8	154.8	120.9
1980									
June	264.7	285.9	269.2	240.3	122.9	412.6	130.6	154.8	120.6
July	266.6	288.0	270.9	241.1	125.0	418.2	132.8	155.6	121.7
August	268.4	289.8	272.2	242.2	126.0	424.0	135.1	156.4	122.6
September	270.6	292.3	274.2	245.8	126.7	428.4	137.0	157.5	123.3
October	272.8	294.8	276.0	247.5	127.6	435.8	139.0	158.5	124.4
November	274.5	296.6	278.0	248.0	128.5	441.0	140.9	159.6	125.3
December	275.8	297.9	280.3	248.6	128.5	443.7	141.4	160.7	126.2
1981									
January	279.5	302.1	283.9	251.4	129.3	453.8	143.7	162.7	127.1
February	282.6	305.2	287.7	252.8	130.0	458.2	145.5	165.0	128.9
March	284.7	307.5	290.3	254.9	131.5	460.9	146.7	166.5	129.9
April	287.0	309.8	292.2	257.1	132.6	465.0	147.3	168.5	130.9
May	289.0	311.7	295.5	257.7	133.7	465.1	147.6	170.4	132.6
June	291.5	314.4	297.5	260.2	134.2	470.4	148.7	172.3	133.5

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1982-361-182:115

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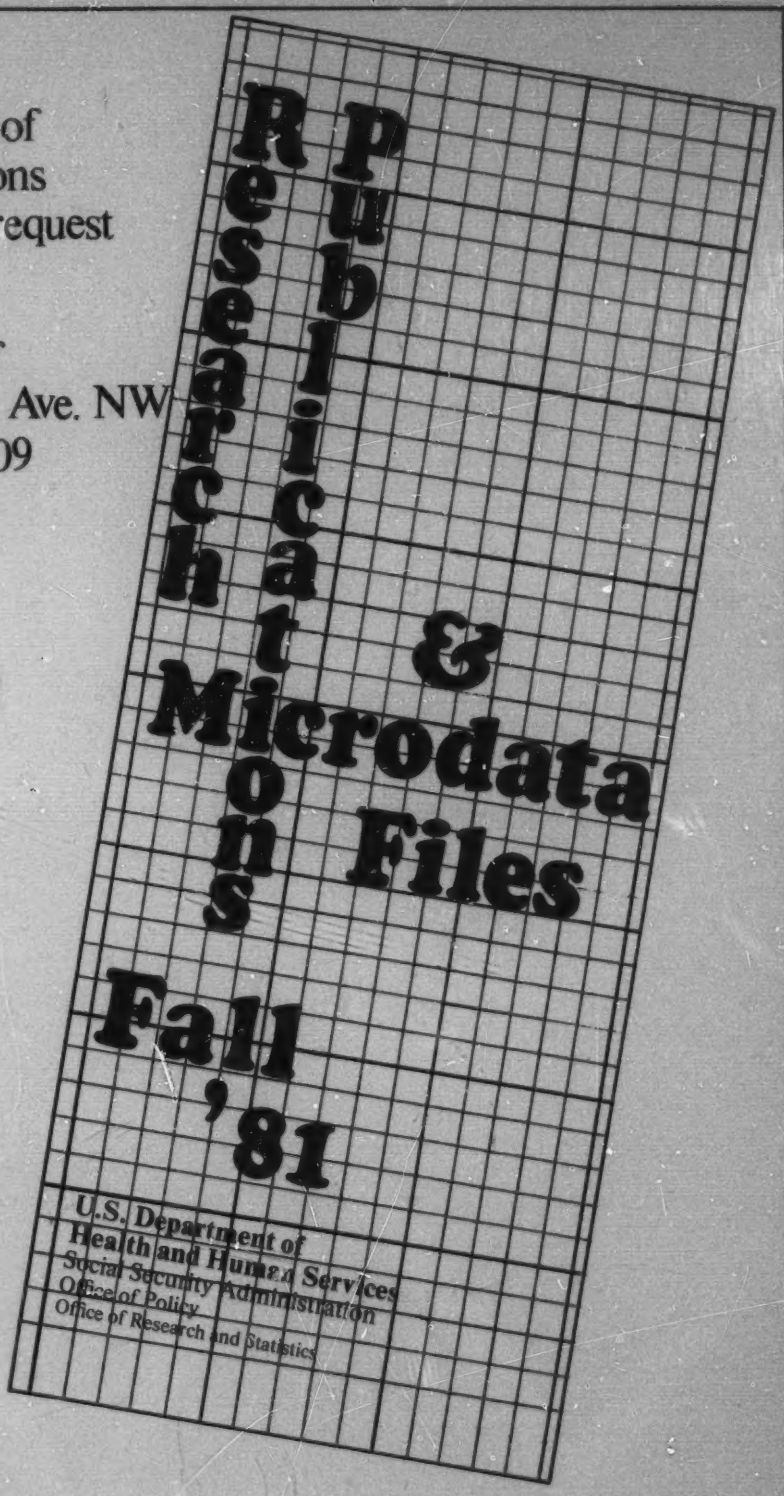
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March 1982 Volume 45, Number 3

Social Security Bulletin

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The **Social Security Bulletin** is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Calendar-year data for each year 1939–48 were published in the **Social Security Yearbooks** and, beginning with data for 1949, in the **Annual Statistical Supplements** to the **Bulletin**. (The **Supplements** with data for each year 1949–54 were included in the September **Bulletin**, 1950–55; beginning with 1955 data, the **Supplement** is a separate publication.) Statements in **Bulletin** articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.

The **Bulletin** is prepared in the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, under the general supervision of Robert Robinson, Chief of the Publications Staff, and the editorial supervision of Marilyn Thomas. Suggestions or comments concerning the **Bulletin** should be addressed to the Office of Research and Statistics.

The **Social Security Bulletin** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A copy of the **Supplement** is included in the annual subscription price of the **Bulletin**.

Price: $22.00 a year in the United States and $27.50 in all other countries; single copies, $3.50 domestic and $4.40 foreign. Price of the 1980 **Supplement** is $5.50 domestic and $6.90 foreign.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

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ISSN 0037-7910

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Social Security in Review

SSA Items in President's 1983 Budget

The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1983, which was released to Congress on February 8, projects spending by the Federal Government at $757.6 billion—more than a fourth of it earmarked for the Social Security Administration (SSA). The document contains a number of proposals related to the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) programs.

The following recommendations concern changes under the SSI program:

—Prorate the first month's SSI payment for new aged recipients from the date of application or the date of eligibility.

—Round the SSI payment standard and actual payment amount to the next lower dollar.

—Change the definition of permanent disability to require a 24-month, rather than a 12-month, prognosis.

—Ensure that the definition of disability is based on a preponderance of medical rather than other factors.

—Stop disregarding the first $20 of income in setting benefit levels for new recipients coming on the rolls after January 1, 1983.

—Permit the recovery of SSI overpayments from available Social Security benefits.

Also included in the 1983 Budget are the following proposals concerning the AFDC program:

—Eliminate the optional AFDC Emergency Assistance program and broaden the Low Income Energy Assistance program to include emergency payments.

—Prorate shelter and utilities expenses for AFDC families with large households.

—Mandate a job search for all AFDC applicants.

—Require all States to have community work experience programs.

—Require that the States count Federal and State energy assistance payments as income for AFDC purposes.

—Include the income of all unrelated adults as part of the income of the AFDC assistance unit for the purpose of computing payments.

—Give the States full fiscal responsibility for erroneous AFDC payments on a phased-in basis.

The President's 1983 Budget sets expenditures under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program at $173.5 billion, up from $154.6 billion a year earlier. The rise reflects the impact of an expanding number of beneficiaries, higher benefit levels due to cost-of-living increases (8.1 percent estimated for June 1982 and 6.5 percent estimated for June 1983), and higher average wages on which benefits are based. Estimated outlays for other SSA programs during Fiscal Year 1983 are $8.9 billion for SSI, $1.1 billion for disabled coal miners, $5.5 billion for assistance payments, $400,000 for Child Support Enforcement, $1.3 billion for Low Income Energy Assistance, and $1.7 billion for Combined Welfare Administration.

The President proposes that direct Social Security coverage be provided for all current and future railroad workers. The basic benefits currently paid to the group under the Railroad Retirement program (in conjunction with a financial interchange with Social Security) would become regular Social Security benefits, and the supplemental pension benefit system based on railroad service would be converted to a private industrial pension plan. The Budget does not contain any major proposals for current or long-term OASDI financing because the Administration is awaiting recommendations, due by the end of 1982, from the National Commission on Social Security Reform.

SSA Executive Changes

The post of Deputy Commissioner of Social Security for Programs, held until his recent resignation by Robert J. Myers, has been merged with the post of Deputy Commissioner for External Affairs. The incumbent in the latter position, Paul B. Simmons, will now serve under the title of Deputy Commissioner for Programs and Policy. Mr. Myers has been appointed executive director of the National Commission on Social Security Reform, a bipartisan body formed by President Reagan to suggest ways in which the financing of the Social Security program can be improved.

The new Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration is Harry C. Ballantyne, who has served as

Deputy Chief Actuary, Short-Range Program Estimates, since 1979. He has been with the Office of the Actuary for more than 20 years.

Program Operations

OASDI Benefits

In November 1981, monthly cash benefits were awarded to 340,309 persons under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program—40 percent of these awards were to retired workers and 8 percent to disabled workers. Eighty-eight percent of all awards and 84 percent of awards to retired workers were immediately payable. The average monthly benefit amounts for currently payable awards were $354.80 for retired workers and $420.11 for disabled workers.

At the end of November 1981, the OASDI program had 35,967,914 beneficiaries and paid cash benefits totaling $12.2 billion—an increase of 369,000 in the number of beneficiaries and $1.6 billion in monthly benefits since November 1980. The OASI program accounted for 94 percent of the rise in the amount of monthly benefits and 100 percent of the increase in the number of beneficiaries. Retired workers numbered 20,119,289, or 56 percent of all OASDI beneficiaries.

During the 12-month period ended November 1981, the monthly amount of OASI benefits rose 16 percent, and the number of beneficiaries increased 2 percent. The amount of DI benefits rose 8 percent, while the number of beneficiaries decreased 4 percent.

Average monthly benefit amounts payable in November 1981 to retired and disabled workers were $385.51 and $413.27, respectively. A year earlier, average benefits were $340.83 for retired workers and $370.60 for disabled workers.

SSI Payments

Federally administered payments. In November 1981, 4,027,100 persons received federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, a decline of 3,100 from the October total. The number of aged recipients dropped by 5,800, while disabled and blind recipients rose by 2,600 and 200, respectively. Among individual States, 43 reported a decrease in their total SSI caseload. The number of aged cases was down in 48 States, disabled in 36, and blind in 12.

Federally administered payments totaled $738.2 million in November—down $5.5 million from October. This decline was centered in Massachusetts and New Jersey because of retroactive State supplementation payments that had been made the previous month. The only significant increase in payments ($1.4 million) occurred in Wisconsin, where optional State supplementation payments were raised by the amount of the July 1981 Federal SSI increase, effective in November.

State-administered supplementary payments. During September 1981, the number of persons receiving State-administered supplementation declined slightly for the second consecutive month. All three eligibility categories contributed to the decline. The total expenditures for State supplements remained about the same as for the previous month—$19.3 million.

OASDI	November 1981	October 1981	November 1980
Monthly beneficiaries, total (in thousands)	35,968	35,904	35,598
Aged 65 and over, total	24,350	24,282	23,772
Retired workers	18,006	17,945	17,503
Survivors and dependents	6,267	6,258	6,175
Special age-72 beneficiaries	77	79	94
Under age 65, total	11,618	11,622	11,826
Retired workers	2,114	2,095	2,021
Disabled workers	2,787	2,796	2,860
Survivors and dependents	6,717	6,731	6,945
Total monthly benefits (in millions)[1]	$12,223	$12,183	$10,667
Average benefit in current-payment status:			
Retired workers	$385.51	$385.04	$340.83
Disabled workers	413.27	413.43	370.60
Aged widows and widowers	345.82	345.52	307.87
Children of deceased workers	270.89	270.69	239.55
Average benefits awarded:			
Retired workers	$386.96	$410.07	$360.09
Disabled workers	419.73	424.09	392.39
Aged widows and widowers	340.82	340.33	307.12
Children of deceased workers	265.85	266.07	238.34

[1] In current-payment status; excludes lump-sum and retroactive payments and adjustments.

Restoration of Certain Minimum Benefits and Other OASDI Program Changes: Legislative History and Summary of Provisions

by John A. Svahn*

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35), enacted on August 13, 1981, contained a provision to eliminate the minimum-benefit provision under the Social Security program for both current and future beneficiaries. Although a large majority of the members of both Houses of Congress accepted the measure in the broad context of the Reconciliation Act, there was considerable reaction against it and the provision was reconsidered. On December 29, 1981, new legislation restored the minimum benefit for current, but not future, beneficiaries. To lessen the cash-flow problems of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) program, Public Law 97-123 also authorizes borrowing among the several trust funds and calls for the coverage, for Social Security tax and benefit purposes, of sick pay during the first 6 months of nonwork. In this article, the Commissioner of Social Security traces the legislative development of these and other provisions contained in the new law. He points out that, although the added expenditures for minimum benefits ultimately will be offset by the coverage of sick pay, the net short-term effect of the two provisions will be higher program costs. The interfund borrowing provision, however, could permit the payment of benefits on a timely basis throughout 1982 and the first 6 months of 1983.

Under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35), enacted on August 13, 1981, persons initially becoming eligible for Social Security after October 1981 were to be entitled only to a wage-related benefit, not the regular minimum benefit, if higher. For all other beneficiaries, the minimum benefit was similarly eliminated for months after February 1982. Persons aged 60-64 whose benefits were reduced under this provision and who would have been eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments had they been aged 65 or older were to be eligible for a special SSI payment in an amount not to exceed the difference between their newly reduced Social Security benefit and the amount that they had been receiving under prior law.[1]

*Commissioner of Social Security.

[1] For details on the provisions of Public Law 97-35, see John A. Svahn, "Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981: Legislative History and Summary of the OASDI and Medicare Provisions," **Social Security Bulletin**, October 1981, pages 3-24.

On December 29, 1981, President Reagan signed into law H.R. 4331, a bill "to amend the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 to restore minimum benefits under the Social Security Act" (Public Law 97-123). The new legislation restores such benefits to those who became eligible for them before January 1982 and makes changes that will lessen the cash-flow problems of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund in 1982. The major provisions of Public Law 97-123 are:

(1) **Minimum benefit.** The minimum benefit is restored for persons who became eligible in 1981 or earlier. The minimum benefit is eliminated only for new beneficiaries—those who reach age 62 or become disabled after 1981 and the survivors of those who die after that year. However, under a special exception, the minimum benefit is retained for individuals eligible after 1981 and before 1992 who are members of a religious order under a vow of poverty which

had elected to be covered under Social Security before December 29, 1981 (the date of enactment).

(2) **Interfund borrowing.** The Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI), Disability Insurance (DI), and Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Funds are authorized to borrow from one another through December 31, 1982 (with provision for repayment with interest).

(3) **Sick pay.** Coverage as wages for Social Security tax and benefit purposes is provided for all sick pay through the first 6 calendar months of nonwork. Included are payments by insurance companies and payments under State temporary disability insurance laws (and under the railroad temporary disability insurance program). Any portion of such sickness benefits paid for by employee contributions will not be covered.

Background and Legislative History

Throughout the first half of 1981, while the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35) was under consideration, there was substantial discussion about the proposal to eliminate the Social Security minimum benefit, which was included in that legislation. For example, Chairman Pickle of the Subcommittee on Social Security of the House Ways and Means Committee introduced a bill (H.R. 3207) which would have retained the minimum benefit for those on the rolls, but not for future eligibles. In June, the Senate defeated, by a vote of 53 to 45, a proposal by Senator Riegle that would have retained the minimum benefit for those on the rolls. As briefly discussed in the October issue of the **Social Security Bulletin**,[2] the House of Representatives passed on July 31—the same day that it gave final approval to the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981—a bill (H.R. 4331) to fully restore the minimum Social Security benefit, not only for those on the rolls, but also for all future eligibles.

Also, as the time remaining for additional substantial legislation in 1981 grew shorter, there was increasing interest in action to deal with the fact that the financing projections for Social Security continued to show that the OASI Trust Fund would be unable to meet its benefit obligations in a timely manner in late 1982. In September, the Senate Finance Committee held hearings to review the financial status of the program and alternative proposals for dealing with the long-range problems. In a nationwide address on September 24, President Reagan discussed the financial condition of the Social Security program and took note of the concern that the provision for the elimination of the minimum benefit (which provision had been enacted in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act) may have affected some people who were, in fact, in financial need. He stated: "I am therefore asking . . . for restoration of the minimum payment and for interfund borrowing as a temporary measure to give us some time to seek a permanent solution." The President also announced the establishment of a 15-member bipartisan commission—with five members nominated by the House of Representatives, five by the Senate, and five appointed by him—to review the status of the OASDI program and make recommendations to assure the financial integrity of the system. (This National Commission on Social Security Reform, which was appointed on December 16, 1981, after final congressional consideration of H.R. 4331, is due to submit its final report by December 31, 1982.[3])

Action in the House of Representatives

As noted earlier, on July 31, 1981, the House passed (404 to 20) H.R. 4331, a bill to restore the minimum Social Security benefit as in effect before enactment of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35) for all current and future beneficiaries. The House did not again consider major Social Security legislation until after Senate consideration of H.R. 4331.

Action in the Senate

The House-passed bill was sent to the Senate on July 31, where it was "held at the desk" so that it could be called up for consideration at any time, rather than being referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

Senate Finance Committee action. On July 7, Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard S. Schweiker testified before the Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs of the Senate Finance Committee on the financial status of the OASDI program and on the Administration's long-range proposals. The Finance Committee held further public hearings on July 9 and 10. Subsequently, on September 23 and 24, the Committee met to discuss further the overall financial status of the program and alternative proposals which, with new legislation relating to the restoration of the minimum benefit, might at least maintain the near-term financial situation. In other words, it was believed that any increased cost arising from the restoration of the minimum-benefit provision should be met by other changes (either decreasing benefit outgo or increasing tax income, or both).

[2] John A. Svahn, **op. cit.**

[3] The names of Commission members appear on page 1 of the January 1982 issue of the **Social Security Bulletin.**

On September 24, the Senate Finance Committee approved (19 to 0) a Social Security package that proposed:

(1) Restoring the minimum benefit for persons eligible before November 1981, except for those who were receiving Federal, State, or local government-employee pensions in excess of $300 a month and those residing outside the United States. Persons receiving government-employee pensions of more than $300 a month would have been entitled to a Social Security benefit based on their actual covered earnings or, if larger, the minimum benefit reduced by the amount by which their government-employee pension exceeded $300. Also, entitlement to the minimum benefit would have been retained for individuals eligible after October 1981 and before November 1991 if they were covered under the 1972 provision which permits coverage of members of religious orders under a vow of poverty, at the election of the order.

(2) Reallocating Social Security taxes among the OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds to address the short-range financing problems of the 1980's.

(3) Providing authority for interfund borrowing between the OASI and DI Trust Funds as a fallback measure. (The HI Trust Fund, however, would not have been permitted to borrow from or lend to the OASI and DI Trust Funds.) Such authorization would have been effective only through December 31, 1990.

(4) Extending Social Security coverage and taxes to sick pay through the first 6 calendar months of sick pay in certain cases (generally, when paid directly by the employer under a plan and from the regular wage and salary account of the employer).

(5) Extending the disability maximum family benefit—150 percent of the Primary Insurance Amount (PIA), but not more than 85 percent of average indexed monthly earnings (and not less than 100 percent of PIA)—to retirement and survivor cases.

Proposals somewhat similar to the last four of these provisions had been included in the Administration's tentative long-range package as announced on May 12.[4]

Senate floor action. There was, in late September, some uncertainty as to the form that floor action might take. For example, some thought was given to possibly adding the Social Security proposals to other legislation, such as a bill to extend the debt ceiling, which was expected to be passed very quickly. It was decided, however, that the Social Security changes would be drafted in the form of a substitute for the House-passed provisions of H.R. 4331, the bill to restore the Social Security minimum benefit.

When the Senate took up H.R. 4331 on October 14, Senator Dole, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, offered the Committee's amendment as a complete substitute for the House bill. The Senate accepted the Committee amendment by voice vote. In the course of the Senate floor debate, a number of additional proposals and a substitute sick pay provision were agreed to. As passed by the Senate (95 to 0) on October 15, H.R. 4331 contained the following provisions in addition to those agreed to by the Senate Finance Committee:

(1) Extend Social Security coverage of sick pay. Under a floor amendment, all sick pay paid through the first 6 calendar months would have been covered, except payments under a State temporary disability insurance law or workers' compensation plan, or certain payments made by insurance companies.

(2) Require the General Accounting Office to study the management efficiency, employee productivity, and technical capacities of the Social Security Administration.

(3) Require a new separate annual statement of requests for new budget authority, estimates of outlays and revenues, and estimates of deficits or surpluses for the Social Security trust funds.

(4) Require agencies of the U.S. Government or of any State or locality to release information necessary to carry out the provision relating to the prohibition of payments to prisoners.

(5) Require a report within 90 days on the optimum system to improve the current "report of death" procedures.

(6) Increase the maximum penalties for the misuse of Social Security numbers and other Social Security related offenses.

(7) Resolve that it is the sense of the Congress that future legislative changes will not reduce the OASDI benefits to which individuals are entitled in the month of enactment.

(8) Require that Social Security cards be issued on banknote-quality paper.

(9) Require the establishment of at least seven demonstration projects involving the use of AFDC recipients as home health aides.

(10) Provide increased revenues for the Highway Trust Fund (an unrelated Department of Transportation matter).

[4] See John A. Svahn, op cit., page 6.

Subsequent Action in the House of Representatives

When H.R. 4331 was passed by the Senate and sent back to the House of Representatives, the House did not immediately act on the bill and appoint conferees. Instead, the House leadership and the Committee on Ways and Means deliberated on whether there might be support for adopting more far-reaching financing and benefit changes as part of H.R. 4331. On November 4, the Ways and Means Committee voted on several alternative approaches, as follows:

(1) A proposal by Chairman Pickle of the Subcommittee on Social Security and Representative Conable which would have (a) adjusted the dollar bend points in the PIA benefit formula each year in 1983–85 by 50 percent (rather than 100 percent) of wage increases,[5] (b) increased the age of eligibility for full benefits from 65 to 67 over the period 1990–2000, and (c) based cost-of-living increases on the lesser of wage or price increases, beginning in 1983. This proposal was defeated 18 to 14.

(2) A proposal by Representative Gradison to separate the operations of the Social Security trust funds from the unified budget. This proposal was defeated 18 to 15.

Thus, the decision was to go to conference with the Senate, on the basis of the complete restoration of the minimum benefit, as in H.R. 4331 as passed by the House of Representatives in July.

Later on November 4, the House formally appointed conferees on H.R. 4331. They were instructed, under a motion by Representative Conable (ranking minority member on the Ways and Means Committee), to assure that persons currently receiving Social Security would not have their benefits reduced and to reject provisions relating to changes in Social Security tax allocations.

Action in House-Senate Conference

The Conference Committee on H.R. 4331 met on November 4 and 16 and again on December 14, when it reached agreement. Although the staffs of the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees were active throughout November in seeking to work out compromises, the conferees were close to deadlock over the extent to which the legislation should include measures to offset the cost of restoring the minimum benefit.

Some House conferees took the position that (a) the repeal of the minimum benefit under Public Law 97-35 had simply been a mistake, (b) no "savings" should have been attributed to that change initially, and (c) therefore, no additional financing or offsetting reductions in future benefits should be required to restore the minimum. (Restoration of the minimum benefit for current beneficiaries was expected to cost from $6 billion to $7 billion over the period 1982–86.) Some House conferees thought that if the House accepted the Senate proposal for sick-pay coverage (involving additional income of, at most, $4.4 billion over the 5-year period) and yielded to the Senate with respect to elimination of the minimum benefit for future beneficiaries, it should not also accept the Senate provision that would have limited the amount of the maximum family benefit for families of workers who reached age 62 or who died before reaching age 62 in 1982 or later. Also, some House conferees thought that it would be undesirable to include in this bill financing or other measures that might reduce pressures for more lasting financing solutions in 1982.

On the other hand, the Senate conferees believed that they could not accept a bill partially restoring the minimum benefit unless it would leave the OASI and DI Trust Funds in at least as strong a position as they would have been in if the provision eliminating the minimum benefit for those currently on the rolls and for future new eligibles were to have remained in effect. Because the additional revenues from the extension of coverage to certain sick pay would not be sufficient over the short range to cover the cost of restoration of the minimum benefit for those on the rolls, they believed that some further limitation on family benefits for future cases over that in existing law should be included in the bill.

As time for action on the minimum benefit grew short and as it was increasingly clear that, regardless of what actions were taken with respect to the maximum family benefit, the Congress would need to consider basic Social Security financing and benefit proposals soon again, the minimum-benefit issue took precedence over the issue of the net short-range fiscal impact of the changes in H.R. 4331. The Senate conferees agreed to drop the proposed prospective lower maximum family benefits for families of retired and deceased workers.

Another area of difficulty concerned the Senate-passed provisions for reallocation of OASDI-HI tax rates. Shortly after the revised tax schedules had been adopted by the Senate Finance Committee (in the form later passed by the Senate), significant revisions in the cost estimates for the Hospital Insurance program were released. On the basis of these new estimates, the proposed revisions in the tax schedules would no longer be appropriate. Therefore, to overcome difficulties associated with precise shifts in the tax-rate schedules, the

[5] This approach was similar to a May 1981 Administration proposal, except that the latter reduction would have been effective in 1982–87. See John A. Svahn, op cit., page 6.

Conference Committee agreed to drop the Senate provision relating to these schedules, and to include the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund in the provision for interfund borrowing authority. Although in a technical sense this agreement went somewhat beyond the scope of the conference, it was clearly in line with the intent of the Senate bill and the instruction to the House conferees. Thus, it was acceptable to the conferees. During the conference, and later when this provision was considered on the floor of both Houses, there was discussion of the likelihood that the December 31, 1982, termination date for the borrowing authority might lead to further financing legislation late in the second session of the 97th Congress—possibly by a lame-duck, post-election session.

Once agreement was reached on the major benefit and financing aspects of the bill, and in the press of business of the concluding few days of the first session of the 97th Congress, the conferees moved quickly to resolve remaining differences, dropping a number of the items that had been adopted on the Senate floor, but including others. The final bill, as agreed to by the conferees on December 14, was passed by the Senate on December 15 (96 to 0) and, on December 16, by the House of Representatives (412 to 10). Thus, in its final form, the bill contained the following provisions:

(1) **Minimum benefit.** Restoration of the minimum benefit for current beneficiaries. The minimum would be eliminated only for new beneficiaries—persons who reach age 62 or become disabled before reaching age 62 after 1981 and the survivors of those who die after that year (1991 in the case of certain persons under a vow of poverty—as in the Senate version of the bill).

   (a) Since no current beneficiaries would be affected, the provision to provide special SSI payments (under Public Law 97-35) was eliminated.

   (b) The Senate version of the bill would not have fully restored the minimum benefit for those receiving government-employee pensions in excess of $300 a month or those residing outside the United States. These provisions were dropped in the conference agreement.

(2) **Interfund borrowing.** Authority for the OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds to borrow from one another through December 31, 1982 (with provision for repayment with interest).

(3) **Sick pay.** Coverage of all sick pay (other than workers' compensation and sickness benefits attributable to employee contributions) paid through the first 6 calendar months of non-work as wages for Social Security tax and benefit purposes.

(4) **Penalties for misuse of Social Security numbers and other Social Security related offenses.** An increase in the maximum penalties for misuse of Social Security numbers and other Social Security related offenses.

(5) **Demonstration projects under section 1115.** A requirement that there be at least seven demonstration projects involving the hiring of AFDC recipients to serve as home health aides, as authorized under the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980.

(6) **Information to implement prisoner legislation.** Authorization for Federal and State agencies to furnish information needed to implement the 1980 legislation limiting benefit payments to certain prisoners.

(7) **Reports of death.** A requirement that the Secretary of Health and Human Services submit a report within 90 days of enactment on ways to improve current "report of death" procedures.

The Conference Committee agreed to drop a number of provisions that had been included in H.R. 4331 as passed by the Senate. The omitted provisions relate to a reduction in the maximum family benefit in OASI cases (to the maximum applicable for DI cases), revised tax-rate allocations among the trust funds, issuance of Social Security cards on banknote-quality paper, a General Accounting Office study of the administrative capacity of the Social Security Administration, modification of budget accounting procedures for the trust funds, a resolution relating to future preservation of benefit rights for persons on the rolls when amendments to the Social Security Act are enacted, and extension of excise taxes for the Highway Trust Fund.

Summary of Provisions

Restoration of Minimum Benefits

The new law restores the Social Security minimum benefit for individuals who first became eligible for benefits (that is, attained age 62 or became disabled) before January 1982 or whose benefits are based on a worker's eligibility or death before January 1982. (With the restoration of the minimum benefit for current beneficiaries, the special SSI payments for persons under age 65 provided under Public Law 97-35, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, were eliminated.) Other persons will have their benefits computed on the basis of actual covered earnings with no minimum-benefit provision (the method provided under Public

Law 97-35). With respect to members of a religious order under a vow of poverty which had elected to be covered under Social Security before December 29, 1981 (the date of enactment), the elimination of the minimum benefit for future beneficiaries applies only to those who will become eligible after 1991.

Interfund Borrowing

Public Law 97-123 authorizes borrowing among the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, the Disability Insurance Trust Fund, and the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund until January 1983, whenever the Managing Trustee[6] determines that such borrowing is appropriate to finance the benefit payments from the borrowing trust fund. The Conference Report states in this respect that "In no case shall such interfund borrowing make adjustments in the trust funds insuring benefit payments for a period more than 6 months beyond the date of such determination."[7]

Whenever borrowing occurs, the borrowing trust fund must pay the lending trust fund interest at a rate equal to that which the lending trust fund would have earned if the monies loaned had been invested. Repayment of principal is to be made whenever the Managing Trustee determines that the assets of the borrowing trust fund are sufficient to permit repayment of all or part of any loans outstanding.

Coverage of Sick Pay

Public Law 97-123 removes the exclusion from the definition of wages for tax and coverage purposes of certain sick pay under a plan or system through the first 6 calendar months that the employee is off work. It includes in the definition of wages those payments made under a sick pay plan to an employee or dependent by a third party and payments under a State temporary disability insurance law. In cases where a third party makes the sick payments, the third party is liable for paying the Social Security taxes and for reporting the payments for Social Security wage-record purposes; however, the law provides that third parties may be relieved of liability for Social Security employer taxes on sick payments under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Under the prescribed regulations, liability for the Social Security employer taxes would shift from the third party to the employer once the third party withheld and deposited the employee portion of the Social Security taxes and notified the employer of the amount of sick pay paid. The bill also amends the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to achieve a comparable result with respect to the taxation of sick pay under that Act.

Payments under a workers' compensation law and sick pay paid more than 6 calendar months after the employee last worked will continue to be excluded from the definition of wages, as under present law. Payments attributed to an employee's contributions to the plan will also be excluded.

The removal of the coverage exclusion is generally effective with respect to remuneration paid after 1981. The conferees recognized that the January 1, 1982, effective date could pose some difficulties for employers and agreed therefore to provide that no penalties or interest will be assessed for failure to make timely payments of taxes on sick pay paid between January 1 and June 30, 1982, if the failure is not due to willful neglect. (Technically, the law specifies that such failure must be "due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect" and the Conference Report fails to provide clarifying language. However, a colloquy on the Senate floor between Senators Dole and Heinz makes it clear that the reference to "reasonable cause" was included inadvertently, that the conferees did not intend any burden on the employer to show reasonable cause, and that the only determination to be made (by the enforcing agency) was intended to be one of "willful neglect."[8]) Further, sick pay will not be taxed or credited for Social Security purposes if it is paid by a third party pursuant to a contract between the employer and the third party entered into before December 14, 1981, if the third party's coverage for that employer's group ceases before March 1, 1982, and no payment is made to the employee under the contract after February 28, 1982.

Penalties for Misuse of Social Security Cards

The new law adds to the list of actions that constitute misuse of Social Security cards by making it unlawful to buy, sell, alter, or counterfeit a Social Security card or to possess a valid or counterfeit card with intent to sell or alter it. It also changes the classification of the crimes enumerated in section 208 of the Social Security Act (including misuse of Social Security cards and numbers) from misdemeanor to felony, increases the maximum fine from $1,000 to $5,000, and increases the maximum prison term from 1 year to 5 years. The provision is effective with respect to violations committed after December 29, 1981.

Demonstration Projects Using AFDC Recipients as Home Health Aides

This provision amends the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980 (as previously amended by section 2156 of

[6] By law, the Board of Trustees consists of the Secretaries of Health and Human Services, Treasury, and Labor, with the Secretary of the Treasury serving as the Managing Trustee.

[7] House Report No. 97-409, 97th Congress, page 10.

[8] **Congressional Record**, Dec. 15, 1981, page S. 15279.

the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981) to require the Secretary to enter into agreements with at least seven States for demonstration projects relating to the training of AFDC recipients as home health aides by the deadline of January 1, 1982.

Prisoners

Federal, State, and local government agencies are required to make available to the Secretary of Health and Human Services the name and Social Security number of any felon imprisoned under the jurisdiction of the agency whenever the Secretary requests, in writing, the information to carry out the provisions of section 223(f) of the Social Security Act concerning the suspension of benefits to certain imprisoned felons, effective December 29, 1981.

Report to Congress

The Secretary is required to report to the Congress by March 29, 1982 (90 days after enactment) on actions being taken to prevent the payment of Social Security checks with respect to deceased individuals, including the use of death records available under the Medicare program.

Financial Implications of Public Law 97-123

Public Law 97-123 could have the effect of assuring, through the provision for interfund borrowing, that the OASI Trust Fund (as well as the DI and HI Trust Funds) will be able to meet all benefit obligations on a timely basis throughout 1982 and for as much as the first 6 months of 1983. However, the legislation will result in increased expenditures for minimum benefits that will more than exceed the increase in revenues due to the coverage of sick pay for a number of years into the future. Eventually, the additional revenues arising as a result of the legislation will exceed expenditures thereunder—by an average of about 0.02 percent of taxable payroll over the 75-year valuation period.

The short-range financial status of the Social Security program, in summary, is adversely affected on a **net** basis by the combined effect of the minimum benefit and sick-pay provisions. However, it is in a better position on an overall basis when the restricted interfund borrowing is also considered, because OASI benefit payments could continue for a longer period than under prior law. But the OASI Trust Fund is still expected to be unable to meet benefit payments beginning after mid-1983, and additional corrective legislation is a necessity in the near future.

Short-Range Implications

The tables in this article summarize the estimated short-range financial effects of Public Law 97-123. Tables 1-3 show the estimated additional Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) benefit payments and additional Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance (OASDHI) tax income (resulting from the minimum benefit and sick-pay provisions) under three alternative sets of assumptions—the Alternative II-B and "worst-case" assumptions of the 1981 Trustees Report and the assumptions underlying the President's 1983 Budget. The 1983 Budget assumptions are somewhat more optimistic than the Alternative II-B assumptions of the 1981 Trustees Report over the period considered but are less optimistic than the Alternative II-A assumptions. As indicated, the combined effect of these two provisions is an estimated net loss to the trust funds of about $2.0 billion to $2.6 billion over the period 1982-86, depending on future economic conditions.

The estimated operations of the OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds under Public Law 97-123 on the basis of the three sets of assumptions, taking account of the maximum potential effects of interfund borrowing, are shown in tables 4-6.

With regard to the operation of the interfund borrowing provision, it should be noted that such things as the specific loans, repayments, timing of interest payments, and so forth are largely at the Managing Trustee's discretion. For purposes of illustration, the effect of a

Table 1.—Estimated short-range financial effect of Public Law 97-123 on the basis of the **Alternative II-B** assumptions of the 1981 Trustees Report, 1982-86

[In millions]

OASDI-HI provision	Calendar year					Total, 1982-86
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Additional OASDI benefit payments resulting from restoration of minimum benefits for persons eligible for benefits before 1982	$930	$1,275	$1,300	$1,330	$1,320	$6,155
Additional OASDI and HI tax income resulting from coverage of first 6 months of sick leave, self-insurance, private insurance, and mandated public insurance benefits not attributable to employee contributions [1]	641	703	765	874	956	3,939

[1] The removal of the coverage exclusion went into effect on Jan. 1, 1982. Estimates shown are based on the assumption that substantial tax avoidance would occur as a result of an accounting procedure involving the packaging of sick pay plans with other forms of protection toward the cost of which the employee may make a direct contribution. If no tax avoidance were to take place, the total tax income for this provision is estimated to be $4.3 billion in 1982-86, or about 10 percent greater than the estimate shown.

"maximum" borrowing approach is included in tables 4 through 6.

Lesser borrowing is also theoretically possible. Under a "minimum" borrowing approach, for example, the OASI Trust Fund would borrow just the amount needed at the beginning of any particular month in order to permit OASI benefits to be paid on time. After December 31, 1982, borrowing is no longer authorized and, under this "minimum" approach, benefits for January or February 1983 could not be paid on time.

Under the "maximum" approach, in December 1982 the Managing Trustee would make large transfers from the DI and HI Trust Funds to the OASI Trust Fund so that timely payment of OASI benefits could be made for the maximum period prescribed by the Conference Report, as described previously. For the "maximum" approach, then, it is assumed that on December 31, 1982, the OASI Trust Fund would borrow sufficient amounts from the other two trust funds to permit timely payment of benefits through June 3, 1983.

Table 2.—Estimated short-range financial effect of Public Law 97-123 on the basis of the **"Worst-case"** assumptions of the 1981 Trustees Report, 1982-86

[In millions]

OASDI-HI provision	Calendar year 1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total, 1982-86
Additional OASDI benefit payments resulting from restoration of minimum benefits for persons eligible for benefits before 1982	$960	$1,340	$1,400	$1,470	$1,490	$6,660
Additional OASDI and HI tax income resulting from coverage of first 6 months of sick leave, self-insurance, private insurance, and mandated public insurance benefits not attributable to employee contributions [1]....	641	698	776	905	1,007	4,027

[1] The removal of the coverage exclusion went into effect on Jan. 1, 1982. Estimates shown are based on the assumption that substantial tax avoidance would occur as a result of an accounting procedure involving the packaging of sick pay plans with other forms of protection toward the cost of which the employee may make a direct contribution. If no tax avoidance were to take place, the total tax income for this provision is estimated to be $4.4 billion in 1982-86, or about 10 percent greater than the estimate shown.

Table 3.—Estimated short-range financial effect of Public Law 97-123 on the basis of the assumptions underlying the **President's 1983 Budget**, 1982-86

[In millions]

OASDI-HI provision	Calendar year 1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total, 1982-86
Additional OASDI benefit payments resulting from restoration of minimum benefits for persons eligible for benefits before 1982	$930	$1,250	$1,240	$1,215	$1,165	$5,800
Additional OASDI and HI tax income resulting from coverage of first 6 months of sick leave, self-insurance, private insurance, and mandated public insurance benefits not attributable to employee contributions [1]....	641	690	739	841	924	3,835

[1] The removal of the coverage exclusion went into effect on Jan. 1, 1982. Estimates shown are based on the assumption that substantial tax avoidance would occur as a result of an accounting procedure involving the packaging of sick pay plans with other forms of protection toward the cost of which the employee may make a direct contribution. If no tax avoidance were to take place, the total tax income for this provision is estimated to be $4.2 billion in 1982-86, or about 10 percent greater than the estimate shown.

Table 4.—Estimated operations of the OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds under Public Law 97-123 (assuming maximum interfund borrowing) on the basis of the **Alternative II-B** assumptions of the 1981 Trustees Report, 1980-90

[Amounts in billions]

Calendar year	OASI	DI	OASDI	HI	OASDI-HI
	Income				
1980	$105.8	$13.9	$119.7	$26.1	$145.8
1981	123.3	17.0	140.2	35.2	175.5
1982	137.9	19.4	157.3	40.2	197.5
1983	147.3	27.7	174.9	45.1	220.0
1984	161.5	31.2	192.6	49.9	242.5
1985	183.0	39.8	222.7	56.6	279.3
1986	198.8	44.7	243.5	65.7	309.2
1987	214.2	49.6	263.8	71.2	335.0
1988	229.2	54.5	283.7	76.2	359.9
1989	243.7	59.5	303.2	80.7	384.0
1990	278.7	73.1	351.8	85.1	436.9
	Outgo				
1980	$107.7	$15.9	$123.5	$25.6	$149.1
1981	127.0	18.0	145.0	30.6	175.5
1982	143.0	19.3	162.3	35.1	197.4
1983	161.0	20.6	181.5	40.8	222.3
1984	180.0	22.2	202.2	47.3	249.5
1985	200.3	23.9	224.2	54.9	279.1
1986	220.8	25.7	246.5	63.2	309.6
1987	241.3	27.6	268.9	72.2	341.1
1988	261.4	29.8	291.2	81.8	373.0
1989	280.6	31.9	312.4	91.7	404.1
1990	299.3	34.0	333.4	103.0	436.4
	Net increase in funds				
1980	−$1.8	−$2.0	−$3.8	$0.5	−$3.3
1981	−3.7	−1.1	−4.7	4.7	−.1
1982	−5.2	.1	−5.0	5.1	.1
1983	−13.7	7.1	−6.6	4.3	−2.3
1984	−18.6	9.0	−9.6	2.6	−7.0
1985	−17.4	15.9	−1.5	1.7	.2
1986	−22.1	19.1	−3.0	2.5	−.5
1987	−27.2	22.0	−5.2	−.9	−6.1
1988	−32.2	24.8	−7.5	−5.6	−13.1
1989	−36.9	27.6	−9.2	−10.9	−20.1
1990	−20.6	39.0	18.4	−17.9	.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.—Estimated operations of the OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds under Public Law 97-123 (assuming maximum interfund borrowing) on the basis of the Alternative II-B assumptions of the 1981 Trustees Report, 1980-90—Continued

[Amounts in billions]

Calendar year	OASI	DI	OASDI	HI	OASDI-HI
	Funds at end of year				
1980	$22.8	$3.6	$26.5	$13.7	$40.2
1981	19.1	2.6	21.7	18.4	40.1
1982	14.0	2.7	16.7	23.6	40.2
1983	.3	9.8	10.1	27.9	37.9
1984	−18.3	18.8	.5	30.5	31.0
1985	−35.7	34.7	−1.0	32.2	31.2
1986	−57.7	53.7	−4.0	34.8	30.7
1987	−84.9	75.7	−9.2	33.8	24.6
1988	−117.1	100.4	−16.7	28.2	11.5
1989	−154.0	128.1	−25.9	17.3	−8.6
1990	−174.6	167.1	−7.5	−.6	−8.1
	Assets at beginning of year as percentage of outgo during year				
1980	23	35	25	52	29
1981	18	20	18	45	23
1982	13	13	13	52	20
1983	9	13	9	58	18
1984	(1)	44	5	59	15
1985	−9	79	(2)	56	11
1986	−16	135	(2)	51	10
1987	−24	194	−2	48	9
1988	−32	254	−3	41	7
1989	−42	315	−5	31	3
1990	−51	376	−8	17	−2

[1] Between 0 and 0.5 percent.
[2] Between 0 and −0.5 percent.

Notes: (1) The income figures for 1982, and the end-of-year asset figures for 1982 and later, reflect the transfer of $4.5 billion from the DI Trust Fund to the OASI Trust Fund under the interfund borrowing authority provided by P. L. 97-123.

(2) The estimated operations for OASI, OASDI, and total OASDI and HI in 1983 and later are theoretical since, following the expiration of the present law interfund borrowing authority, the OASI Trust Fund would become depleted in the second half of 1983 when assets become insufficient to pay benefits when due.

Long-Range Implications

Over the 75-year projection period, average OASDI expenditures as a percentage of taxable payroll are estimated to decrease by 0.02 percent. This change represents the combined effect of (1) higher expenditures due to the restoration of the minimum benefit for current beneficiaries and to additional benefits arising from coverage of sick pay and (2) an increase in taxable payroll from the coverage of sick pay. On balance, the additional tax income would more than offset the additional benefit payments in the long run. The interfund borrowing authority would have no net effect on the long-range status of the OASDI program.

Table 5.—Estimated operations of the OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds under Public Law 97-123 (assuming maximum interfund borrowing) on the basis of the "Worst-case" assumptions of the 1981 Trustees Report, 1980-86

[Amounts in billions]

Calendar year	OASI	DI	OASDI	HI	OASDI-HI
	Income				
1980	$105.8	$13.9	$119.7	$26.1	$145.8
1981	122.8	17.0	139.8	35.2	175.0
1982	145.1	18.8	163.9	33.6	197.5
1983	143.9	27.3	171.2	44.5	215.7
1984	160.9	31.6	192.5	50.5	243.0
1985	186.5	41.5	227.9	58.8	286.7
1986	206.9	47.9	254.8	69.9	324.7
	Outgo				
1980	$107.7	$15.9	$123.5	$25.6	$149.1
1981	127.0	18.0	145.0	30.6	175.5
1982	146.1	19.7	165.8	35.5	201.4
1983	169.7	21.7	191.4	41.8	233.2
1984	194.5	23.8	218.4	49.5	267.8
1985	221.4	26.1	247.5	58.1	305.5
1986	248.7	28.4	277.1	67.6	344.7
	Net increase in funds				
1980	−$1.8	−$2.0	−$3.8	$0.5	−$3.3
1981	−4.2	−1.0	−5.2	4.7	−.6
1982	−1.0	−.9	−1.9	−1.9	−3.9
1983	−25.8	5.6	−20.2	2.7	−17.5
1984	−33.6	7.8	−25.8	1.0	−24.8
1985	−34.9	15.4	−19.5	.7	−18.8
1986	−41.8	19.5	−22.3	2.3	−20.0
	Funds at end of year				
1980	$22.8	$3.6	$26.5	$13.7	$40.2
1981	18.6	2.6	21.2	18.4	39.6
1982	17.6	1.7	19.3	16.5	35.7
1983	−8.2	7.3	−.9	19.1	18.2
1984	−41.8	15.1	−26.7	20.2	−6.6
1985	−76.7	30.5	−46.2	20.8	−25.4
1986	−118.6	50.0	−68.6	23.1	−45.5
	Assets at beginning of year as percentage of outgo during year				
1980	23	35	25	52	29
1981	18	20	18	45	23
1982	13	13	13	52	20
1983	10	8	10	39	15
1984	−4	31	(1)	38	7
1985	−19	58	−11	35	−2
1986	−31	107	−17	31	−7

[1] Between 0 and −0.5 percent.

Notes: (1) The income figures for 1982, and the end-of-year asset figures for 1982 and later, reflect the transfer of funds from the DI and HI Trust Funds to the OASI Trust Fund under the interfund borrowing authority provided by P. L. 97-123. Under this set of assumptions, a total of $11.8 billion would be transfered to OASI in 1982, $5.2 billion from DI, and $6.6 billion from HI.

(2) The estimated operations for OASI, OASDI, and total OASDI and HI in 1983 and later are theoretical since, following the expiration of the present law interfund borrowing authority, the OASI Trust Fund would become depleted in the second half of 1983 when assets become insufficient to pay benefits when due.

Table 6.—Estimated operations of the OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds under Public Law 97-123 (assuming maximum interfund borrowing) on the basis of the assumptions underlying the President's 1983 Budget, 1980-87

[Amounts in billions]

Calendar year	OASI	DI	OASDI	HI	OASDI-HI
	Income				
1980	$105.8	$13.9	$119.7	$26.1	$145.8
1981	124.8	17.1	141.9	35.7	177.6
1982	136.6	17.2	153.8	39.0	192.8
1983	139.4	26.7	166.1	42.7	208.8
1984	149.4	29.8	179.2	46.1	225.3
1985	167.9	38.0	205.8	51.8	257.6
1986	182.4	43.0	225.4	59.9	285.3
1987	198.4	47.9	246.4	65.0	311.4
	Outgo				
1980	$107.7	$15.9	$123.5	$25.6	$149.1
1981	126.7	17.6	144.3	30.7	175.1
1982	141.8	18.6	160.4	35.6	196.0
1983	156.2	19.1	175.3	40.9	216.2
1984	169.8	19.7	189.6	46.6	236.2
1985	183.1	20.6	203.7	53.6	257.4
1986	196.6	21.7	218.3	61.2	279.6
1987	211.2	22.9	234.1	69.8	303.9
	Net increase in funds				
1980	−$1.8	−$2.0	−$3.8	0.5	−$3.3
1981	−1.9	−.5	−2.4	5.0	2.6
1982	−5.2	−1.4	−6.6	3.5	−3.1
1983	−16.7	7.6	−9.1	1.8	−7.4
1984	−20.4	10.0	−10.3	−.5	−10.9
1985	−15.2	17.4	2.1	−1.9	.2
1986	−14.2	21.3	7.1	−1.4	5.7
1987	−12.8	25.1	12.3	−4.8	7.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.—Estimated operations of the OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds under Public Law 97-123 (assuming maximum interfund borrowing) on the basis of the assumptions underlying the President's 1983 Budget, 1980-87—Continued

[Amounts in billions]

Calendar year	OASI	DI	OASDI	HI	OASDI-HI
	Funds at end of year				
1980	$22.8	$3.6	$26.5	$13.7	$40.2
1981	20.9	3.1	24.0	18.7	42.8
1982	15.7	1.7	17.4	22.2	39.6
1983	−1.0	9.2	8.2	24.0	32.3
1984	−21.4	19.3	−2.1	23.5	21.4
1985	−36.6	36.6	[1]	21.6	21.6
1986	−50.8	57.9	7.1	20.2	27.3
1987	−63.6	83.0	19.4	15.4	34.8
	Assets at beginning of year as percentage of outgo during year				
1980	23	35	25	52	29
1981	18	21	18	45	23
1982	15	17	15	53	22
1983	10	9	10	54	18
1984	−1	47	4	51	14
1985	−12	93	−1	44	8
1986	−19	169	[2]	35	8
1987	−24	253	3	29	9

[1] Between $0 and $50 million.
[2] Between 0 and 0.5 percent.

Notes: (1) The income figures for 1982, and the end-of-year asset figures for 1982 and later, reflect the transfer of $6.4 billion from the DI Trust Fund to the OASI Trust Fund under the interfund borrowing authority provided by P. L. 97-123.

(2) The estimated operations for OASI, and total OASDI and HI in 1983 and later are theoretical since, following the expiration of the present law interfund borrowing authority, the OASI Trust Fund would become depleted in the second half of 1983 when assets become insufficient to pay benefits when due.

Actual Costs of the Social Security System Over the Years Compared With 1935 Estimates

by Robert J. Myers*

It is believed by many that the cost of the Social Security program currently is considerably higher than it had been estimated that it would be when the program was enacted in 1935. The analysis in this article indicates that the cost of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program in 1980, when expressed as a percentage of taxable payroll, was almost exactly the same as it was estimated initially to be then. Such cost, however, does not include the Disability Insurance and Hospital Insurance programs and, moreover, is estimated to increase by about 50 percent over the next 50 years, whereas the initial estimates showed no cost increases after 1980.

One often-stated criticism of the Social Security system is that it is costing far more than was anticipated when enacted in 1935. For example, the original law called for a maximum employee tax of only $30 in 1937, but by 1981, such tax had increased to $1,975, an amount 66 times as large. In addition, the average monthly benefit payable to a retired worker was $23 in 1940, but in 1981 it was $385—about 17 times as large.

Of course, the Social Security program has been expanded over the years in a number of ways. Part of this expansion was due to extending coverage of the program to more types of employment, while another significant part was because of the addition of new types of benefits, such as disability benefits in the 1956 Act and Medicare benefits in the 1965 Act. Yet another significant reason for the much larger level of expenditures is the inflation that occurred in the past 45 years. For example, wage levels are now about 13 times as high as they were in the late 1930's, while the price level is about 6-1/2 times as high.

Beyond all of the increases and expansions of the past 45 years, the future cost of the program will rise even further. This trend is indicated by the actuarial cost estimates contained in the 1981 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) and Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Funds. The report shows that the program is facing significant financial problems over both the short run and long range. In early 1981, the Reagan Administration proposed changes that would remedy this situation. Some of those changes have already been enacted in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 and the amendments thereto enacted on December 29, 1981.

Although the OASI program has been changed markedly over the years, estimates prepared almost half a century ago for the Social Security Act of 1935 were remarkably accurate when viewed from one perspective—the cost of the program as a percentage of taxable payroll. The actuaries of the Social Security Administration have always emphasized that, in long-range cost projections, this is the element of greatest significance and importance, because it gives an explicit indication of the appropriate and necessary tax rates needed to adequately finance the program.

Table 1 compares the 1935 estimates of the cost of the original program, which involved only old-age retirement benefits and lump-sum refund benefits,[1] with the actual costs of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program, each expressed as a percentage of taxable payroll, over the period 1940–80. It is appropriate to use for this comparison only the OASI program, even though the original program did not include survivor benefits. When the latter were added in the 1939 Act, the old-age retirement benefits were reduced in size over the long

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[1] In the event that a worker died before receiving monthly benefits at least equal to 3.5 percent of the cumulative covered wages, a lump sum amounting to the difference was payable. Such a procedure was also followed for workers who attained age 65 and did not meet the eligibility conditions for old-age benefits.

Table 1.—Comparison of estimated cost of original Old-Age Benefits program with actual cost of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefits as percentage of taxable payroll, 1940–80

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Calendar year	Original estimated benefit payments [1]	Original estimated taxable payroll [2]	Benefit payments as percent of taxable payroll	
			Estimated [1]	Actual
1940	$48	$28,690	0.2	0.2
1945	218	30,056	.7	.5
1950	538	31,423	1.7	1.2
1955	921	32,789	2.8	3.3
1960	1,430	34,155	4.2	5.6
1965	1,875	35,521	5.3	7.2
1970	2,355	36,887	6.4	7.3
1975	2,934	38,254	7.7	9.3
1980	3,576	38,254	9.3	9.4

[1] Robert J. Myers, **An Analysis of Benefits and the Progress of the Old-Age Reserve Account under Title II of the Social Security Act** (Actuarial Study No. 8), Social Security Board, June 1938, table 11.

[2] **Ibid**, table 13. Also, can be exactly derived from table 1 in W. R. Williamson and Robert J. Myers, **Cost Estimate for Various Modifications of the Old-Age Insurance Benefits under Title II Suggested to the Social Security Board** (Actuarial Note No. 1), Social Security Board, November 1937.

run, so that the cost of the program would remain the same.

This result is indicated by data from an early study of the Office of the Actuary, Social Security Board.[2] The average cost of the program over the period 1937–80 was shown, for the low-cost estimate, to be 4.21 percent of taxable payroll for the 1935 Act, as compared with 4.69 percent for the 1939 Act. The corresponding figures under the high-cost estimate were 6.41 percent and 6.25 percent, respectively. Thus, it can be seen that the estimated long-range cost of the program as it was modified by the 1939 Act was just about the same as was the cost of the original program. (The year-by-year cost estimates for the 1939 Act were not published, and so the analysis made here necessarily uses the published estimates for the 1935 Act.)

The original actuarial cost estimates, expressed as a percentage of taxable payroll, were amazingly close to what actually developed. For the first decade, the actual costs were below those estimates, but then for the next 30 years, the reverse was the case. However, for 1980—obviously because of a considerable number of counterbalancing elements—the cost estimated for the original program was almost exactly the same as what actually occurred.

One such element was the relative level of the maximum taxable earnings base. In the late 1930's, it applied to 92 percent of all earnings in covered employment. Then, in 1950–72, the corresponding figure was generally 70–80 percent, but since then—as a result of both ad hoc and automatic adjustments of the base—it rose to 88 percent for 1980 and to 89 percent for 1981. These fluctuations in the relative level of the taxable earnings base have tended to widen the differences between the actual experience and the estimates for the 1935 Act; otherwise, the figures in the last two columns of table 1 would have been much closer.

The original estimates were not so accurate in other respects, as can be seen from examining the dollar figures as to income, outgo, and trust-fund balance, presented in table 2. Many factors limit comparability of the two sets of figures, but a comparison is interesting. However, it is most important to bear in mind that the technique of using level earnings assumptions (begun in 1935 and used until 1972) was never intended to yield dollar values that would be meaningful for long-distant future years. Rather, the significant figures were always emphasized as being the percentage-of-payroll ones.

The actual tax income for the OASI program for 1980 was 45 times that estimated in 1935. The difference is due not only to the much higher proportion of the labor force covered by the program than under the original law and the inflation in earnings levels that has occurred, but also because the original program contemplated that the financing would be on a modified-reserve basis, rather than a pay-as-you-go basis, as under present law. Thus, under the original program, it was planned that a relatively large interest-earning fund would be built up (as discussed later) and that, consequently, the necessary ultimate contribution rates would be lower than if the program had been based on pay-as-you-go financing.

Table 2.—Comparison of estimated income, outgo, and fund balance for original Old-Age Benefits program with actual experience for Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program, calendar year 1980

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Item	Original estimate [1]	Actual experience	Ratio of actual experience to original estimate
Tax income in year	$2,295	$103,456	45.1
Interest on fund in year	1,399	1,845	1.3
Benefit outgo in year	3,576	105,082	29.4
Administrative expenses in year	114	1,154	10.1
Fund balance at end of year	46,641	22,824	.49

[1] Robert J. Myers, **An Analysis of Benefits and the Progress of the Old-Age Reserve Account under Title II of the Social Security Act** (Actuarial Study No. 8), Social Security Board, June 1938, table 11. The figure for tax income is derived from the published figure of $2,180.5 million by dividing it by 95 percent to reflect that the figures shown for "Appropriation to Reserve" are net of estimated administrative expenses (see page 31 of the Actuarial Study). Correspondingly the figure for administrative expenses is merely the difference between the Social Security tax income and $2,180.5 million.

[2] Robert J. Myers, **An Analysis of the Benefits and Costs under Title II of the Social Security Amendments of 1939** (Actuarial Study No. 14), Social Security Board, 1941, table 14.

The actual interest earnings of the OASI Trust Fund in 1980 were only 32 percent larger than the estimated interest receipts for the original program—the result of several somewhat offsetting factors. First, the actual fund balance was only about half as large as that estimated for the original program (as will be discussed later). Second, the actual average interest rate was much higher than was assumed for the original program—8.9 percent versus 3 percent.

Actual benefit outgo in 1980 was 29 times as high as estimated in 1935. At the same time, actual administrative expenses were 10 times as high. The differential would have been much larger had it not been for the fact that the 1935 estimates assumed that, ultimately, administrative expenses would be 5 percent of contribution income, whereas this ratio has been only about 1-1/4 percent for OASI in recent years.

Finally, the reverse situation occurred for the fund balance at the end of 1980. The actual OASI Trust Fund at that time was only about half as large as was originally estimated for 1980 ($46.6 billion). This difference, of course, reflects the change in the financing basis mentioned previously. Also, in the actual past experience as to end-of-month trust-fund balances, the OASI Trust Fund reached a peak of $40.6 billion for May 1975; the peak for the OASI and DI Trust Funds combined was $48.6 billion in the same month. Thus, the original estimate of almost $47 billion was—because of many counterbalancing elements—almost fulfilled in the recent past.

In conclusion, although the actual current cost of the OASI program as a percentage of taxable payroll is quite close to the estimates for 1980, made when the initial program was enacted, this does not mean that the overall cost of the Social Security program has not grown beyond the original expectations. For one thing, the Social Security program has been expanded, from a cost standpoint, by the addition of the Disability Insurance (DI) and Hospital Insurance (HI) programs. In 1980, for example, these two programs resulted in the total cost being 13.0 percent of taxable payroll (compared with 9.4 percent for OASI only).

The estimates for the original law assumed that the cost would level off after 1980. Now, however, the ultimate—beginning with year 2030—costs (as a percentage of taxable payroll) for the OASI program are estimated to be about 45–55 percent higher than the current cost (according to the intermediate cost estimates in the 1981 Trustees Report, which gives estimates to 2055). Furthermore, the costs of the DI and HI programs are estimated to increase significantly (as a percentage of taxable payroll) in the long-range future.

Notes and Brief Reports

A Look at the Economic Status of the Aged Then and Now*

With this issue, the **Social Security Bulletin** commences its 45th year of publication. Writing in volume 1, numbers 1-3 in the March 1938 issue, Social Security Board Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer—one of the chief technical architects of the Social Security Act—expressed his hope that the **Bulletin** would promote general understanding of the contribution of the Social Security programs in the United States.[1]

The 1935 Social Security Act committed the Federal Government to provide a level of economic security for the underprivileged. In addition to administering those programs initiated by the Act—Old-Age Insurance (title II), Unemployment Insurance (title III), and a Federal-State matching fund program for assistance to the aged, the blind, and the fatherless (titles I and X)—the Social Security Board was responsible for studying and making recommendations as to "methods of providing economic security through social insurance, and as to legislation and matters of administrative policy concerning old-age pensions, unemployment compensation . . . and related subjects."[2]

The **Bulletin** was intended to record developments in the programs administered by the Social Security Board, as well as in health and welfare services programs administered by other Federal agencies. In addition, Chairman Altmeyer continued, "It is with the aim of fulfilling its own responsibilities for study and administration and of facilitating the efforts of other agencies concerned with the social services that the Board has started publication of the **Social Security Bulletin.**"[3]

A comparison of the topics discussed in that first issue of the **Bulletin** with those of concern today presents some striking contrasts and similarities. The featured article in that first issue was devoted to an assessment of the economic status of the aged. Its findings—and the methods used to count the numbers of persons reliant on different income sources—are, of course, in marked contrast to what is known about the economic circumstances of the aged today. Other articles in the first issue described administrative developments in all the programs administered by the Social Security Board and many of the themes presented—from the need for more simplified forms to debate over extending Social Security coverage—are still familiar. To provide an understanding of the needs of the population the Social Security Act would serve, a feature article in the first issue of the **Bulletin,** by Marjorie Shearon of the Social Security Board's Bureau of Research and Statistics, attempted to quantify the economic status of the aged in 1936 and 1937.

Nearly 8 million persons were aged 65 or older when the **Bulletin** began publication. At that time, no indepth studies nor detailed program statistics were available for that segment of the population. Payroll deductions began in 1937 for the Old-Age Insurance program, but benefit payments would not begin until 1940.

The Shearon article reported that although the Supreme Court had confirmed the constitutionality of old-age insurance, some debate over it continued: "Opinion in the press and elsewhere has been divided as to the need of the aged for special consideration and protective legislation. Many individualists still believe that provision for old age should be a matter of personal initiative and that, by and large, only the improvident find it necessary to seek public or private charity."[4]

Shearon explained, "In evaluating such statements and in arriving at a quantitative conception of the extent to which persons aged 65 and over are dependent upon others for support, it would be highly desirable if we could ascertain the economic status of each person in this age group." However, she noted, "Clearly no direct method of determining the means of support of the aged is possible."[5]

Lacking any form of comprehensive survey or other data on the income of the elderly, Shearon used often crude techniques to estimate the number of persons who might be expected to be receiving income from different sources. She assumed no overlap between income receipt from the different sources; that is, she assumed

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[1] Arthur J. Altmeyer, "Social Security and the Social Services," **Social Security Bulletin,** March 1938, page 2.

[2] **Ibid.**, page 1.

[3] **Ibid.**, page 2.

[4] Marjorie Shearon, "Economic Status of the Aged," **Social Security Bulletin,** March 1938, page 5.

[5] **Ibid.**

that none of those who had income from savings, for example, also had income from employment. Her totals undoubtedly underestimated the number of persons without income and overestimated the total of those with income. Today, of course, the Bureau of the Census collects detailed information about the amounts and kinds of income received by different segments of the population.

Shearon's estimates will be compared in this article primarily with 1979 income data from the March 1980 Current Population Survey.[6] To be comparable with the 1936–37 data, this note will count a person as having had income from a given source regardless of how small that income was. The primary unit of analysis in this note is individual persons. Data on the relative importance of different types of income is not yet available for 1979. Therefore, data on the importance of different income sources is occasionally presented using 1978 income data from the March 1979 Current Population Survey. The analysis of the 1978 data is based on aged units—married couples where at least one spouse was 65 or older and unmarried persons—rather than individuals.[7] Like all household surveys, the Current Population Survey finds that respondents tend to underreport income, particularly when the amounts received are small. However, the survey unquestionably provides more accurate estimates than the techniques available in 1937.

Overall Findings

Shearon divided the population into two groups: The "self-dependent," those who sustained themselves on the basis of earnings, income from assets, veterans' benefits, or public or private pensions and the "dependent," those who relied on public assistance, private social agencies, or support from friends and/or relatives.

Of the estimated 7.6 million noninstitutionalized persons aged 65 or older in the United States and territories of Alaska and Hawaii in January 1937, Shearon estimated that roughly one-third (2.7 million) were self-dependent (table 1). She noted, "It is assumed that such persons were essentially self-sustaining and able at least to subsist on their income." However, she continued, "Possibly one-half of them (1.4 million) were partially dependent upon friends and relatives for a more comfortable living and received some aid in the form of food, clothing, shelter, spending money, medical care, or recreation."[8] In 1979, about 97 percent of those aged 65 and older were self-dependent. Most of the difference can be traced to Social Security benefits and more widespread reliance on income from savings and investment, and, to some extent, private pensions.

Table 1.—Dependency status of population aged 65 and older, 1937 and 1978

Status	1937	1978
Total number (in thousands)	7,620	23,743
Total percent	100	100
Self-dependent	35.1	96.8
Dependent	66.0	3.2
Public or private assistance or other	18.5	1.7
No income	47.5	1.5

Source: Marjorie Shearon, "Economic Status of the Aged," **Social Security Bulletin**, March 1938 and Susan Grad, **Income of the Population Aged 55 and Over** (Staff Paper No. 41), Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, 1981, tables 1, 29, and 30.

The other two-thirds of the aged in 1937 were dependent. Nearly one-fifth of the aged relied almost entirely on public assistance or aid from private social agencies. The remainder, 47 percent of the noninstitutionalized population, were without apparent means of support: "Presumably, these 3.5 million persons must be wholly dependent on friends or relatives."[9] Shearon found the validity of this estimate to be confirmed in an earlier study by the New York State Commission on Old Age Security, which indicated that 50.4 percent of persons aged 65 and older in New York State in 1929 were primarily dependent on friends or relatives for support.

Today, the Current Population Survey indicates that only 1.5 percent of the 23.7 million persons aged 65 and older have no income of their own and an additional 1.7 percent rely on public assistance for more than 90 percent of their income.[10]

The Self-Dependent

In 1937, the three most frequent sources of income for the self-dependent were earnings, income from assets or property, and government or private pensions. In contrast, the most common source of income in 1979 was, of course, Social Security benefits, followed by income from assets or property, government or private pensions, and earnings, as shown in table 2.

The 1937 estimate of the number of persons with employment income was taken from the specially created cabinet-level Committee on Economic Security, which planned President Franklin D. Roosevelt's social programs, and a private New York institute, both of which calculated that about 1 million persons aged 65 and

[6] Bureau of the Census, "Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979," **Current Population Reports** (Series P–60, No. 129), 1981.

[7] For detailed analysis of the income of the aged in 1978, see Susan Grad, **Income of the Population Aged 55 and Over, 1978** (Staff Paper No. 41), Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, 1981.

[8] Marjorie Shearon, "Economic Status of the Aged," page 6.

[9] **Ibid.**

[10] Bureau of the Census, "Money Income," and Susan Grad, **Income of the Population Aged 55 and Over.**

Table 2.—Sources of support for the noninstitutionalized population aged 65 and older, 1936-37 and 1979

Source	1936–37	1979
Total number (in thousands)	7,620	23,743
Total percent	100	[1] 100
With income	54.3	98.5
Earnings	13.1	17.2
Property (asset) income	15.4	67.9
Veterans' benefits, workers' or unemployment compensation	.6	4.1
Social Security or Railroad Retirement	. . .	89.6
Other retirement income	6.7	26.3
Private pensions or annuities only	5.1	17.0
Military pensions only	.3	.8
Federal civil service pensions only	.4	2.5
State or local pensions only	.9	5.2
Multiple pensions	. . .	.7
Federal, State, or local public assistance	17.3	8.5
Other	1.2	1.5
No income	47.5	1.5

[1] Data do not add to 100 percent because of overlapping receipt of income from multiple sources.

Sources: Data derived from Marjorie Shearon, "Economic Status of the Aged," **Social Security Bulletin** and Bureau of the Census, "Money Income of Households and Families, 1979," **Current Population Reports** (Series P-60, No. 129), 1981, table 55.

older were employed. Shearon considered these estimates reasonable. She indicated that numerous factors had decreased the number of aged in gainful occupations, reported as 2.2 million in the 1930 census.

She speculated that among the factors explaining the decrease would be "fixation in the public mind" of 65 as the retirement age, "after which persons are usually adjudged 'unemployable' " as well as "underwriting requirements of group insurance schemes which militate against older workers," and increased competition for new jobs as the Nation struggled out of the Depression from "younger, stronger, more adaptable workers, especially in the mechanized trades."[11]

In retrospect, that estimate of the number of employed persons seems somewhat low. The 1940 census found that 2.1 million persons aged 65 and older, or 23 percent of that population, were "gainful workers."[12] Although that figure, like today's estimates of the labor force, includes persons who were unemployed but seeking work, it does not seem probable that fully half the aged labor force was out of work, even at the peak of the Depression.

Shearon's estimate of income from assets was even more approximate than the earnings data. Her analysis of Federal Trade Commission data from 1912 through 1923 indicated that about four-fifths of all persons dying in those years had estates too small to probate; the average value of the remaining one-fifth was about $250. She reasoned that somewhat less than one-fifth of the aged, say 15 percent, would have wealth of as much as $250, since they would no longer be accumulating savings but would instead be drawing on capital. She acknowledged, however, that $250—equivalent to $1,435 in 1980 dollars—would be "entirely inadequate to provide an independent living during old age."[13] Thus, many less than 15 percent of the aged in 1937 were likely to have been supported primarily by asset income.

Although a much larger fraction of the aged today have some asset income, this is still a primary income source for very few. Detailed analysis of the 1979 Current Population Survey found that 62 percent of the units aged 65 and older had some asset income in 1978. Only 39 percent of those, or 24 percent of the total number of units aged 65 or older, had income from assets amounting to more than $1,500 a year.[14] And only 7 percent of the units with asset income received at least half their total income from this source.[15]

The number of aged with pension or private annuity income, even excluding Social Security, has increased even more dramatically than the portion with earnings and asset income, although the total with government or private pensions is still relatively small.

One of Shearon's most detailed data sources was for civil service and other Federal pensions. For example, she found that 24,727 persons were receiving military pensions (including 160 persons from the Coast Guard's Life Saving Service). About 10,000 former civil servants who had been involuntarily separated after more than 30 years of service were receiving annuities. An "other Federal employees" category of annuitants included 553 retired Lighthouse Service workers, 80 foreign service officers, 24 Department of Justice judges, and 9 Coast and Geodetic Survey commissioned officers. In all, less than 1 percent of the aged population were receiving Federal civil service or military retirement pensions, compared with about 3 percent in 1979. An additional 0.6 percent were receiving veterans' benefits, compared with about 4 percent in 1979.

The only other sources of income for the self-dependent in 1937 were State and/or local pensions and private pensions and annuities. The data available from State reports for 1937 indicated that 5,771 persons aged 65 and older were receiving benefits from the 11 States with plans for employees other than policemen, firemen, and teachers. (The number of beneficiaries per State ranged from 37 in Maine and 50 in Colorado to 2,941 in New York.)

Estimates from the National Education Association suggested that about 7,000 teachers aged 65 or older were receiving benefits from 59 local systems. An estimated 25,000 policemen and firemen were assumed to

[11] Marjorie Shearon, "Economic Status of the Aged," page 7.

[12] Bureau of the Census, **Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1956**, 1956, table 234.

[13] Marjorie Shearon, "Economic Status of the Aged," page 8.

[14] Susan Grad, **Income of the Population Aged 55 and Over**, tables 1 and 27.

[15] **Ibid.**, table 29.

be receiving retirement benefits under various local plans. This latter estimate was derived from the number of policemen and firemen counted in the 1930 census (204,700). Shearon then assumed that all were covered by retirement systems, and that the ratio of retirees to active workers was 10–15 percent. Thus, she calculated that between 20,500 and 30,750 policemen and firemen were aged 65 or older and were retired. Shearon used the figure 25,000—roughly the midpoint of the range—as the basis for her estimate. An estimate of 10,000 other municipal retirees was similarly calculated.

In sum, about 0.9 percent of those aged 65 and older were estimated to be receiving State or local pensions in the mid-1930's. Today, approximately 5 percent of the aged are beneficiaries of some 5,788 State and local plans.[16]

Shearon guessed that about 150,000 persons (including 53,000 pensioners of the largest railroads) were receiving private industrial pensions at the end of 1936. A private survey had suggested that Canada and the United States together might have a total of 175,000 persons receiving such pensions. The estimate of 150,000 pensioners in the United States was derived "by considering the ratio of the total population of the United States to that in Canada and the ratio of group insurance business in the two countries. It [was] assumed that 5 percent of total industrial pensioners may be Canadians and that approximately 10 percent are under 65."[17] Shearon noted, however, that the 150,000 figure might be too high, because at the beginning of 1935, only 116,145 pensioners, including those under age 65, in both the United States and Canada were receiving pensions under plans operated by 145 companies and about 50 railroads, as well as under all industrial group annuity contracts.

She also reported that the total number of employees covered by these various plans at the beginning of 1935 was about 2.5 million or 5 percent of the civilian labor force.[18] Today, about half of all full-time private wage and salary workers, or 30 percent of the total civilian labor force, is in employment covered by private industrial plans.[19]

In addition to those covered by private industrial plans, Shearon calculated that 35,000 were receiving benefits from other private pensions and that 204,000 were receiving income from private insurance annuities. Thus, 5 percent of all aged individuals were estimated to be receiving income from all these private sources in 1937, compared with 17 percent of aged individuals in 1979.[20] Even now, however, only 2 percent of the aged units rely on private pensions or annuities for 50 percent or more of their income.[21]

The biggest difference in income sources of the aged between 1937 and now is, of course, the availability of Social Security benefits. As indicated earlier, the Current Population Survey reported that 90 percent of the noninstitutionalized population aged 65 and older now receive Social Security and/or railroad retirement benefits.[22] In 1978, for 58 percent of the aged units, Social Security represented at least half of all income, and for 23 percent, it represented at least 90 percent of all income.[23]

The Dependent

As noted above, in 1937, about two-thirds of the population aged 65 and older was classified as being dependent: 17 percent were estimated to be relying primarily on public assistance programs or private charity and almost 50 percent had no means of support except friends or relatives.

Today, only 9 percent of all aged individuals receive State or Federal public assistance (primarily Supplemental Security Income) and only 1.5 percent report having no income.[24] And only 1.7 percent of all aged persons rely on public assistance for 90 percent or more of their income.[25] Thus, very roughly, only 3 percent or so of those aged 65 or older could be called dependent in the same sense used in 1937.

Among those receiving income from sources other than friends or relatives in 1936–37 were:

- About 9,000 aged blind persons receiving public assistance payments under the Social Security Act.
- About 1,116,000 persons receiving old-age assistance, also under the Social Security Act.
- About 200,000 aged persons receiving State-administered general relief, poor relief, or old-age assistance *not* under the Social Security Act.

In addition, about 58,000 aged persons were estimated to be participating in Federal programs administered by the Works Progress Administration.

Shearon also estimated that 10,000 persons could be receiving income from private charities, although she

[16] Bureau of the Census, "Money Income" and Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. House of Representatives, **Pension Task Force Report on Public Employee Retirement Systems** (Committee Print, 95th Congress, 2nd Session), March 1978.

[17] Marjorie Shearon, "Economic Status of the Aged," page 10.

[18] The number of "gainful workers" (that is, the civilian labor force in the year) was 52.9 million. Bureau of the Census, **Statistical Abstract, 1956**, page 197.

[19] Daniel J. Beller, "Coverage Patterns of Full-Time Employees Under Private Retirement Plans," **Social Security Bulletin**, July 1981, page 3. The total civilian labor force was 103 million in 1979. Bureau of the Census, **Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1980**, 1980, page 395.

[20] Bureau of the Census, "Money Income," table 55.

[21] Susan Grad, **Income of the Population Aged 55 and Over**, table 29.

[22] Bureau of the Census, "Money Income," table 55.

[23] Susan Grad, **Income of the Population 55 and Over**, table 29.

[24] Bureau of the Census, "Money Income," table 55.

[25] Derived from Susan Grad, **Income of the Population 55 and Over**, tables 1 and 31.

acknowledged that this estimate was probably too high. She explained: "Pressure on private agencies is so great and limitation of funds so pronounced that it is clear the aged can count on little from this source." She added that the 10,000 estimate could be "doubled or trebled without changing the fact that the number of aged who receive regular support from private *organized* charity is negligible."

The Institutionalized Population

The institutionalized population also was considered dependent in 1937. Because this population is excluded from the Current Population Survey, the source of most of the current data cited here, it is being treated separately.

Shearon estimated that in 1936–37, about 196,000 persons—or 2.5 percent of those aged 65 and older—were institutionalized. These included:

- 17,000 in State and Federal homes for veterans and State homes for civilians.
- 72,000 in hospitals for mental illness.
- 2,000 in correctional institutions.
- 50,000 in local homes, almshouses, county homes, poor farms, and infirmaries.

Shearon noted: "In these various local institutions are to be found the friendless and destitute of all ages, the infirm, delinquent, dependent and defective. County homes and poor farms, which have been condemned in the main as expensive to operate and as socially inadequate to meet the needs of the aged, will probably be supplanted in time and the aged who are without friends or relatives or homes of their own and who require institutional care will be provided for in more appropriate ways."[26]

In 1976, the most recent year for which survey data are available, about 1 million persons or about 4 percent of those aged 65 and older were institutionalized in long-term care facilities, according to a special Census survey.[27] Of these, 94 percent were in nursing homes. The remainder were in facilities for the physically or mentally handicapped or other facilities. The majority—60 percent—were in facilities operated by proprietary organizations. Thirty percent were in institutions operated by churches or other nonprofit groups, and 10 percent were in facilities operated by Federal, State, or local public agencies.

As shown in table 3, the most common source of financial support for these persons was Medicaid, received by 48 percent of the institutionalized residents.

Table 3.—Selected sources of support for the institutionalized population aged 65 and older, 1976

Source	1976
Total number	1,028,000
Total percent	[1]100
With no support	8.4
With support [1]	91.6
Insurance or annuity	1.7
Retirement plan	4.7
Social Security	41.9
Medicare	5.3
Supplementary Security Income	6.2
Medicaid	47.5
Veterans' benefits	3.9
Other Federal programs	.8
State or local assistance	4.1
Families	31.1

[1] Percents add to more than 100 because of overlapping receipt of income from multiple sources and because only selected categories are included.

Source: Bureau of the Census, "1976 Survey of Institutionalized Persons: A Study of Persons Receiving Long-Term Care," **Current Population Reports** (Special Studies Series P–23, No. 69), 1981, pages 110–111.

About 42 percent had some Social Security income, and 31 percent received support from their families.

As in 1937, the aged were not likely to be found in correctional institutions. As of September 1981, only 176 persons aged 65 or older were in Federal prisons (less than 1 percent of the total Federal prison population), according to administrative records.[28] A 1979 survey indicated that only 1,160 persons aged 66 or older were in State correctional facilities.[29]

Program Administration, 1938

Unemployment Insurance

The "outstanding event" of January 1938, the **Bulletin** noted, was the start of full operation of the unemployment compensation program in 21 States and the District of Columbia.[30] This came at a time when unemployment was increasing again—it would reach 19 percent in 1938—after falling from a peak of 25 percent in 1933 to 14.3 percent in 1937.[31] The large volume of applications for unemployment compensation led to "problems whose existence had been known or anticipated by only a relatively small group directly concerned with the administration of the program," according to a review of the startup operation.[32] Noting that all States were experiencing some difficulties, the **Bulletin** reported that some were working 7-day weeks. However,

[26] Marjorie Shearon, "Economic Status of the Aged," page 15.

[27] Bureau of the Census, "1976 Survey of Institutionalized Persons: A Study of Persons Receiving Long-Term Care," **Current Population Reports** (Special Studies Series P–23, No. 69), 1981.

[28] Unpublished data from the Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons.

[29] Unpublished data from the Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

[30] Bureau of Research and Statistics, "Social Security in Review," **Social Security Bulletin**, March 1938, page 3.

[31] Bureau of the Census, **Statistical Abstract, 1956**, table 235, 1956.

[32] Bureau of Research and Statistics, "Social Security in Review," page 3.

"Progress in this direction is being reported by all the States. Some delay, however, will be inevitable for a long time to come in a number of cases, either because of the failure of the worker to supply all the necessary information on his claim for benefits, because of delays on the part of the agency in obtaining records from delinquent employers, or because of disputes as to the benefit rights of the worker."[33]

Other problems noted were "the interrelationship between unemployment and relief, administrative difficulties in the payment of benefits to workers who move across State lines, the problem of compensation for partial unemployment, and the inapplicability of unemployment compensation to protection against loss of income during periods of illness and disability."[34]

The **Bulletin** also reported that "the relationship of sickness to problems of economic security and to possible development of a national health program" had been discussed in a recent report of a Presidentially appointed committee. The committee stated, "It is cause for grave concern, and for action, that the poor of our cities experience sickness and mortality rates as high as were the gross rates of 50 years ago . . . . A large proportion of the population—certainly one-third and perhaps one-half—is too poor to afford the full cost of adequate medical care on any basis."[35]

Old-Age Insurance

Although monthly old-age insurance cash benefits would not begin for several years, the **Bulletin** noted "the enormous task of assigning account numbers to the workers covered by the program." Some 37.8 million numbers had been assigned by February 1938.[36] However, "The problem of recordkeeping for approximately 35 million potential beneficiaries has just begun."[37]

The first Advisory Council had been appointed and had visited the Baltimore headquarters of the Social Security Board "to observe the process involved in setting up and maintaining the wage records of the millions of workers who are accumulating rights to benefits," and "expressed itself as being favorably impressed with the efficient way in which these operations are being conducted."[38]

Claims for lump-sum death benefits were being processed at the rate of a thousand per day; the average benefit paid was $31.68, or about $182 in 1980 dollars. In 1981, about 5,400 lump-sum death payments were processed daily; the average award was $253.[39]

And even then, concern was being expressed about the size of the balance in the reserves. The **Bulletin** noted that several bills addressing Social Security financing had been introduced in Congress and that the issue had been discussed recently by the Advisory Council. The council, however, was not convinced that "immediate change is of greater importance than mature analysis." The council recommended that "still" further data be gathered.[40]

Simplified tax collection forms and extensions of coverage were the concerns expressed by small businessmen in 1938. To the notion of extending coverage, President Roosevelt replied that he "was opposed to immediate extension of these programs to include all groups of the population." He remarked that "England has taken 27 years to work out its social security system and has amended its law almost every year."[41]

Assistance for the Needy

The **Bulletin** also reported that the transition was being made quickly from State to Federal financing of assistance for the needy aged, blind, and dependent. By January 1938, there were 35 States with plans approved by the Social Security Board for all three types of assistance and only one—Virginia—had not had a plan approved for at least one program.

"This comparative promptness in enacting old-age assistance legislation may possibly be explained by one or more of several circumstances," the **Bulletin** reported. "The dependent aged have always represented a large proportion of that population which is in need of public or private assistance. Prior to the Depression, many of the aged were cared for by their children. During and since the Depression, the care for the dependent aged has become more and more a public responsibility, since many children, because of reduced economic circumstances, are no longer able to support their parents."[42]

The **Bulletin** continued, "Added to this fact . . . is the fact that [the aged] are, for the most part, unemployable and cannot, therefore, be aided through employment programs. It is only natural, therefore, that States should welcome a program by which part of

[33] Bureau of Research and Statistics, "Unemployment Compensation: Review of the Month," **Social Security Bulletin**, March 1938, page 17.

[34] Bureau of Research and Statistics, "Social Security in Review," page 3.

[35] **Ibid.**, page 4.

[36] According to unpublished data, in 1979 there were 205 million active Social Security accounts; more than 262 million numbers had been issued. Division of OASDI Statistics, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration.

[37] Bureau of Research and Statistics, "Old-Age Insurance: Review of the Month," **Social Security Bulletin**, March 1938, page 75.

[38] Bureau of Research and Statistics, "Social Security in Review," page 4.

[39] Unpublished data, Division of OASDI Statistics, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration.

[40] Bureau of Research and Statistics, "Old-Age Insurance," page 76.

[41] **Ibid.**

[42] Bureau of Research and Statistics, "Special Types of Public Assistance," **Social Security Bulletin**, March 1938, page 44.

the large cost of the care of this dependent group is met with Federal funds." [43] Total assistance expenditures under the Social Security Act in January 1938, were $39.5 million, of which $31.2 million was for old-age assistance.[44]

[43] Ibid., page 45.
[44] Ibid.

Over 4 decades later, the **Social Security Bulletin** continues as the journal of record for those programs for which the Social Security Administration (the Board's successor agency) is responsible. During this period the scope and administration of the programs have changed with the Nation's economy and as the demographics of the population the Act was designed to serve changed.

Current Operating Statistics

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Table M-1.—Public income-maintenance programs: Cash benefit payments, 1940–81

[In millions; includes payments outside the United States and benefits to spouses and children where applicable]

Period	Total [1] [2]	Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits							Unemployment benefits		Temporary disability benefits		Workers' compensation benefits [14]	Public assistance payments [2] [15]	Supplemental security income payments [16]
		Monthly					Lump-sum [9]								
		OASDHI [3]	Railroad retirement [4]	Public employee retirement [5]		Veterans' pension and compensation [8]	OASDHI	Other [10]	State laws [11]	Railroad [12]	State laws [12]	Railroad [13]			
				Federal civil service [6]	Other [7]										
1940	$2,560.2	$23.5	$115.6	$62.0	$183.1	$423.5	$11.8	$24.9	$518.7	$16.0	.....	.....	$161.0	$1,020.1	.....
1945	3,595.4	247.8	138.9	83.9	253.7	952.1	26.1	39.2	572.5	2.4	$4.7	.....	283.0	990.7	.....
1950	8,693.7	928.4	298.1	184.2	600.4	2,223.8	32.7	54.0	1,407.8	59.8	89.3	$28.1	415.0	2,372.2	.....
1955	14,692.4	4,855.3	560.8	370.4	1,043.0	2,745.9	112.9	82.8	1,466.9	93.3	192.7	51.9	591.0	2,525.6	.....
1960	25,886.8	11,080.5	942.4	804.5	1,793.3	3,436.9	164.3	135.2	2,867.1	157.7	311.3	56.9	860.0	3,276.7	.....
1965	36,597.4	18,093.7	1,133.2	1,366.0	3,229.8	4,196.0	216.9	203.6	2,283.4	60.5	425.9	40.8	1,214.0	4,025.9	.....
1970	64,473.8	31,569.8	1,756.2	2,796.6	6,369.4	5,480.1	293.6	288.6	4,183.7	38.7	664.6	56.2	1,981.0	8,864.4	.....
1971	76,501.5	36,865.1	2,002.6	3,306.0	7,441.3	5,934.5	305.6	298.5	6,143.7	75.7	680.0	44.7	2,433.0	10,814.4	.....
1972	83,860.0	41,275.2	2,175.1	3,927.2	8,635.9	6,340.1	319.8	325.9	6,043.2	51.5	707.8	35.7	2,811.0	11,066.7	.....
1973	96,038.4	51,130.5	2,565.1	4,788.2	9,920.4	6,446.7	328.8	346.9	4,534.7	30.6	775.3	27.9	3,623.0	11,397.2	.....
1974	112,645.0	58,194.1	2,807.7	6,060.2	11,733.1	7,077.0	327.3	411.7	6,928.7	22.2	842.3	30.2	4,021.0	8,813.8	$5,245.7
1975	139,743.6	66,585.7	3,282.7	7,511.2	13,834.7	7,668.2	337.0	420.8	18,188.1	89.5	890.4	47.6	4,568.0	10,434.4	5,878.2
1976	152,715.7	75,332.1	3,570.1	8,563.2	15,679.9	8,409.2	332.5	441.5	16,537.2	134.7	916.7	84.4	5,217.0	11,431.1	6,065.8
1977	163,565.7	84,263.8	3,823.8	9,605.1	17,531.9	9,078.7	312.0	441.6	13,337.8	99.8	939.9	74.2	5,943.0	11,915.1	6,306.0
1978	174,102.6	92,530.7	4,021.4	10,898.6	19,638.9	9,595.6	344.5	485.5	9,890.8	124.5	1,027.5	68.5	6,775.0	12,024.0	6,551.7
1979	194,394.4	103,973.7	4,377.5	12,498.4	22,549.4	10,570.7	298.6	531.9	10,212.0	87.5	1,100.0	60.9	8,530.0	12,402.3	7,206.5
1980	(17)	120,261.7	4,866.6	15,042.5	(17)	11,358.4	250.2	(17)	18,756.5	179.4	(17)	101.0	(17)	14,051.2	7,857.5
1980															
May	.....	9,315.2	378.9	1,252.0	.....	912.3	20.6	17.4	1,227.1	10.4	.....	7.6	85.1	1,118.0	614.7
June	.....	9,340.3	416.0	1,249.6	.....	919.8	22.8	18.7	1,230.0	11.0	.....	7.0	84.9	1,122.7	610.2
July	.....	10,599.5	423.9	1,253.8	.....	924.4	16.5	17.6	1,442.2	13.7	.....	8.0	84.4	1,158.3	697.5
Aug	.....	10,718.5	429.3	1,255.7	.....	944.1	24.5	16.4	1,283.0	18.1	.....	8.8	84.3	1,206.9	695.6
Sept	.....	10,701.8	416.8	1,254.5	.....	924.5	19.0	12.8	1,179.4	18.8	.....	9.6	83.9	1,290.7	695.0
Oct	.....	10,807.6	425.7	1,370.2	.....	1,050.4	20.5	26.2	1,163.2	17.5	.....	9.5	83.5	1,235.3	702.2
Nov	.....	10,765.0	428.2	1,379.9	.....	1,013.8	19.9	12.7	1,087.4	14.6	.....	7.9	91.6	1,223.3	696.1
Dec	.....	10,861.8	426.6	1,375.4	.....	1,004.2	17.7	22.5	1,284.2	17.7	.....	8.2	91.0	1,246.6	694.9
1981															
Jan	.....	10,985.5	426.9	1,393.0	.....	999.6	24.4	20.4	1,458.6	24.7	.....	8.2	90.9	(17)	685.5
Feb	.....	11,085.7	428.3	1,386.3	.....	1,008.1	22.4	17.2	1,350.6	22.3	.....	7.3	90.8	(17)	680.5
Mar	.....	11,258.7	424.8	1,411.7	.....	1,025.1	24.4	22.4	1,433.8	24.7	.....	8.9	90.5	(17)	681.5
Apr	.....	11,097.7	426.1	(17)	.....	1,017.4	19.3	(17)	1,263.6	18.9	.....	7.5	90.2	(17)	691.5
May	.....	11,109.3	427.7	(17)	.....	1,012.7	19.8	(17)	1,037.3	15.8	.....	6.5	90.5	(17)	681.2

[1] Emergency relief funds of $1,630.3 million in 1940 total, not included elsewhere. Includes training allowances to unemployed workers under Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act for 1961–75, not shown separately.

[2] Beginning December 1980, includes public assistance payment revisions for 1940–79.

[3] Retirement and survivor benefits beginning 1940; disability benefits beginning 1957. Beginning Oct. 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Includes annuities to widows under joint-and-survivor election before 1947. Beginning Feb. 1967, includes supplemental annuities for career railroad employees.

[5] Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

[6] Includes survivor annuities under joint-and-survivor elections before 1948.

[7] Represents Federal contributory systems other than civil service, Federal noncontributory systems for civilian employees and career military personnel, and systems for State and local government employees. Monthly data not available.

[8] Payments to veterans and survivors of deceased veterans, including special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956) and through June 1973, subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

[9] Death payments.

[10] Includes annual and monthly data for railroad retirement, veterans' programs, and Federal civil service retirement. For "other" public employee systems, annual data only.

[11] Annual and monthly totals include regular State unemployment insurance program and payments made by States as agents of the Federal Government under the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-Servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958. Annual data only for payments under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Disaster Relief Act of 1970, and the temporary and permanent extended unemployment insurance programs. Beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

[12] Benefits in Rhode Island (from 1943), in California (from 1947), in New Jersey (from 1949), in New York (from 1950), in Puerto Rico (from 1970), including payments under private plans where applicable. Monthly data not available.

[13] Benefits began 1947.

[14] Under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data refer only to Federal "black lung" benefits administered by Social Security Administration (starting 1970).

[15] Includes aid to families with dependent children and general assistance. Through 1973 includes old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Includes payments to intermediate-care facilities (July 1958–December 1971), and payments for emergency assistance, beginning July 1969. Includes money payments under medical assistance for the aged (1960–69). Excludes medical vendor payments. Starting 1974, includes money payments to the aged, blind, and disabled in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under federally aided public assistance programs.

[16] Supersedes the public assistance programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning 1974; beginning 1978, in the Northern Mariana Islands. Annual, but not monthly, totals include payments under State-administered supplementary programs.

[17] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies on a checks-issued basis (including retroactive payments) where available. Data for public assistance and State unemployment insurance programs adjusted monthly, other data adjusted annually.

Table M-2.—Public income-maintenance programs: Hospital and medical care payments, 1940–81

[In millions]

Period	Total	OASDHI (health insurance) [1]			Other programs			
		Total	Hospital insurance [2]	Medical insurance	Veterans	Temporary disability [3]	Workers' compensation [4]	Public assistance [5]
1940	$165	.....	.....	.....	$70	.....	$95	.....
1945	222	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	125	.....
1950	832	.....	.....	.....	373	$7	200	$52
1955	1,265	.....	.....	.....	688	20	325	232
1960	1,846	.....	.....	.....	848	41	435	522
1961	2,093	.....	.....	.....	899	46	460	688
1962	2,406	.....	.....	.....	940	46	495	925
1963	2,611	.....	.....	.....	971	50	525	1,065
1964	2,890	.....	.....	.....	1,019	51	565	1,255
1965	3,204	.....	.....	.....	1,072	52	600	1,480
1966	4,898	$1,019	$891	$128	1,137	54	680	2,008
1967	9,554	4,549	3,353	1,197	1,328	53	750	2,873
1968	12,107	5,697	4,179	1,518	1,429	55	830	4,096
1969	13,837	6,603	4,739	1,865	1,573	59	920	4,681
1970	15,614	7,099	5,124	1,975	1,793	66	1,050	5,606
1971	18,109	7,868	5,751	2,117	2,087	71	1,130	6,953
1972	21,173	8,644	6,319	2,325	2,409	65	1,250	8,805
1973	23,732	9,584	7,057	2,526	2,681	69	1,480	9,919
1974	29,108	12,419	9,101	3,318	3,076	71	1,760	11,782
1975	35,803	15,591	11,318	4,273	3,551	74	2,030	14,555
1976	41,267	18,423	13,343	5,080	4,422	71	2,380	15,941
1977	47,179	21,826	15,743	6,038	4,465	74	2,680	18,179
1978	53,332	24,940	17,688	7,252	5,257	80	2,960	20,095
1979	[6]	29,297	20,590	8,708	5,399	65	3,530	[6]
1980	.....	33,708	23,073	10,635	6,122	.....	.....	[6]
1980								
May	.....	3,010	2,164	846	498	.....	.....	[6]
June	.....	2,891	2,050	841	492	.....	.....	[6]
July	.....	2,986	2,068	918	527	.....	.....	[6]
August	.....	2,925	1,997	928	479	.....	.....	[6]
September	.....	3,077	2,114	963	513	.....	.....	[6]
October	.....	3,230	2,238	992	548	.....	.....	[6]
November	.....	2,950	2,039	991	489	.....	.....	[6]
December	.....	3,346	2,357	989	542	.....	.....	[6]
1981								
January	.....	3,278	2,308	970	594	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	3,243	2,247	996	[6]	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	3,243	2,529	1,049	[6]	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	3,536	2,511	1,025	[6]	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	3,362	2,391	971	[6]	.....	.....	.....

[1] Benefit expenditures from the Federal hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance trust funds as reported by the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Excludes payments by Railroad Retirement Board for beneficiaries in Canadian hospitals.

[3] Benefits in California and New York (from 1950), including payments under private plans. Monthly data not available.

[4] Benefits under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data not available.

[5] Federal matching for medical vendor payments under public assistance began October 1950.

[6] Data not available.

Source: U.S. Treasury and unpublished data from administrative agencies.

Table M-3.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Beneficiaries of cash payments, 1940–81

[In thousands. For explanatory footnotes on programs, see table M-1]

At end of selected month	Retirement and disability					Survivor				Railroad temporary disability [4]	Unemployment		Federal "black lung" [6]
	OASDHI [1]		Railroad [1]	Federal civil service	Veterans	OASDHI	Railroad	Federal civil service	Veterans [3]		State laws [5]	Railroad [4]	
	Retirement [2]	Disability											
December:													
1940	148	.....	146	65	610	74	3	.....	323	.....	667	74	.....
1945	691	.....	173	92	1,534	597	4	(7)	698	.....	1,743	13	.....
1950	2,326	.....	256	161	2,366	1,152	142	25	1,010	32	838	35	.....
1955	5,788	.....	427	234	2,707	2,172	206	74	1,156	36	912	48	.....
1960	10,599	687	553	379	3,064	3,558	256	154	1,393	34	2,165	102	.....
1961	11,655	1,027	567	408	3,137	3,812	262	167	1,547	31	1,993	75	.....
1962	12,675	1,275	585	438	3,177	4,103	270	182	1,653	30	1,585	59	.....
1963	13,262	1,452	594	465	3,195	4,321	278	197	1,750	31	1,609	49	.....
1964	13,697	1,563	600	494	3,024	4,539	286	214	1,848	29	1,351	41	.....
1965	14,175	1,739	620	522	3,216	4,953	291	227	1,924	25	1,035	30	.....
1966	15,437	1,970	630	564	3,194	5,360	299	240	1,995	23	936	18	.....
1967	15,907	2,141	641	588	3,175	5,659	309	258	2,077	21	989	39	.....
1968	16,264	2,335	647	613	3,171	5,963	318	274	2,151	25	941	19	.....
1969	16,595	2,488	651	636	3,179	6,229	321	288	2,208	23	1,084	16	.....
1970	17,096	2,665	653	697	3,210	6,468	326	308	2,301	22	2,045	21	.....
1971	17,660	2,930	660	747	3,251	6,700	330	324	2,365	20	1,784	38	.....
1972	18,176	3,250	661	829	3,288	6,919	334	343	2,393	16	1,458	17	299
1973	19,151	3,561	660	924	3,267	7,160	335	358	2,360	14	1,462	8	461
1974	19,688	3,912	667	981	3,250	7,254	336	376	2,282	15	2,716	14	487
1975	20,364	4,352	694	1,029	3,244	7,368	337	391	2,259	19	2,845	37	482
1976	20,934	4,624	693	1,077	3,261	7,466	337	402	2,225	18	2,515	24	470
1977	21,634	4,854	695	1,129	3,289	7,594	338	418	2,191	17	2,114	22	457
1978	22,140	4,869	691	1,173	3,286	7,578	335	431	2,119	15	1,921	14	440
1979	22,730	4,777	689	1,230	3,235	7,618	333	430	1,925	13	2,267	18	419
1980	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1980													
May	22,853	4,772	684	1,265	3,198	7,670	331	437	.....	15	2,866	24	412
June	22,892	4,734	684	1,268	3,194	7,594	331	439	1,823	14	3,003	26	410
July	22,932	4,691	686	1,270	3,195	7,522	330	442	.....	15	3,229	30	409
August	23,036	4,698	685	1,272	3,195	7,565	330	444	.....	17	3,124	39	406
September	23,133	4,700	685	1,274	3,195	7,595	330	445	1,777	19	2,736	41	404
October	23,223	4,704	685	1,278	3,193	7,627	330	447	.....	18	2,571	38	401
November	23,283	4,691	685	1,290	3,192	7,633	330	449	.....	16	2,462	33	401
December	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1981													
January	23,436	4,683	684	1,298	3,173	7,630	329	452	.....	16	3,328	53	397
February	23,437	4,691	684	1,302	3,165	7,663	329	(8)	.....	16	3,313	52	395
March	23,465	4,693	682	(8)	3,162	7,688	328	(8)	1,731	17	3,158	52	(8)
April	23,496	4,688	681	(8)	3,161	7,697	328	(8)	.....	15	2,777	44	(8)
May	23,521	4,675	679	(8)	3,160	7,703	328	(8)	.....	13	2,400	16	(8)

[1] Includes dependents.

[2] Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over and not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Monthly number at end of quarter.

[4] Average number during 14-day registration period.

[5] Average weekly number. Includes regular State unemployment insurance, the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, and the ex-servicemen's compensation program.

[6] Includes dependents and survivors.

[7] Less than 500.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table M–4.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Contributions and taxes collected, 1940–81

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor				Hospital insurance under OASDHI [1 2 3]	Unemployment		
	Old-age and survivors insurance [1 2]	Disability insurance [1 2]	Federal civil service [3]	Railroad retirement [2 4]		State unemployment insurance [6]	Federal unemployment taxes [7]	Railroad unemployment insurance [8]
Fiscal year:								
1940	$604,694	.....	$131,880	$120,967	.....	$853,955	$107,523	$49,167
1945	1,309,919	.....	486,719	285,038	.....	1,251,958	184,544	131,993
1950	2,106,388	.....	662,262	550,172	.....	1,094,406	226,306	18,855
1955	5,087,154	.....	469,856	600,106	.....	1,146,188	279,986	23,720
1960	9,842,685	$987,079	1,509,695	606,865	.....	2,166,956	341,108	161,912
1961	11,292,676	1,022,002	1,745,833	570,713	.....	2,398,100	345,356	161,308
1962	11,454,643	1,020,866	1,759,409	564,218	.....	2,728,617	452,638	155,259
1963	13,327,762	1,076,621	1,884,796	571,534	.....	3,008,934	945,367	157,682
1964	15,502,726	1,143,161	2,036,419	593,477	.....	3,042,408	846,567	156,057
1965	15,857,212	1,175,244	2,182,203	635,545	.....	3,051,539	614,891	152,300
1966	17,865,947	1,556,652	2,277,013	683,458	$908,797	3,067,204	561,014	148,411
1967	22,567,002	2,249,397	2,469,071	776,493	2,704,884	2,916,933	596,773	145,665
1968	22,662,430	2,699,368	2,808,230	814,327	3,557,662	2,605,057	600,980	139,596
1969	25,952,737	3,532,434	3,000,763	884,748	4,477,012	2,560,913	633,178	134,400
1970	29,954,673	4,141,358	3,735,518	918,832	4,846,096	2,563,745	769,639	130,898
1971	31,915,231	4,569,470	4,614,013	980,394	4,961,234	2,582,192	964,435	127,328
1972	35,710,725	4,852,996	5,292,976	1,008,383	5,289,673	3,226,286	1,010,869	119,516
1973	41,318,177	5,460,969	6,071,960	1,188,934	7,724,341	4,634,192	1,297,226	120,065
1974	48,454,693	6,234,425	7,175,825	1,411,333	10,606,551	5,263,812	1,454,371	118,362
1975	56,017,343	7,356,217	9,283,742	1,489,333	11,296,773	5,299,041	1,354,945	116,720
1976	59,554,690	7,797,092	10,706,295	1,525,144	12,039,194	6,404,310	1,531,107	118,241
1977	68,894,809	8,899,502	13,755,508	1,908,718	13,659,042	9,252,205	1,874,718	184,583
1978	74,046,779	12,404,396	14,373,511	1,822,006	16,885,867	11,031,805	2,599,910	217,883
1979	84,357,910	14,749,743	16,432,003	2,189,887	20,118,684	12,272,625	2,906,566	207,542
1980	97,607,645	16,805,255	19,535,155	2,311,976	23,482,135	11,914,826	3,246,403	174,562
1981 [9]	119,016,091	12,589,490	22,464,571	2,457,238	30,692,679	12,366,289	3,587,243	175,714
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [10]	16,105,848	2,159,051	1,413,918	328,310	3,503,803	2,289,298	371,241	37,365
1980								
October	10,230,064	−2,137,743	655,153	18,888	1,662,104	846,632	221,296	528
November	7,946,851	1,027,838	604,217	415,027	1,928,353	1,212,558	281,500	5,359
December	7,538,326	919,540	652,597	212,577	1,725,399	131,853	60,562	31,868
1981								
January	9,469,856	1,220,115	723,087	44,851	2,365,045	371,082	401,523	507
February	10,350,153	1,517,584	619,117	423,367	2,907,558	953,590	606,480	2,556
March	10,519,603	1,373,776	705,921	223,071	2,720,058	139,021	2,194	32,307
April	13,088,424	1,783,582	634,570	49,307	3,314,218	1,439,958	360,342	1,316
May	10,871,842	1,453,944	498,053	388,469	2,877,264	3,849,235	806,101	4,841
June	9,725,069	1,355,892	626,729	−20,598	2,929,601	179,432	9,432	44,776
July	9,434,231	1,238,359	756,350	74,226	2,580,864	1,030,406	347,089	1,017
August	10,468,717	1,418,191	644,843	401,580	2,858,118	2,094,112	462,292	4,416
September	9,372,953	1,418,413	15,142,911	226,473	2,824,096	118,410	28,432	46,223
October	10,326,060	1,387,842	679,000	54,000	2,707,052	550,000	−113,000	1,000

[1] Represents contributions of employees, and the self-employed in employments covered by OASDHI under the Social Security Act, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments. Data for earlier years reflect former appropriation bases. Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Employee-tax refunds deducted. Excludes transfer from general revenues.

[2] Excludes transfers between OASDHI system and railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

[3] Represents employee and Government contributions. Beginning 1968, also includes Foreign Service and contributory survivor programs for Federal judiciary and Tax Court. For civil service, employee share includes voluntary contributions to purchase additional annuity; government share includes Federal and District of Columbia agency contributions and, beginning 1968, Federal payment for current unfunded liability.

[4] Beginning 1959, net of tax refunds. Contributions for hospital insurance of railroad workers are collected and reported with railroad retirement contribution initially and are transferred once a year (usually in August) to the hospital insurance trust fund; data for that month only are adjusted by the Treasury source to reflect the transfer.

[5] Excludes reimbursement from Treasury general funds for cost of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement. Includes contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (principal amount only), see footnote 4; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for voluntary coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[6] Through 1952 represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees (3 States in recent years), as reported by State agencies (to Department of Labor, 1950–52). Starting 1953, represents State deposits in (Federal) unemployment trust fund.

[7] Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Beginning 1961, net of tax refunds. Includes tax proceeds for financing temporary extended unemployment compensation programs for 1958 and 1961. December 1976 figure includes treasury adjustments (minus) for misclassification of two prior month's taxes.

[8] Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

[9] Preliminary data.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

Source: **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government** and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table M-5.—Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: Status, 1940–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Reimbursements from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Cash benefit payments [4]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [5]	Net administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:										
1940	$550,000	.....	$42,489	$15,805	.....	.....	$12,288	$1,738,100	$6,398	[9] $1,744,698
1945	1,309,919	.....	123,854	239,834	.....	.....	26,950	6,546,281	67,100	6,613,381
1950	2,106,388	$3,604	256,778	727,266	.....	.....	56,841	12,644,823	247,789	12,892,612
1955	5,087,154	.....	438,029	4,333,147	.....	−$9,551	103,202	20,580,491	560,511	21,141,001
1960	9,842,685	.....	517,130	10,269,709	.....	600,437	202,369	19,748,848	1,079,877	20,828,725
1961	11,292,676	.....	531,103	11,184,531	.....	331,734	235,889	19,523,517	1,376,833	20,900,350
1962	11,454,643	.....	541,254	12,657,835	.....	360,788	251,490	18,434,665	1,191,468	19,626,133
1963	13,327,762	.....	514,822	13,844,584	.....	422,523	262,527	17,613,190	1,325,894	18,939,083
1964	15,502,726	.....	541,552	14,579,166	.....	402,636	302,709	18,304,869	1,393,982	19,698,851
1965	15,857,212	.....	586,237	15,225,894	.....	435,638	300,283	18,765,724	1,414,761	20,180,485
1966	17,865,947	.....	594,758	18,071,453	.....	443,820	253,680	17,908,655	1,963,580	19,872,236
1967	22,567,002	78,000	725,901	18,885,714	$88	508,046	333,901	21,764,099	1,751,290	23,515,389
1968	22,662,430	78,000	899,397	20,737,093	277	437,634	447,309	23,234,480	2,298,423	25,532,904
1969	25,952,737	381,545	1,014,080	23,732,010	1,806	491,482	465,028	26,220,292	1,970,647	28,190,939
1970	29,954,673	442,151	1,349,613	26,266,928	1,239	578,818	474,035	30,106,913	2,509,443	32,616,355
1971	31,915,231	448,916	1,618,138	31,101,018	1,859	613,026	551,889	31,361,082	2,969,766	34,330,848
1972	35,710,725	487,546	1,718,572	34,540,813	1,555	724,341	581,923	33,188,486	3,210,572	36,399,058
1973	41,318,177	474,645	1,846,518	42,169,744	2,470	782,954	667,335	35,487,612	928,283	36,415,896
1974	48,454,693	441,788	2,039,243	47,848,838	3,873	908,585	723,315	37,703,419	163,589	37,867,008
1975	56,017,343	447,323	2,292,182	54,838,818	7,731	981,785	847,708	39,879,154	68,659	39,947,814
1976	59,554,690	425,317	2,347,000	62,140,449	7,480	1,212,303	934,713	37,955,347	24,529	37,979,876
1977	68,894,809	613,902	2,286,888	71,270,519	7,502	1,207,841	992,727	35,397,620	−25,407	35,372,213
1978	74,046,779	612,927	2,151,741	78,524,092	6,461	1,588,664	1,086,180	30,955,085	23,179	30,978,264
1979	84,357,910	615,229	1,920,140	87,591,968	16,980	1,447,532	1,072,218	27,317,094	425,752	27,742,846
1980	97,607,64[illegible]	557,253	1,886,219	100,615,304	11,090	1,441,988	1,159,824	23,565,572	1,000,185	24,565,757
1981 [10]	119,016,0[illegible]	540,067	2,016,331	119,413,467	7,542	1,584,932	1,298,285	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [11]	16,105,848	.....	80,432	16,875,545	1,714	.....	233,695	37,042,171	13,031	37,055,202
1980										
October [12]	10,230,064	7	74,857	9,437,107	.....	.....	101,834	24,242,956	1,088,789	25,331,745
November	7,946,851	.....	84,924	9,431,782	.....	.....	108,348	22,809,503	1,013,888	23,823,391
December	7,538,326	539,936	544,994	9,520,900	.....	.....	102,248	21,811,516	1,011,984	22,823,500
1981										
January	9,469,856	40	18,059	9,622,902	4,110	.....	116,956	21,750,238	817,250	22,567,487
February	10,350,153	.....	103,204	9,724,749	.....	.....	80,453	22,912,441	303,201	23,215,641
March	10,519,603	6	65,927	9,907,321	.....	.....	131,940	23,542,617	219,300	23,761,918
April [12]	13,088,424	−16	202,244	9,737,758	3,432	.....	109,379	26,301,281	900,720	27,202,001
May	10,871,842	27	61,593	9,753,891	.....	.....	109,116	27,026,252	1,246,205	28,272,457
June	9,725,069	−1	658,629	9,827,480	.....	1,584,932	96,701	25,944,302	1,202,739	27,147,041
July	9,434,231	.....	27,926	10,778,681	.....	.....	115,721	25,528,288	186,509	25,714,797
August	10,468,717	67	107,289	10,819,908	.....	.....	104,677	24,865,362	500,923	25,366,284
September	9,372,954	.....	66,684	10,850,988	.....	.....	120,913	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
October	10,326,060	53	93,003	10,887,831	.....	.....	118,513	22,494,816	751,975	23,246,791

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect former appropriation bases.

[2] From 1947 to 1951, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning Dec. 1968 for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits, see footnote 4.

[3] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses, 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[4] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[5] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M-7).

[6] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all four social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[7] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Reflects assets of predecessor fund, the old age reserve account, January 1937–December 1939.

[10] Preliminary data.

[11] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

[12] Public Law 96-403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-6.—Disability insurance trust fund: Status, 1957–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Cash benefit payments [5]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	Net administrative expenses [7]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [8]	Cash balances [9]	Total assets
Fiscal year:											
1957	$337,199	.....	.....	$1,363	.....	.....	.....	$1,305	$325,363	$11,895	$337,258
1958	926,403	.....	.....	15,843	$168,420	.....	.....	12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
1959	894,995	.....	.....	33,223	339,231	.....	.....	21,410	1,606,874	59,747	1,666,621
1960	987,079	.....	.....	46,910	528,304	.....	−$26,831	31,922	2,100,862	66,352	2,167,214
1961	1,022,002	.....	.....	60,610	703,996	.....	5,148	36,299	2,385,575	118,809	2,504,384
1962	1,020,866	.....	.....	67,752	1,011,376	.....	11,030	63,927	2,406,137	100,532	2,506,670
1963	1,076,621	.....	.....	67,221	1,170,678	.....	19,609	66,512	2,277,244	116,468	2,393,712
1964	1,143,161	.....	.....	65,152	1,251,207	.....	19,139	67,691	2,138,509	125,478	2,263,987
1965	1,175,244	.....	.....	62,135	1,392,190	.....	23,615	78,862	1,875,566	131,133	2,006,699
1966	1,556,652	.....	.....	53,877	1,721,133	$1,493	24,962	183,479	1,462,628	223,532	1,686,161
1967	2,249,397	.....	$16,000	66,840	1,860,789	6,534	30,634	98,834	1,832,627	188,978	2,021,606
1968	2,699,368	.....	16,000	84,913	2,088,352	15,393	20,410	112,336	2,349,683	235,713	2,585,396
1969	3,532,434	.....	32,000	140,860	2,443,437	14,891	21,328	133,495	3,490,762	186,778	3,677,539
1970	4,141,358	.....	16,000	222,762	2,778,118	16,487	10,439	149,020	4,833,225	270,372	5,103,596
1971	4,569,470	.....	16,000	325,068	3,381,448	21,242	13,240	189,875	6,076,203	332,126	6,408,329
1972	4,852,996	.....	50,000	388,233	4,045,895	27,523	24,190	211,671	7,010,202	380,076	7,390,277
1973	5,460,969	.....	51,000	434,580	5,16[illegible]40	39,361	19,503	246,649	7,801,908	67,565	7,869,472
1974	6,234,425	.....	52,000	481,800	6,15[illegible]69	49,670	22,327	154,266	8,192,613	60,252	8,252,865
1975	7,356,217	.....	52,000	511,656	7,629,796	70,936	28,514	252,985	8,155,910	34,597	8,190,507
1976	7,797,092	.....	90,000	468,197	9,222,211	92,276	26,366	265,613	6,928,982	10,348	6,939,330
1977	8,899,502	.....	103,000	371,741	11,135,237	77,144	−318	377,659	4,240,249	2,881	4,243,131
1978	12,404,396	.....	128,003	251,387	12,213,895	84,339	29,797	327,234	4,350,739	20,913	4,371,652
1979	14,749,743	.....	141,663	304,657	13,428,454	78,886	29,906	406,757	5,581,158	42,553	5,623,711
1980	16,805,255	$10,900	117,827	454,480	14,898,923	98,910	.....	334,166	7,672,741	7,433	7,680,173
1981 [10]	12,589,490	.....	130,389	272,724	16,853,311	−7,542	29,443	405,129	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [11]	2,159,051	.....	.....	13,294	2,555,020	27,293	.....	70,753	6,451,490	7,118	6,458,609
1980											
October [12]	−2,137,743	.....	.....	57,636	1,391,052	.....	.....	54,938	4,177,699	−23,622	4,154,077
November	1,027,838	.....	.....	31,404	1,353,078	.....	.....	3,187	3,839,391	17,664	3,857,054
December	919,540	.....	130,389	119,005	1,358,605	.....	.....	38,360	3,598,240	30,783	3,629,023
1981											
January	1,220,115	.....	.....	2,319	1,387,073	−4,110	.....	32,633	3,406,334	29,527	3,435,861
February	1,517,584	.....	.....	14,435	1,383,360	.....	.....	38,650	3,565,098	−19,228	3,545,871
March	1,373,776	.....	.....	7,780	1,375,722	.....	.....	40,636	3,504,965	6,104	3,511,069
April [12]	1,783,582	.....	.....	−107,456	1,379,324	−3,432	.....	12,423	3,800,288	−1,417	3,798,870
May	1,453,944	.....	.....	8,570	1,375,226	.....	.....	34,439	3,849,545	2,174	3,851,719
June	1,355,892	.....	.....	106,787	1,369,530	.....	29,443	31,636	3,864,846	18,943	3,883,789
July	1,238,359	.....	.....	4,654	1,510,706	.....	.....	41,440	3,579,546	4,891	3,574,656
August	1,418,191	.....	.....	17,108	1,481,301	.....	.....	33,764	3,484,875	10,014	3,494,890
September	1,418,413	.....	.....	10,481	1,488,335	.....	.....	43,015	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
October	1,387,842	.....	.....	8,027	1,479,666	.....	.....	47,093	3,259,916	1,628	3,261,544

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect appropriation bases.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for disability insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] From 1950–51, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning Dec. 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits; see footnote 4.

[4] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses. 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[5] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[6] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M–7).

[7] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[8] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[9] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[10] Preliminary data.

[11] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

[12] Public Law 96–403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-7.—Hospital insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Net hospital and related service benefits [5]	Administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:									
1966	$908,797	.....	.....	$5,970	.....	$63,564	$785,758	$65,446	$851,204
1967	2,688,684	$16,200	$337,850	45,903	$2,507,773	88,848	1,298,168	45,053	1,343,221
1968	3,514,049	43,613	283,631	61,091	3,736,322	78,647	1,370,276	60,360	1,430,636
1969	4,423,236	53,776	770,968	96,063	4,653,976	104,182	2,001,444	15,078	2,016,521
1970	4,784,789	61,307	628,262	139,423	4,804,242	148,660	2,653,322	24,079	2,677,401
1971	4,897,979	63,255	873,849	183,027	5,442,971	149,434	3,029,856	73,250	3,103,106
1972	5,225,891	63,782	251,351	190,105	6,109,139	166,370	2,883,958	−25,233	2,858,725
1973	7,663,119	61,222	429,415	197,844	6,648,819	192,839	4,222,365	146,301	4,368,666
1974	10,606,551	96,163	498,780	408,273	7,806,687	258,048	7,864,355	49,344	7,913,699
1975	11,296,773	126,749	529,353	614,989	10,355,390	256,134	9,760,883	109,156	9,870,039
1976	12,039,194	130,904	658,430	715,744	12,270,382	308,215	10,942,180	−106,466	10,835,714
1977	13,659,042	.....	944,000	770,966	14,912,370	294,762	10,973,740	140,945	11,114,685
1978	16,689,361	196,506	830,938	797,209	17,415,132	417,337	11,757,306	38,725	11,796,031
1979	19,943,084	175,600	874,849	883,158	19,898,459	411,565	13,163,539	199,161	13,362,700
1980	23,260,335	221,800	837,906	1,061,433	23,793,420	460,841	14,656,077	166,164	14,489,913
1981 [9]	30,445,979	246,700	800,000	1,324,834	28,909,081	305,416	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [10]	3,367,940	135,863	.....	11,951	3,315,251	88,408	11,009,482	−61,672	10,947,810
1980									
October	1,662,104	.....	.....	7,694	2,237,999	40,726	14,094,724	−213,737	13,880,987
November	1,928,353	.....	.....	9,781	2,038,608	44,450	13,788,333	−52,270	13,736,063
December	1,725,399	.....	141,000	543,422	2,356,852	40,156	14,083,085	−334,209	13,748,876
1981									
January	2,365,045	.....	.....	3,872	2,307,487	45,032	13,790,313	−25,040	13,765,273
February	2,907,558	.....	.....	14,316	2,247,304	40,598	14,436,539	−37,294	14,399,245
March	2,720,058	.....	659,000	40,629	2,529,010	−103,368	15,409,456	−16,166	15,393,290
April	3,314,218	.....	.....	−412	2,510,994	−32,051	16,250,457	−22,304	16,228,153
May	2,877,264	.....	.....	28,268	2,391,152	56,665	16,791,046	−105,179	16,685,867
June	2,682,901	246,700	.....	641,141	2,621,001	36,937	17,709,144	−110,473	17,598,671
July	2,580,864	.....	.....	11,222	2,567,596	47,958	17,571,107	4,096	17,575,203
August	2,858,118	.....	.....	10,818	2,439,409	45,943	17,919,775	10,013	17,958,787
September	2,824,096	.....	.....	14,084	2,661,669	42,370	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
October	2,707,052	.....	.....	19,116	2,610,864	67,515	17,992,461	148,257	18,140,718

[1] Represents amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) after deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to meet costs of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement and for costs of benefits arising from military wage credits.

[4] Interest and profit on investments after transfers of interest or reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 6) and interest on amounts transferred from railroad retirement account (see footnote 3).

[5] Represents (1) payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to fiscal intermediaries under sec. 1816 and (2) direct payments to providers of services under sec. 1815 of the Social Security Act.

[6] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all four social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 20).

[7] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on accounts of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Preliminary data.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of U.S. Government.**

Table M-8.—Supplementary medical insurance trust fund: Status, 1967–81

(In thousands)

Period	Receipts			Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Premium income [1]	Transfers from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Net medical service benefits [4]	Administrative expenses [5]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [6]	Cash balances [7]	Total assets
Fiscal year:								
1967	$646,682	$623,000	$14,052	$664,261	$133,682	$478,849	$6,942	$485,791
1968	698,465	634,000	20,677	1,389,622	142,608	281,413	25,290	306,703
1969	902,821	984,287	23,466	1,644,842	194,660	357,971	19,803	377,774
1970	936,000	928,151	11,536	1,979,287	216,993	13,417	43,764	57,181
1971	1,252,936	1,245,282	17,268	2,034,999	247,612	257,427	32,629	290,056
1972	1,340,052	1,365,295	28,993	2,255,069	288,619	478,075	2,634	480,709
1973	1,426,607	1,430,451	45,049	2,391,232	245,861	699,631	46,091	745,722
1974	1,704,371	2,028,926	75,924	2,873,649	409,117	1,230,685	41,492	1,272,177
1975	1,886,962	2,329,590	105,539	3,765,397	404,458	1,378,214	46,199	1,424,413
1976	1,951,221	2,939,338	103,645	4,671,847	528,214	1,230,135	−11,580	1,218,555
1977	2,192,903	5,052,944	136,710	5,866,922	474,717	2,232,078	47,348	2,279,426
1978	2,431,133	6,385,503	228,848	6,852,252	504,234	4,020,692	−52,267	3,968,425
1979	2,635,492	6,840,785	362,787	8,259,077	554,496	4,974,022	19,891	4,993,913
1980	2,927,711	6,931,713	415,510	10,143,930	595,327	4,558,083	−26,492	4,531,591
1981 [8]	3,319,607	8,747,430	384,348	12,344,913	895,374	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [9]	538,648	878,000	4,420	1,269,038	132,077	1,243,945	−5,437	1,238,508
1980								
October	270,929	704,989	4,173	991,831	47,482	4,506,009	−33,639	4,472,370
November	255,035	635,638	3,785	911,212	55,695	4,385,877	14,042	4,399,919
December	267,908	716,874	180,970	989,044	46,186	4,563,893	−33,452	4,530,441
1981								
January	265,924	688,293	4,439	970,047	53,828	4,468,439	−3,217	4,465,222
February	264,466	682,849	7,227	995,719	55,047	4,430,237	−61,239	4,368,998
March	264,193	706,683	−19,236	1,048,946	175,550	4,091,865	4,277	4,096,142
April	273,488	687,858	11,942	1,024,721	148,549	3,868,818	27,342	3,896,160
May	269,884	693,774	5,764	970,824	75,217	3,823,053	−3,511	3,819,542
June	257,661	664,605	158,741	1,047,602	52,302	3,791,281	9,364	3,800,645
July	311,569	1,039,820	6,460	1,112,584	70,632	3,999,686	−24,409	3,975,277
August	306,321	1,035,672	8,179	1,122,933	53,804	4,225,222	−76,510	4,148,712
September	312,230	490,376	11,903	1,159,450	61,081	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
October	315,368	1,032,637	8,709	1,193,455	65,393	3,910,038	−69,482	3,840,556

[1] Represents voluntary premium payments from and in behalf of the insured aged and (beginning July 1973) disabled.

[2] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to match aggregate premiums paid.

[3] Represents interest and profit on investments, after transfers of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 5).

[4] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to carriers under section 1842 of the Social Security Act.

[5] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 30).

[6] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on account of interest accrued on bonds at the time of purchase.

[7] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[8] Preliminary data.

[9] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Fiscal Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-9.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status, by program, 1940–81

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the **1977–79 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 11]

At end of selected month	Number			Amount (in thousands)		
	Total [1]	OASI [2]	DI [3]	Total	OASI [2]	DI [3]
December:						
1940	222,488	222,488	.....	$4,070	$4,070	.....
1945	1,288,107	1,288,107	.....	23,801	23,801	.....
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243	.....	126,856	126,856	.....
1955	7,960,616	7,960,616	.....	411,613	411,613	.....
1960	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	936,321	888,320	$48,000
1965	20,866,767	19,127,716	1,739,051	1,516,802	1,395,817	120,986
1970	26,228,629	23,563,634	2,664,995	2,628,326	2,385,926	242,400
1971	27,291,508	24,361,500	2,930,008	3,058,957	2,763,022	295,934
1972	28,476,028	25,204,542	3,271,486	3,916,203	3,514,741	401,462
1973	29,868,145	26,309,163	3,558,982	4,269,863	3,821,165	448,698
1974	30,852,817	26,941,483	3,911,334	5,001,918	4,445,170	556,748
1975	32,084,511	27,732,311	4,352,200	5,727,758	5,047,656	680,102
1976	33,023,552	28,399,725	4,623,827	6,415,103	5,624,858	790,246
1977	34,082,556	29,228,350	4,854,206	7,175,513	6,270,000	905,513
1978	34,586,771	29,718,195	4,868,576	7,930,576	6,933,292	997,284
1979	35,125,066	30,347,848	4,777,218	9,056,622	7,950,300	1,106,322
1980	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1980						
November	35,598,465	30,907,520	4,690,945	10,667,266	9,404,720	1,262,545
December	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1981						
January	35,748,776	31,065,433	4,683,343	10,756,026	9,494,549	1,261,477
February	35,790,741	31,099,663	4,691,078	10,781,855	9,519,240	1,262,615
March	35,846,079	31,152,581	4,693,498	10,812,618	9,549,992	1,262,626
April	35,880,038	31,192,498	4,687,540	10,830,253	9,568,962	1,261,291
May	35,898,198	31,223,676	4,674,522	10,843,984	9,585,794	1,258,190
June	35,793,226	31,157,395	4,635,831	12,053,391	10,658,796	1,394,595
July	35,698,351	31,117,671	4,580,680	12,054,448	10,669,839	1,384,608
August	35,791,980	31,235,163	4,556,817	12,103,073	10,724,638	1,378,435
September	35,833,358	31,298,618	4,534,740	12,139,006	10,765,798	1,373,208
October	35,904,374	31,391,504	4,512,870	12,182,866	10,815,165	1,367,701
November	35,967,914	31,483,497	4,484,417	12,223,246	10,862,462	1,360,784

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Benefits paid from the OASI trust fund to retired workers and their spouses and children and to all survivors. Includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Benefits paid from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their spouses and children.

Table M-10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–81

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1977–79 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 11]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	222,488	112,331	29,749	54,648	20,499	4,437	824	.....
1945	1,288,107	518,234	159,168	390,134	120,581	93,781	6,209	.....
1950	3,477,243	1,770,984	508,350	699,703	169,438	314,189	14,579	.....
1955	7,960,616	4,473,971	1,191,963	1,276,240	291,916	701,360	25,166	.....
1960	14,157,138	8,061,469	2,269,384	1,844,970	401,358	1,543,843	36,114	.....
1961	15,467,673	8,924,849	2,392,012	1,988,635	428,138	1,697,308	36,731	.....
1962	16,778,290	9,738,500	2,531,465	2,159,885	451,984	1,859,191	37,265	.....
1963	17,583,017	10,263,331	2,580,566	2,229,744	461,675	2,010,769	36,932	.....
1964	18,236,173	10,688,731	2,603,964	2,297,604	470,597	2,158,912	36,365	.....
1965	19,127,716	11,100,584	2,613,550	2,535,044	471,816	2,371,433	35,289	.....
1966	20,796,930	11,658,443	2,640,467	2,739,397	487,755	2,602,015	34,540	634,313
1967	21,564,773	12,019,175	2,644,937	2,872,665	496,307	2,769,618	33,494	728,577
1968	22,225,263	12,420,742	2,645,407	3,009,033	504,916	2,937,890	31,596	675,679
1969	22,826,514	12,822,201	2,644,022	3,123,441	511,639	3,091,710	30,207	603,294
1970	23,563,634	13,349,175	2,668,105	3,233,705	523,136	3,227,160	28,729	533,624
1971	24,361,500	13,926,539	2,698,117	3,336,301	535,126	3,366,304	27,157	471,556
1972	25,204,542	14,555,475	2,734,699	3,427,202	540,965	3,509,777	26,055	410,369
1973	26,309,163	15,364,562	2,807,996	3,526,101	571,907	3,656,353	24,183	358,061
1974	26,941,483	15,958,521	2,825,910	3,512,717	573,506	3,769,559	23,023	278,247
1975	27,732,311	16,588,001	2,867,388	3,561,504	581,845	3,888,705	21,444	223,424
1976	28,399,725	17,165,415	2,896,290	3,556,249	578,780	3,995,021	19,915	188,055
1977	29,228,350	17,832,484	2,964,287	3,552,194	582,173	4,119,273	18,481	159,458
1978	29,718,195	18,357,985	2,979,959	3,441,228	576,353	4,211,749	17,177	133,744
1979	30,347,848	18,970,172	2,991,340	3,362,870	573,750	4,321,567	16,041	112,108
1980	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1980								
November	30,907,520	19,524,341	3,016,118	3,292,022	560,740	4,405,277	14,885	94,137
December	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981								
January	31,065,433	19,677,075	3,019,915	3,273,476	564,030	4,425,212	14,672	91,053
February	31,099,663	19,678,949	3,013,678	3,310,009	564,082	4,429,099	14,558	89,288
March	31,152,581	19,706,332	3,010,676	3,340,160	561,696	4,432,022	14,410	87,285
April	31,192,498	19,736,339	3,011,156	3,349,583	558,958	4,436,215	14,312	85,935
May	31,223,676	19,761,598	3,010,488	3,356,884	555,303	4,440,549	14,229	84,625
June	31,157,395	19,791,930	3,009,786	3,263,824	548,720	4,445,598	14,141	83,396
July	31,117,671	19,854,817	3,012,352	3,151,826	546,724	4,455,943	14,075	81,934
August	31,235,163	19,928,001	3,017,517	3,182,717	544,716	4,467,555	13,989	80,668
September	31,298,618	19,976,257	3,016,815	3,192,826	540,102	4,479,039	13,911	79,668
October	31,391,504	20,039,216	3,018,087	3,211,058	541,303	4,489,493	13,814	78,533
November	31,483,497	20,119,289	3,024,276	3,204,408	545,435	4,499,048	13,706	77,335

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-11.—OASDI cash benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–81

[In thousands]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	$4,070	$2,539	$361	$668	$402	$90	$11	.....
1945	23,801	12,538	2,040	4,858	2,391	1,893	81	.....
1950	126,856	77,678	11,995	19,366	5,801	11,481	535	.....
1955	411,613	276,942	39,416	46,444	13,403	34,152	1,256	.....
1960	888,320	596,849	87,867	88,578	23,795	89,054	2,178	.....
1961	1,003,937	675,154	94,366	96,347	25,425	110,179	2,466	.....
1962	1,099,227	741,961	100,305	105,108	26,838	122,475	2,541	.....
1963	1,166,587	789,064	103,059	110,071	27,438	134,403	2,552	.....
1964	1,224,240	827,548	104,769	114,947	27,954	146,476	2,547	.....
1965	1,395,817	931,532	114,035	141,802	30,882	174,883	2,683	.....
1966	1,502,863	983,338	115,686	154,618	31,983	192,821	2,642	$21,777
1967	1,575,646	1,026,047	117,016	164,706	32,686	207,692	2,587	24,913
1968	1,880,601	1,227,875	135,479	196,216	37,833	253,923	2,787	26,488
1969	1,964,275	1,287,300	137,176	205,260	38,406	269,799	2,687	23,647
1970	2,385,926	1,576,551	163,263	245,515	45,258	328,245	2,965	24,128
1971	2,763,022	1,840,748	184,420	280,203	51,163	380,963	3,103	22,423
1972	3,514,741	2,363,098	229,973	348,964	62,457	483,161	3,620	23,468
1973	3,821,165	2,556,956	238,072	362,931	67,578	571,654	3,488	20,485
1974	4,445,170	3,003,601	270,609	409,101	76,980	663,569	3,627	17,684
1975	5,047,656	3,436,752	301,623	456,662	85,678	747,903	3,685	15,354
1976	5,624,858	3,859,827	330,560	497,056	92,475	827,479	3,686	13,774
1977	6,270,000	4,333,016	364,805	540,541	101,116	914,469	3,665	12,388
1978	6,933,292	4,831,614	395,645	575,607	109,717	1,005,939	3,675	11,095
1979	7,950,300	5,582,292	443,799	634,904	121,957	1,153,289	3,829	10,229
1980	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1980								
November	9,404,720	6,654,536	517,806	724,475	137,705	1,356,264	4,105	9,829
December	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1981								
January	9,494,549	6,735,304	520,584	721,286	139,001	1,364,811	4,056	9,507
February	9,519,240	6,747,765	520,752	731,260	138,971	1,367,140	4,029	9,323
March	9,549,992	6,768,523	521,292	739,623	138,160	1,369,287	3,993	9,115
April	9,568,962	6,783,129	521,782	742,544	137,095	1,371,470	3,968	8,974
May	9,585,794	6,796,529	522,103	744,658	135,871	1,373,847	3,948	8,837
June	10,658,796	7,576,860	581,251	806,141	149,550	1,530,939	4,372	9,683
July	10,669,839	7,610,410	582,632	777,808	149,339	1,535,783	4,349	9,518
August	10,724,639	7,648,637	584,520	787,536	149,077	1,541,171	4,325	9,373
September	10,765,798	7,680,129	585,193	792,294	148,230	1,546,393	4,302	9,256
October	10,815,165	7,715,881	586,352	799,079	149,201	1,551,249	4,278	9,124
November	10,862,462	7,756,107	588,274	798,351	150,615	1,555,880	4,250	8,985

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-12.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–81

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
December:								
1957	149,850	149,850	.....	.....	$10,904	$10,904	.....	.....
1958 [4]	268,057	237,719	12,231	18,107	20,425	19,516	$415	$494
1959	460,354	334,443	47,914	77,997	33,907	29,765	1,727	2,414
1960	687,451	455,371	76,599	155,481	48,000	40,668	2,636	4,697
1961	1,027,089	618,075	118,187	290,827	67,756	55,374	3,910	8,472
1962	1,275,105	740,867	147,066	387,172	82,498	66,673	4,767	11,058
1963	1,452,472	827,014	168,243	457,215	93,325	74,922	5,422	12,981
1964	1,563,366	894,173	179,344	489,849	101,203	81,473	5,781	13,951
1965	1,739,051	988,074	193,362	557,615	120,986	96,599	6,761	17,626
1966	1,970,322	1,097,190	219,559	653,573	135,685	107,627	7,577	20,482
1967	2,140,214	1,193,120	234,550	712,544	147,831	117,424	8,040	22,358
1968	2,335,134	1,295,300	253,198	786,636	181,949	144,892	9,687	27,370
1969	2,487,548	1,394,291	264,340	828,917	195,982	157,188	10,081	28,713
1970	2,664,995	1,492,948	283,447	888,600	242,400	196,010	12,060	34,330
1971	2,930,008	1,647,684	311,581	970,743	295,934	241,414	14,237	40,284
1972	3,271,486	1,832,916	350,139	1,088,431	401,462	328,675	19,044	53,743
1973	3,558,982	2,016,626	381,079	1,161,277	448,698	369,090	21,151	58,457
1974	3,911,334	2,236,882	411,660	1,262,792	556,748	460,078	25,479	71,191
1975	4,352,200	2,488,774	452,922	1,410,504	680,102	562,180	30,536	87,386
1976	4,623,827	2,670,244	473,909	1,479,674	790,246	654,656	34,586	101,004
1977	4,854,206	2,834,432	494,389	1,525,385	905,313	751,660	39,106	114,747
1978	4,868,576	2,879,828	491,535	1,497,213	997,284	830,118	42,324	124,842
1979	4,777,218	2,870,411	475,493	1,431,314	1,106,322	924,346	45,768	136,208
1980	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1980								
November	4,690,945	2,860,520	462,838	1,367,587	1,262,545	1,060,116	51,159	151,271
December	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1981								
January	4,683,343	2,857,331	460,851	1,365,161	1,262,477	1,059,801	50,836	150,840
February	4,691,078	2,854,519	459,745	1,376,814	1,262,615	1,059,311	50,630	152,674
March	4,693,498	2,851,342	457,881	1,384,275	1,262,626	1,058,575	50,277	153,774
April	4,687,540	2,847,434	455,945	1,384,161	1,261,291	1,057,440	49,912	153,939
May	4,674,522	2,840,134	453,367	1,381,021	1,258,190	1,055,056	49,547	153,587
June	4,635,831	2,835,471	450,338	1,350,022	1,394,595	1,172,651	54,965	166,979
July	4,580,680	2,827,181	447,493	1,306,006	1,384,609	1,169,320	54,663	160,625
August	4,536,817	2,814,150	443,011	1,299,656	1,378,435	1,163,966	54,116	160,352
September	4,534,740	2,804,617	438,789	1,291,334	1,373,208	1,159,895	53,573	159,740
October	4,512,870	2,795,892	434,873	1,282,105	1,367,701	1,155,906	53,057	158,738
November	4,484,417	2,786,712	431,649	1,266,056	1,360,784	1,151,660	52,692	156,521

[1] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] November data; December data not available.

Table M-13.—OASDI cash benefits: Average amount of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, 1940–81

Period [1]	Retired workers and their spouses and children			Survivors of deceased workers				Disabled workers and their spouses and children			Persons with special age-72 benefits [9]
	Retired workers [2]	Wives and husbands [2 3]	Children [4]	Children [4]	Widowed mothers [5]	Widows and widowers [2 6]	Parents [2]	Disabled workers [7]	Wives and husbands [8]	Children [4]	
	Average benefits in current-payment status at end of period										
1940	$22.60	$12.13	$9.70	$12.22	$19.61	$20.28	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	43.86	23.60	17.05	28.43	34.24	36.54	36.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	74.04	38.72	28.25	51.37	59.29	57.68	60.31	$89.31	$34.41	$30.21	.....
1965	83.92	43.63	31.98	61.26	65.45	73.75	76.03	97.76	34.96	31.61	.....
1970	118.10	61.19	44.85	82.23	86.51	101.71	103.21	131.29	42.55	38.63	$45.22
1975	207.18	105.19	77.42	139.40	147.25	192.33	171.86	225 89	67.42	61.95	68.72
1976	224.86	114.13	87.91	152.12	159.78	207.13	185.07	245.17	72.98	68.26	73.24
1977	242.98	123.07	94.85	165.68	173.69	221.95	198.30	265.19	79.10	75.23	77.69
1978	263.19	132.77	105.69	182.12	190.36	238.84	213.95	288.25	86.11	83.38	82.96
1979	294.27	148.36	119.80	205.53	212.56	266.87	238.72	322.03	96.25	95.16	91.24
1980	341.41	171.95	140.49	239.52	246.20	308.12	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1981											
March	343.47	173.15	142.76	240.82	245.97	308.95	277.11	371.26	109.80	111.09	104.42
June	382.83	193.12	155.38	268.58	272.54	344.37	309.18	413.56	122.05	123.69	116.11
July	383.30	193.41	157.65	268.49	273.15	344.66	308.96	413.60	122.15	122.99	116.17
August	383.81	193.71	158.72	269.20	273.68	344.97	309.16	413.61	122.16	123.38	116.19
September	384.46	193.98	159.66	269.99	274.45	345.25	309.23	413.57	122.09	123.70	116.18
October	385.04	194.28	160.65	270.69	275.63	345.52	309.69	413.43	122.01	123.81	116.19
November	385.51	194.52	161.21	270.89	276.14	345.82	310.12	413.27	121.86	123.63	116.19
	Average benefits awarded during period										
1940	$22.71	$12.15	$10.60	$12.46	$19.60	$20.36	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Jan.–Aug.)	29.03	15.02	14.08	14.35	22.65	21.65	14.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Sept.–Dec.)	33.24	19.72	11.22	27.95	35.42	36.89	37.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	81.73	40.25	30.37	50.87	65.93	62.10	70.14	$91.16	$35.38	$30.25	.....
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	82.69	40.52	29.07	53.55	61.65	73.80	80.59	93.26	33.93	28.07	.....
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	89.20	43.74	40.40	67.95	68.03	75.36	85.77	101.30	36.82	35.07	.....
1970	123.82	57.57	45.45	79.91	86.70	105.82	116.43	139.79	40.40	37.00	$45.18
1975 (Jan.–May)	196.42	92.75	78.32	131.18	144.50	181.85	184.63	220.60	64.18	60.69	63.51
1975 (June–Dec.)	213.68	99.27	85.03	142.31	154.21	194.80	205.70	243.47	70.24	64.78	68.24
1976 (Jan.–May)	218.40	102.64	88.12	143.21	155.71	197.02	208.83	247.32	70.33	65.88	68.34
1976 (June–Dec.)	233.72	109.34	104.07	156.11	170.44	210.31	225.65	271.19	78.13	74.54	72.61
1977 (Jan.–May)	239.64	111.86	110.52	159.42	172.66	212.70	218.84	273.15	78.89	76.37	73.05
1977 (June–Dec.)	254.92	116.10	120.02	170.70	186.60	220.67	245.76	294.78	84.29	82.11	77.57
1978 (Jan.–May)	262.22	121.00	122.88	173.71	188.66	227.98	244.42	300.15	85.53	84.39	77.61
1978 (June–Dec.)	278.44	129.38	131.53	189.73	206.81	240.72	272.47	328.83	93.99	92.60	82.23
1979 (Jan.–May)	289.33	134.05	134.71	188.51	200.64	236.84	275.59	333.63	96.61	97.15	82.35
1979 (June–Dec.)	316.99	145.62	148.40	205.24	214.40	269.53	288.33	360.25	104.35	105.36	91.11
1980 (Jan.–May)	321.09	150.08	150.54	205.64	211.29	271.45	262.99	352.07	102.48	105.06	89.91
1980 (June–Dec.)	359.78	168.14	170.65	236.90	239.75	305.68	316.38	396.50	110.46	113.37	103.03
1981											
March	360.81	171.35	173.69	238.47	235.85	306.67	302.58	388.35	102.60	106.07	102.19
June	394.60	185.42	186.80	268.87	263.31	338.67	346.35	438.88	116.53	124.82	117.00
July	400.04	187.70	191.91	259.49	261.40	336.39	397.54	427.02	114.73	115.84	115.57
August	393.67	186.25	192.17	260.22	263.91	338.91	320.33	431.42	112.94	118.53	115.74
September	426.82	186.24	193.90	264.62	259.70	337.64	324.77	424.18	109.10	117.67	115.55
October	410.07	188.28	192.30	266.07	259.76	340.33	320.30	424.09	108.34	116.61	115.95
November	386.96	189.93	193.17	265.85	259.79	340.82	345.73	419.73	110.79	117.76	114.51

[1] Some years shown in several parts because of amendments changing the benefit provisions.

[2] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[3] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[4] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[5] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[6] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[7] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[8] Includes wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care, and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[9] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-14.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of beneficiaries with monthly benefits in current-payment status, by age group and by type of benefit, 1940–81

[In thousands. Adjusted to exclude duplication arising from dual entitlement: See the 1977–79 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 11]

At end of selected month	Total, all ages [1]	Under age 62	Aged 62 and over								
			Total, aged 62 and over	Aged 62–64				Aged 65 and over			
				Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [3]
December:											
1940	222	75	147	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	147	112	35	.....
1945	1,287	510	777	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	776	518	258	.....
1950	3,462	877	2,586	1	.....	.....	1	2,585	1,771	814	.....
1955	7,912	1,622	6,291	3	.....	.....	3	6,287	4,474	1,812	.....
1956	9,070	1,701	7,369	338	113	.....	225	7,031	4,999	2,032	.....
1957	11,081	2,009	9,072	729	266	46	417	8,343	5,931	2,411	.....
1958 [5]	12,390	2,231	10,159	837	299	77	461	9,322	6,621	2,701	.....
1959	13,667	2,560	11,107	968	334	105	529	10,139	7,191	2,948	.....
1960	14,811	2,883	11,928	1,041	357	127	557	10,887	7,704	3,183	.....
1961	16,471	3,406	13,065	1,375	648	141	586	11,690	8,277	3,413	.....
1962	18,032	3,858	14,174	1,659	873	156	630	12,515	8,865	3,650	.....
1963	19,016	4,109	14,907	1,748	946	163	639	13,159	9,318	3,841	.....
1964	19,783	4,274	15,509	1,848	998	183	667	13,661	9,671	3,990	.....
1965	20,867	4,735	16,132	1,854	992	197	665	14,278	10,108	4,169	.....
1966	22,767	5,199	17,568	1,954	1,028	230	696	15,614	10,631	4,249	63
1967	23,705	5,491	18,214	2,013	1,040	258	714	16,202	10,979	4,494	729
1968	24,560	5,829	18,733	2,096	1,084	283	729	16,635	11,337	4,622	676
1969	25,314	6,088	19,226	2,195	1,141	304	751	17,031	11,682	4,746	603
1970	26,229	6,380	19,849	2,332	1,225	322	785	17,517	12,122	4,861	534
1971	27,292	6,744	20,548	2,479	1,333	352	794	18,069	12,594	5,003	472
1972	28,476	7,160	21,316	2,665	1,440	390	835	18,651	13,115	5,126	410
1973	29,868	7,577	22,291	2,835	1,560	420	856	19,456	13,805	5,294	358
1974	30,853	7,859	22,994	2,973	1,631	462	880	20,021	14,328	5,415	278
1975	32,085	8,309	23,777	3,134	1,723	512	899	20,643	14,865	5,554	224
1976	33,024	8,512	24,511	3,264	1,781	563	920	21,247	15,384	5,675	188
1977	34,083	8,711	25,372	3,410	1,868	598	945	21,961	15,965	5,837	159
1978	34,587	8,587	26,000	3,412	1,861	609	942	22,588	16,497	5,958	134
1979	35,125	8,422	26,702	3,447	1,906	601	941	23,255	17,064	6,078	112
1980	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1980											
November	35,598	8,247	27,351	3,579	2,021	604	954	23,772	17,503	6,175	94
December	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1981											
January	35,749	8,228	27,521	3,637	2,075	602	960	23,884	17,602	6,191	91
February	35,791	8,272	27,519	3,632	2,074	601	957	23,886	17,605	6,192	89
March	35,846	8,302	27,544	3,632	2,077	599	956	23,911	17,629	6,195	87
April	35,880	8,302	27,578	3,634	2,081	599	954	23,944	17,655	6,203	86
May	35,898	8,292	27,606	3,637	2,085	599	953	23,969	17,676	6,210	85
June	35,793	8,155	27,638	3,648	2,099	598	952	23,990	17,693	6,213	83
July	35,698	7,992	27,706	3,670	2,121	595	954	24,036	17,734	6,220	82
August	35,792	8,004	27,788	3,678	2,130	593	955	24,110	17,798	6,231	81
September	35,833	7,987	27,846	3,648	2,104	593	951	24,198	17,872	6,246	80
October	35,904	7,983	27,921	3,639	2,095	593	951	24,282	17,945	6,258	79
November	35,968	7,951	28,017	3,567	2,114	594	960	24,350	18,006	6,267	77

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Includes spouses and children of disabled workers.

[3] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Fewer than 500.

[5] November data; December data not available.

Table M-15.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses and children and to survivors, 1940–81

Period	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age–72 benefits [6]
1940	254,984	132,335	34,555	59,382	23,260	4,600	852	.....
1945	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	55,108	29,844	1,755	.....
1950	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	41,101	66,735	2,252	.....
1955	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	76,018	140,624	3,538	.....
1960	1,969,842	981,717	339,987	311,409	92,607	239,267	4,855	.....
1961	2,500,024	1,361,505	394,198	390,459	98,449	251,275	4,138	.....
1962	2,514,301	1,347,268	393,857	402,270	99,925	267,051	3,930	.....
1963	2,275,310	1,145,602	345,610	396,731	104,960	278,709	3,698	.....
1964	2,139,326	1,041,807	316,262	388,355	106,249	283,263	3,390	.....
1965	2,552,128	1,183,133	321,015	585,586	100,005	359,431	2,958	.....
1966	4,086,807	1,647,524	396,856	779,956	107,135	403,595	3,202	748,539
1967	2,925,453	1,161,130	319,503	702,244	110,762	355,589	2,648	273,567
1968	2,908,154	1,240,098	329,935	765,791	113,765	375,391	2,144	81,030
1969	2,946,573	1,272,784	335,723	798,271	116,922	375,753	2,093	45,027
1970	2,959,199	1,338,107	339,447	774,319	112,377	363,216	1,852	29,881
1971	3,063,814	1,391,403	338,219	809,782	116,548	381,262	1,635	24,965
1972	3,211,037	1,461,399	353,742	852,935	117,699	402,809	2,086	20,367
1973	3,186,928	1,493,194	349,493	836,533	118,775	372,167	1,655	15,111
1974	2,988,881	1,413,145	319,149	775,858	109,221	363,693	1,155	6,660
1975	3,171,132	1,505,750	350,558	816,697	116,224	377,246	969	3,688
1976	3,141,506	1,475,585	346,743	815,670	113,516	385,679	913	3,400
1977	3,371,373	1,593,467	390,874	847,034	118,821	416,833	870	3,474
1978	3,120,645	1,479,709	346,822	776,584	110,012	403,617	844	3,057
1979	3,305,812	1,597,103	358,155	791,773	110,423	445,545	788	2,025
1980	3,330,624	1,620,100	360,363	787,793	107,810	452,159	724	1,345
1980								
November	238,184	108,881	25,547	61,876	7,717	34,021	56	86
December	250,349	115,838	26,260	63,289	8,738	36,084	57	83
1981								
January	341,404	182,475	34,305	70,908	9,369	44,212	48	87
February	263,911	124,420	26,509	64,337	8,380	40,128	56	81
March	306,054	148,304	30,898	72,547	9,586	44,554	62	103
April	263,047	131,495	27,854	60,090	7,768	35,732	42	66
May [7]	355,710	165,297	39,365	81,277	12,295	57,300	66	110
June [8]	176,475	96,314	19,296	36,119	3,922	20,775	23	26
July	302,538	152,876	32,747	60,841	9,203	46,713	72	86
August	278,668	136,795	29,477	60,149	8,872	43,224	51	100
September	223,700	95,038	20,272	61,561	8,420	38,274	52	83
October	244,619	112,501	23,054	63,106	8,331	37,502	43	82
November	277,327	136,785	30,526	62,813	7,559	39,518	56	70

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives, aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[8] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-16.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses, by payment status at time of award, 1950–81

[Number of awards in thousands]

Period	Retired workers			Wives and husbands		
		Currently payable awards			Currently payable awards	
	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total
1950	567	[2] 550	[2] 97	163	[2] 155	[2] 95
1955	910	862	95	289	276	95
1960	982	883	90	340	315	93
1961	1,362	1,217	89	394	358	91
1962	1,347	1,171	87	394	351	89
1963	1,146	1,015	89	346	313	90
1964	1,042	922	89	316	287	91
1965	1,183	975	82	321	278	96
1966	1,648	1,008	61	397	278	70
1967	1,161	840	72	320	258	81
1968	1,240	889	72	330	261	79
1969	1,273	906	71	336	262	78
1970	1,338	966	72	339	268	79
1971	1,391	1,031	74	338	278	82
1972	1,461	1,066	73	354	287	81
1973	1,493	1,177	79	349	293	84
1974	1,413	1,154	82	319	276	87
1975	1,506	1,241	82	351	302	86
1976	1,476	1,234	84	347	298	86
1977	1,593	[3]	[3]	391	[3]	[3]
1978	1,480	1,128	76	347	296	85
1979	1,596	1,312	82	358	290	81
1980	1,620	1,311	81	361	284	79
1980						
November	109	88	81	26	20	77
December	116	95	82	26	21	81
1981						
January	182	159	87	34	27	79
February	124	104	84	27	21	78
March	148	120	81	31	24	77
April	131	106	81	28	22	79
May [4]	165	130	79	39	30	77
June [5]	96	81	84	19	16	84
July	152	125	82	33	26	79
August	137	113	82	29	24	83
September	95	75	79	20	15	75
October	113	91	81	23	18	78
November	137	115	84	31	26	84

[1] Includes awards currently payable and conditional or deferred awards. Conditional or deferred awards are those suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because of earnings of the beneficiary or the worker on whose account benefits are paid; since September 1965 most conditional and deferred awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Estimated on basis of awards for 10 months.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-17.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–81

Period	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
1957	178,802	178,802	.....	.....
1958	162,566	131,382	12,920	18,284
1959	310,765	177,811	54,299	78,655
1960	366,302	207,805	54,187	104,310
1961	546,629	279,758	77,588	189,283
1962	490,200	250,634	69,212	170,354
1963	454,249	223,739	66,543	163,967
1964	412,737	207,592	59,706	145,439
1965	520,298	253,499	69,183	197,616
1966	636,009	278,503	81,284	276,222
1967	671,317	301,359	87,296	282,662
1968	711,773	323,154	89,603	299,016
1969	753,060	344,741	94,690	313,629
1970	763,234	350,384	96,304	316,546
1971	901,343	415,897	113,222	372,224
1972	991,570	455,438	124,366	411,766
1973	1,033,565	491,616	128,198	413,751
1974	1,111,928	535,977	132,042	443,909
1975	1,276,006	592,049	148,741	515,216
1976	1,210,732	551,740	147,433	511,559
1977	1,239,445	569,035	151,936	518,474
1978	1,045,507	457,451	130,192	457,864
1979	921,213	406,680	113,101	399,432
1980	883,984	389,152	108,502	386,330
1980				
November	70,729	29,694	8,782	32,253
December	73,243	31,638	8,701	32,904
1981				
January	69,962	29,708	8,413	31,841
February	70,945	30,535	8,563	31,847
March	81,298	34,384	10,046	36,868
April	64,491	28,361	7,803	28,327
May [4]	89,839	39,248	11,351	39,240
June [5]	33,977	15,581	3,660	14,736
July	65,667	29,175	8,208	28,284
August	61,021	27,254	7,711	26,056
September	64,624	28,882	7,778	27,964
October	66,425	29,173	7,960	29,292
November	62,982	28,114	7,745	27,113

[1] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18-21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-18.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, by reason for eligibility, November 1981

Reason for eligibility	All persons	Amount of payments (in thousands)		
		Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [1]
Total	4,027,072	$738,246	$578,486	$159,760
Aged	1,686,502	233,002	170,427	62,575
Blind	[2] 78,596	18,079	13,102	4,977
Disabled	[3] 2,261,974	487,165	394,956	92,208

[1] Excludes payments for State supplementation under State-administered programs.
[2] Includes approximately 25,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes approximately 401,000 persons aged 65 and over.

Table M-20.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons initially awarded federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, 1974–81

Period	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1974 [1]	890,768	498,555	5,206	387,007
1975	702,147	259,823	5,834	436,490
1976	542,355	171,798	4,735	365,822
1977	557,570	189,750	5,753	362,067
1978	532,447	177,224	6,375	348,848
1979	483,993	159,927	6,476	317,590
1980	496,137	169,862	7,576	318,699
1980				
August	40,696	14,136	614	25,946
September	41,118	14,712	617	25,789
October	45,049	15,028	736	29,285
November	36,771	11,091	692	24,988
December	34,836	9,757	662	24,417
1981				
January [2]	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	33,908	10,716	542	22,650
March	34,588	10,466	549	23,573
April	41,286	11,837	748	28,701
May	25,365	6,448	425	18,492
June	33,219	9,927	578	22,714
July	33,266	9,625	572	23,069
August	28,211	7,904	501	19,806

[1] Reflects data for May–December.
[2] Data not available.

Table M-19.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, 1974–81 [1]

Period	Number of persons [2]				Amount of payments (in thousands)		
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [2]
January 1974	3,215,632	1,865,109	72,390	1,278,133	$365,149	$260,159	$104,989
December 1974	3,996,064	2,285,909	74,616	1,635,539	450,856	340,853	110,003
December 1975	4,314,275	2,307,105	74,489	1,932,681	493,495	374,419	119,076
December 1976	4,235,939	2,147,697	76,366	2,011,876	507,060	386,440	120,620
December 1977	4,237,692	2,050,921	77,362	2,109,409	527,658	402,743	124,915
December 1978	4,216,925	1,967,900	77,135	2,171,890	546,567	420,454	126,113
December 1979	4,149,575	1,871,716	77,250	2,200,609	645,890	456,808	189,082
December 1980	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
1980							
November	4,146,447	1,815,207	78,204	2,253,036	696,145	528,521	167,624
December	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
1981							
January	4,147,776	1,804,252	78,623	2,264,901	685,460	529,247	156,213
February	4,133,305	1,791,635	78,425	2,263,245	680,530	525,779	154,751
March	4,115,666	1,775,725	78,417	2,261,524	681,534	526,730	154,805
April	4,133,346	1,777,400	78,846	2,277,100	691,484	535,032	156,451
May	4,107,758	1,761,294	78,517	2,267,947	681,173	523,737	157,436
June	4,098,895	1,753,213	78,511	2,267,171	682,006	526,889	155,117
July	4,069,743	1,725,922	78,490	2,265,331	741,696	583,919	157,777
August	4,042,800	1,709,934	78,196	2,254,670	733,037	577,422	155,615
September	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546	736,244	580,048	156,195
October	4,030,123	1,692,324	78,426	2,259,373	743,702	579,069	164,633
November	4,027,072	1,686,502	78,596	2,261,974	738,246	578,486	159,760

[1] Excludes emergency advance payments made by the Social Security Administration district offices. Figures not adjusted for returned checks and refunds of overpayments.

[2] Excludes data for State supplementation under State-administered programs.

Table M-21.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, November 1981

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	4,027,072	1,686,502	78,596	2,261,974
Alabama [2]	130,357	71,032	1,926	57,399
Alaska [2]	3,104	1,155	58	1,891
Arizona [2]	28,993	10,805	571	17,617
Arkansas	74,763	39,647	1,467	33,649
California	696,212	301,662	18,126	376,424
Colorado [2]	29,400	11,932	363	17,105
Connecticut [2]	23,403	6,912	392	16,099
Delaware	6,920	2,342	155	4,423
District of Columbia	15,011	4,037	209	10,765
Florida	172,208	82,605	2,807	86,796
Georgia	150,747	66,811	2,904	81,032
Hawaii	10,016	4,740	164	5,112
Idaho [2]	7,433	2,372	116	4,945
Illinois [2]	121,937	33,122	1,885	86,930
Indiana [2]	40,979	13,553	1,145	26,281
Iowa	25,028	9,885	1,039	14,104
Kansas	19,874	7,158	293	12,423
Kentucky [2]	91,816	38,278	2,040	51,498
Louisiana	131,020	59,417	2,134	69,469
Maine	20,842	8,840	295	11,707
Maryland	47,358	15,064	679	31,615
Massachusetts	112,107	56,682	5,047	50,378
Michigan	111,763	34,614	1,886	75,263
Minnesota [2]	30,735	11,684	637	18,414
Mississippi	111,021	58,413	1,832	50,776
Missouri [2]	80,772	35,940	1,318	43,514
Montana	6,764	2,114	133	4,517
Nebraska [2]	13,260	4,831	229	8,200
Nevada	6,708	3,397	459	2,852
New Hampshire [2]	5,279	1,865	124	3,290
New Jersey	85,327	31,305	1,156	52,866
New Mexico [2]	24,893	9,858	456	14,579
New York	353,984	126,739	4,112	223,133
North Carolina [2]	136,708	59,849	3,045	73,814
North Dakota [2]	6,087	2,933	78	3,076
Ohio	116,713	31,604	2,313	82,796
Oklahoma [2]	63,598	30,834	986	31,778
Oregon [2]	22,118	6,881	490	14,747
Pennsylvania	158,506	52,775	3,164	102,567
Rhode Island	14,751	5,574	207	8,970
South Carolina [2]	82,091	36,068	1,882	44,141
South Dakota	7,779	3,472	147	4,160
Tennessee	127,103	56,286	1,984	68,833
Texas [3]	254,546	138,147	4,206	112,193
Utah [2]	7,618	2,233	165	5,220
Vermont	8,715	3,352	121	5,242
Virginia [2]	79,402	32,618	1,414	45,370
Washington	43,962	14,080	572	29,310
West Virginia [2]	40,155	12,532	646	26,977
Wisconsin	64,826	27,428	966	36,432
Wyoming [2]	1,762	683	34	1,045
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....
Other areas:				
Northern Marinna Islands [3]	597	341	19	237

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table M-22.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of payments, Federal SSI payments, and federally administered State supplementation, by State, November 1981

[In thousands]

State	Total	Federal SSI	Federally administered State supplementation
Total	$738,246	$578,486	$159,760
Alabama	19,020	19,020	.....
Alaska	551	551	.....
Arizona	5,179	5,179	.....
Arkansas	10,035	10,029	6
California	180,809	73,510	107,300
Colorado	4,511	4,511	.....
Connecticut	4,007	4,007	.....
Delaware	1,083	1,043	39
District of Columbia	3,053	2,707	345
Florida	29,837	29,836	1
Georgia	22,769	22,761	8
Hawaii	1,996	1,615	381
Idaho	1,126	1,126	.....
Illinois	20,810	20,810	.....
Indiana	6,070	6,070	.....
Iowa	3,445	3,355	91
Kansas	2,749	2,742	6
Kentucky	14,917	14,917	.....
Louisiana	21,026	21,012	14
Maine	2,820	2,399	421
Maryland	8,153	8,134	19
Massachusetts	22,047	11,857	10,190
Michigan	22,069	16,915	5,154
Minnesota	4,124	4,124	.....
Mississippi	16,688	16,683	6
Missouri	12,380	12,380	.....
Montana	1,052	992	60
Nebraska	1,909	1,909	.....
Nevada	1,121	898	224
New Hampshire	795	795	.....
New Jersey	16,511	13,196	3,315
New Mexico	4,091	4,091	.....
New York	74,963	55,502	19,460
North Carolina	20,600	20,600	.....
North Dakota	844	844	.....
Ohio	19,834	19,823	11
Oklahoma	9,289	9,289	.....
Oregon	3,515	3,515	.....
Pennsylvania	29,760	24,801	4,960
Rhode Island	2,465	1,859	605
South Carolina	12,238	12,238	.....
South Dakota	1,001	998	3
Tennessee	19,417	19,416	1
Texas	35,632	35,632	.....
Utah	1,169	1,169	.....
Vermont	1,505	1,077	428
Virginia	12,073	12,073	.....
Washington	8,078	6,689	1,389
West Virginia	7,140	7,140	.....
Wisconsin	11,587	6,266	5,321
Wyoming	253	253	.....
Unknown	(1)	(1)	.....
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	129	129	.....

[1] Less than $500.

Table M-23.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of combined Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, November 1981

[In thousands]

State	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$233,002	$18,079	$487,165
Alabama	8,093	359	10,568
Alaska	166	13	372
Arizona	1,461	119	3,600
Arkansas	4,192	260	5,583
California	62,324	5,710	112,775
Colorado	1,361	63	3,087
Connecticut	849	76	3,083
Delaware	232	27	824
District of Columbia	552	47	2,453
Florida	12,448	558	16,830
Georgia	7,618	549	14,602
Hawaii	807	38	1,151
Idaho	236	22	868
Illinois	4,040	374	16,397
Indiana	1,320	218	4,532
Iowa	901	185	2,359
Kansas	725	50	1,974
Kentucky	4,442	441	10,034
Louisiana	7,399	414	13,212
Maine	707	50	2,063
Maryland	1,720	136	6,297
Massachusetts	8,486	1,248	12,313
Michigan	4,578	419	17,073
Minnesota	1,163	108	2,853
Mississippi	6,717	354	9,617
Missouri	4,053	225	8,102
Montana	201	24	828
Nebraska	444	40	1,425
Nevada	475	95	551
New Hampshire	179	21	595
New Jersey	4,861	257	11,393
New Mexico	1,168	90	2,834
New York	20,389	939	53,635
North Carolina	6,530	568	13,503
North Dakota	287	16	540
Ohio	3,472	431	15,931
Oklahoma	3,616	196	5,476
Oregon	735	86	2,694
Pennsylvania	6,665	823	22,272
Rhode Island	652	43	1,769
South Carolina	3,927	366	7,946
South Dakota	316	28	657
Tennessee	6,110	392	12,915
Texas	15,442	780	19,410
Utah	268	33	868
Vermont	398	27	1,080
Virginia	3,487	274	8,312
Washington	1,775	125	6,178
West Virginia	1,510	133	5,497
Wisconsin	3,369	218	7,999
Wyoming	66	6	181
Unknown	[1]	.....	.....
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	70	4	54

[1] Less than $500.

Table M-24.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, November 1981

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$134.22	$105.74	$177.16	$165.91
California	259.70	206.60	315.04	299.60
Delaware	156.46	99.01	173.47	186.28
District of Columbia	203.36	136.79	225.34	227.89
Florida	173.26	150.70	198.78	193.91
Georgia	151.04	114.03	189.02	180.20
Hawaii	199.25	170.29	230.29	225.11
Iowa	137.66	91.15	178.24	167.27
Kansas	138.31	101.29	170.97	158.87
Louisiana	160.48	124.53	194.10	190.19
Maine	135.30	80.00	170.54	176.18
Maryland	172.16	114.17	200.45	199.18
Massachusetts	196.66	149.71	247.29	244.41
Michigan	197.47	132.26	222.03	226.84
Mississippi	150.32	114.99	193.48	189.39
Montana	155.60	94.88	176.85	183.39
Nevada	167.18	139.82	207.54	193.27
New Jersey	193.50	155.27	222.65	215.50
New York	211.77	160.87	228.39	240.37
Ohio	169.94	109.85	186.47	192.42
Pennsylvania	187.76	126.29	260.11	217.15
Rhode Island	167.07	116.99	208.01	197.25
South Dakota	128.68	90.92	189.87	158.03
Tennessee	152.77	108.56	197.78	187.62
Vermont	172.70	118.63	224.04	206.09
Washington	183.73	126.07	217.96	210.79
Wisconsin	178.74	122.84	226.04	219.56

Table M-25.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons, total, and average State payment amount to persons under State-administered State supplementation programs, by reason for eligibility, 1974–81 [1]

Period	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled
January 1974	358,293	251,926	8,502	96,926	$14,884	$9,237	$517	$5,102	$41.54	$36.66	$60.86	$52.64
December 1974	300,724	193,057	5,898	101,769	11,354	6,824	330	4,200	[3] 37.75	[3] 35.35	[3] 55.95	[3] 41.27
December 1975	303,391	184,679	4,933	113,504	13,803	7,225	301	6,273	45.59	39.12	61.13	55.26
December 1976	274,377	160,360	4,731	109,248	13,720	6,882	327	6,511	50.00	42.91	69.04	59.60
December 1977 [4]	269,695	152,449	4,467	112,467	14,477	7,096	336	7,033	51.68	46.54	75.21	62.53
December 1978	259,162	146,854	4,186	107,524	15,577	7,885	363	7,279	60.11	53.69	86.63	67.70
December 1979	257,289	140,894	3,937	105,830	18,327	9,540	361	8,305	71.23	67.71	91.60	78.47
December 1980	249,514	134,648	3,633	104,330	19,855	10,441	352	8,927	79.57	77.54	96.92	85.57
1980												
September	247,248	133,747	3,674	103,095	18,566	9,395	346	8,694	75.09	70.25	94.15	84.33
October	248,028	133,992	3,659	103,617	18,718	9,453	360	8,776	75.47	70.55	98.37	84.70
November	248,328	133,980	3,635	103,914	19,395	10,064	352	8,855	78.10	75.12	96.95	85.21
December	249,514	134,648	3,633	104,330	19,855	10,441	352	8,927	79.57	77.54	96.92	85.57
1981												
January	249,813	135,772	3,626	104,982	19,977	10,486	350	9,021	79.97	77.23	96.44	85.93
February	251,084	135,237	3,611	105,268	20,063	10,509	352	9,064	79.90	77.71	97.61	86.11
March	251,268	135,817	3,596	105,143	20,041	10,518	348	9,038	79.76	77.45	96.83	85.96
April	251,635	135,999	3,576	105,590	19,643	10,095	344	9,070	78.06	74.23	96.32	85.90
May	251,478	135,720	3,588	105,522	19,692	10,115	350	9,101	78.31	74.53	97.48	86.25
June	250,589	134,963	3,520	105,184	19,468	9,898	341	9,091	77.69	73.34	96.98	86.43
July	252,532	135,150	3,578	106,942	19,255	9,576	333	9,202	76.25	70.86	93.14	86.05
August	250,171	134,195	3,524	105,798	19,260	9,708	340	9,071	76.99	72.34	96.41	85.74
September	249,818	134,143	3,503	105,790	19,278	9,724	347	9,068	77.17	72.49	98.97	85.72

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes optional supplementation data for North Dakota; for Maryland in December 1974 and 1975; and for New Mexico in December 1976.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Excludes data for South Carolina.

[4] Revised data.

Table M-26.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation and total average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 249,818	134,143	3,503	105,790	[2] $19,278	$9,724	$347	$9,068	[2] $77.17	$72.49	$98.97	$85.72
Alabama	16,697	12,388	129	4,180	900	657	7	236	53.88	53.04	54.48	56.36
Alaska [3]	928	379	12	537	125	47	2	76	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79
Arizona	1,663	985	3	675	111	84	[4]	26	66.58	85.84	[5]	38.53
Colorado	33,914	23,748	143	10,023	2,659	2,050	5	605	78.42	86.30	32.57	60.39
Connecticut	11,402	4,959	84	6,359	1,723	754	10	959	151.13	152.12	119.36	150.78
Florida	7,045	3,860	[6]	[7] 3,185	226	101	[6]	[7] 125	32.02	26.11	[6]	[7] 39.19
Idaho	2,890	1,186	24	1,680	286	100	2	184	99.08	84.19	79.71	109.88
Illinois	30,107	6,171	311	23,625	2,492	398	23	2,071	82.77	64.54	73.33	87.66
Kentucky	8,068	4,570	107	3,391	915	503	7	405	113.43	109.99	66.06	119.55
Maryland	[2] 516	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 63	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 121.49	[6]	[6]	[6]
Minnesota [3]	10,392	3,082	162	7,148	977	228	12	736	94.03	74.04	77.54	103.02
Missouri	22,816	18,513	868	3,435	821	562	125	134	35.97	30.34	144.42	38.94
Nebraska	8,238	3,335	132	4,771	454	127	9	318	55.10	38.03	66.03	66.72
New Hampshire	4,364	1,576	163	2,625	442	66	14	361	101.18	42.22	83.57	137.68
New Mexico	[2] 286	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 21	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 74.74	[6]	[6]	[6]
North Carolina	10,793	6,208	259	4,326	2,081	1,178	56	847	192.85	189.78	216.00	195.86
North Dakota	112	75	2	35	2	1	[4]	1	21.13	19.69	[5]	25.14
Oklahoma [3]	55,594	36,189	460	18,945	3,445	2,187	31	1,228	61.97	60.42	66.58	64.82
Oregon	12,272	4,048	574	7,650	527	215	36	277	42.95	53.03	62.01	36.18
South Carolina	1,667	705	19	943	191	77	2	112	114.72	109.33	116.32	118.71
South Dakota	355	224	3	128	40	26	[6]	13	113.45	118.59	[5]	105.31
Utah	[2] 5,582	[6]	[5]	[6]	[2] 56	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 10.00	[6]	[6]	[6]
Virginia	3,348	1,741	30	1,577	699	355	6	8	208.82	204.19	191.57	214.25
West Virginia	109	42	.....	67	8	3	.....	5	71.73	73.62	.....	70.55
Wyoming	662	159	18	485	13	3	[4]	10	20.00	20.00	[5]	20.00

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, May 1981 data for Minnesota, and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for September 1981.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Includes data for the blind.

Table M-27.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation only and total and average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 47,971	28,533	628	18,294	[2] $5,388	$2,660	$96	$2,569	[2] $112.32	$93.22	$153.58	$140.43
Alabama	3,339	2,505	16	818	126	94	1	32	37.85	37.48	41.00	38.92
Alaska [3]	260	128	2	130	21	10	(4)	10	80.29	79.22	(5)	79.92
Arizona	208	163	.....	45	24	21	.....	2	113.82	131.44	.....	50.00
Colorado	10,182	8,727	8	1,447	1,286	1,021	1	263	126.29	116.99	183.13	182.05
Connecticut	7,960	3,414	44	4,502	1,218	522	6	690	153.07	152.92	140.16	153.30
Florida [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	614	324	3	287	56	28	(4)	28	91.39	85.31	(5)	98.34
Illinois	7,224	1,454	43	5,727	1,153	142	4	1,007	159.59	98.05	84.47	175.78
Kentucky	1,698	1,277	6	415	206	153	1	52	121.06	120.02	102.00	124.51
Maryland	[2] 516	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 63	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 121.49	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minnesota [3]	1,227	437	15	775	249	68	2	179	203.12	155.59	120.40	231.52
Missouri	6,331	4,806	354	1,171	313	184	69	59	49.43	38.39	195.84	50.46
Nebraska	1,453	660	16	777	109	34	1	74	75.28	51.94	88.81	94.83
New Mexico	1	.....	.....	1	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	(5)	.....	.....	(5)
North Carolina	2,333	1,570	37	726	321	218	7	96	137.75	139.06	180.57	132.74
North Dakota	2	1	.....	1	(4)	(4)	.....	(4)	(5)	(5)	.....	(5)
Oklahoma [3]	2,361	1,750	9	602	136	101	(4)	34	57.43	57.65	(5)	56.93
Oregon	2,262	1,317	75	870	107	62	4	42	47.30	46.89	48.67	47.80
South Carolina [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for mandatory and optional programs in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia; for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, May 1981 data for Minnesota, and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for September 1981.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[7] Data not available.

Table M-28.—Public assistance: Recipients and average monthly payments per recipient, by program, 1940–80

[Data subject to revision. Except for emergency assistance, excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payment]

Period	Old-age assistance [1]	Aid to the blind [1 2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [1]	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance [4]		Emergency asistance [5]
				Families	Total recipients [3]	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (in thousands)								
December:									
1940	2,070	73.4	.....	372	1,222	893	1,239	3,618	.....
1945	2,056	71.5	.....	274	943	701	257	507	.....
1950	2,786	97.5	69	651	2,233	1,661	413	866	.....
1955	2,538	104.5	241	602	2,192	1,661	314	743	.....
1960	2,305	106.9	369	803	3,073	2,370	431	1,244	.....
1965	2,087	85.1	557	1,054	4,396	3,316	310	677	.....
1970	2,082	81.0	935	2,552	9,659	7,033	547	1,056	9.7
1975	.....	.....	.....	3,568	11,404	8,106	692	977	34.1
1976	.....	.....	.....	3,588	11,211	7,909	685	905	26.9
1977	.....	.....	.....	3,553	10,796	7,582	654	820	32.0
1978	.....	.....	.....	3,489	10,349	7,226	620	766	32.0
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	3,560	10,379	7,207	696	885	38
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	3,591	10,473	7,256	706	885	47
February	.....	.....	.....	3,619	10,548	7,301	714	887	48
March	.....	.....	.....	3,652	10,636	7,350	740	925	58
April	.....	.....	.....	3,664	10,658	7,359	742	922	56
May	.....	.....	.....	3,665	10,644	7,344	737	908	45
June	.....	.....	.....	3,672	10,657	7,349	749	929	45
July	.....	.....	.....	3,704	10,738	7,388	774	973	46
August	.....	.....	.....	3,743	10,864	7,469	770	955	44
September	.....	.....	.....	3,778	10,945	7,515	782	977	46
October	.....	.....	.....	3,810	11,014	7,553	795	1,002	53
November	.....	.....	.....	3,809	11,010	7,546	990	990	44
December	.....	.....	.....	3,843	11,101	7,599	796	986	52
	Average monthly payment								
December:									
1940	$20.25	$25.35	.....	$32.40	$9.85	.....	$24.30	$8.30	.....
1945	30.90	33.50	.....	52.05	15.15	.....	32.70	16.55	.....
1950	43.05	46.00	$44.10	71.45	20.85	.....	46.65	22.25	.....
1955	50.05	55.55	48.75	85.50	23.50	.....	55.05	23.30	.....
1960	58.90	67.45	56.15	108.35	28.35	.....	71.60	24.85	.....
1965	63.10	81.35	66.50	136.95	32.85	.....	68.95	31.65	.....
1970	77.65	104.35	97.65	190.40	50.30	.....	111.60	57.85	$151.35
1975	.....	.....	.....	228.81	71.58	.....	144.08	102.07	157.56
1976	.....	.....	.....	241.48	77.29	.....	153.84	116.54	154.20
1977	.....	.....	.....	250.03	82.29	.....	155.97	124.34	177.50
1978	.....	.....	.....	255.53	86.15	.....	157.49	128.11	191.30
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	270.74	92.86	.....	156.69	123.31	197.52
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	271.68	93.16	.....	158.92	126.72	194.77
February	.....	.....	.....	271.73	93.23	.....	160.46	129.18	193.92
March	.....	.....	.....	271.16	93.11	.....	160.89	128.72	191.31
April	.....	.....	.....	270.92	93.13	.....	159.21	128.16	192.56
May	.....	.....	.....	270.55	93.16	.....	158.42	128.59	201.84
June	.....	.....	.....	271.06	93.39	.....	157.13	126.58	199.98
July	.....	.....	.....	277.48	95.73	.....	155.76	123.93	197.01
August	.....	.....	.....	287.31	99.00	.....	159.19	128.28	184.55
September	.....	.....	.....	304.08	104.94	.....	158.55	126.86	194.55
October	.....	.....	.....	288.51	99.79	.....	157.73	125.07	189.93
November	.....	.....	.....	286.03	98.96	.....	156.23	124.64	195.51
December	.....	.....	.....	287.77	99.61	.....	160.92	129.84	196.97

[1] Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate programs and under the combined State adult assistance programs. Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning January 1974.

[2] Beginning September 1965, excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.

[3] Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[4] Data incomplete.

[5] Represents average per family. Beginning January 1972, includes New York City.

Table M-29.—Public assistance: Total money payments, by program and emergency assistance, 1945–80

[In thousands. Data subject to revision.]

Period	Total [1]	Money payments						Emergency assistance payments [4]
		Total [2]	Old-age assistance [3]	Aid to the blind [3]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [3]	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance	
1945	$990,704	$990,704	$726,550	$26,557	.....	$149,667	$87,930	.....
1950	2,372,204	2,372,204	1,461,624	52,698	$7,967	551,653	298,262	.....
1955	2,525,585	2,525,585	1,490,352	67,958	135,168	617,841	214,266	.....
1960	3,276,707	3,276,707	1,629,541	86,231	237,366	1,000,784	322,465	.....
1961	3,426,895	3,426,895	1,571,309	84,739	256,910	1,156,769	355,991	.....
1962	3,531,067	3,531,067	1,571,162	84,039	282,711	1,298,774	292,709	.....
1963	3,666,628	3,666,628	1,615,023	85,335	318,948	1,365,851	279,623	.....
1964	3,842,754	3,842,754	1,612,983	86,558	357,856	1,510,352	272,737	.....
1965	4,025,903	4,025,903	1,600,708	85,121	417,720	1,660,186	259,225	.....
1966	4,336,075	4,336,075	1,633,675	85,615	487,301	1,863,925	263,866	.....
1967	4,956,901	4,956,901	1,702,091	87,711	574,574	2,266,400	325,847	.....
1968	5,706,592	5,694,890	1,676,632	88,885	658,589	2,849,298	421,211	$2,445
1969	6,893,920	6,668,986	1,752,730	92,204	788,079	3,563,427	472,360	11,030
1970	8,864,428	8,431,848	1,862,412	98,292	999,861	4,852,964	618,319	11,396
1971	10,814,361	10,143,441	1,888,878	100,840	1,189,636	6,203,528	760,559	19,843
1972	11,066,718	11,022,538	1,876,755	105,515	1,390,509	6,909,260	740,499	44,180
1973	11,397,212	11,357,947	1,743,465	104,373	1,609,572	7,212,035	688,502	39,265
1974	8,813,762	8,749,731	4,725	88	2,947	7,916,563	825,408	64,031
1975	10,434,353	10,356,837	4,599	79	2,953	9,210,995	1,138,211	77,516
1976	11,431,072	11,375,923	4,783	75	3,066	10,140,134	1,227,865	55,779
1977	11,915,076	11,848,824	4,938	76	3,426	10,602,775	1,237,609	66,252
1978	12,024,019	11,942,961	5,076	82	3,754	10,728,668	1,205,381	81,058
1979	12,402,352	12,318,290	9,448	170	9,064	11,068,864	1,230,744	84,062
1980	14,048,471	13,935,233	8,873	135	8,702	12,475,245	1,442,278	113,238
1979								
December	1,081,234	1,073,688	439	7	386	963,753	109,103	7,546
1980								
January	1,097,840	1,088,598	435	6	354	975,639	112,164	9,242
February	1,108,008	1,098,750	437	6	347	983,347	114,613	9,258
March	1,121,245	1,110,198	436	6	356	990,328	119,072	11,047
April	1,122,375	1,111,504	433	6	351	992,560	118,154	10,871
May	1,118,030	1,108,935	367	6	310	991,514	116,738	9,095
June	1,122,703	1,113,762	437	6	367	995,325	117,627	8,941
July	1,158,313	1,149,338	432	6	378	1,027,926	120,596	8,975
August	1,206,913	1,198,832	431	6	365	1,075,515	122,515	8,081
September	1,290,424	1,281,455	4,124	67	4,630	1,148,651	123,983	8,969
October	1,235,254	1,225,271	443	6	378	1,099,080	125,364	9,983
November	1,222,319	1,213,795	439	6	390	1,089,583	123,377	3,524
December	1,245,020	1,234,767	459	6	450	1,105,777	123,075	10,253

[1] Includes money payments for institutional services in intermediate-care facilities for 1968–71.

[2] Includes money payments for medical assistance for the aged for 1960–69.

[3] Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia beginning 1974. Data for 1974 and thereafter are for only Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

[4] Money payments to families and medical vendor payments to needy families with children, authorized under title IV of the Social Security Act.

Table M-30.—Public assistance: Total medical vendor payments, by program, 1951-78

[Data subject to revision]

Period	Total amount of payments (in thousands)				
	Total	Federally aided programs [1]			General assistance [3]
		Medical assistance [2]	Medical assistance for the aged	Other	
1951	$103,179	.....	.....	$56,782	$46,397
1955	231,544	.....	.....	163,417	68,127
1960	522,228	.....	$5,348	414,896	101,983
1965	1,480,119	.....	585,501	773,555	121,063
1966	2,007,626	$1,193,768	293,442	435,932	84,484
1967	2,872,696	2,510,531	63,916	232,143	66,106
1968	4,096,133	3,783,095	65,267	171,783	75,989
1969	4,681,110	4,360,445	38,873	178,481	83,311
1970	5,605,610	5,506,940	.....	.....	98,670
1971	6,953,129	6,842,098	.....	.....	111,031
1972	8,804,716	8,707,524	.....	.....	97,192
1973	9,919,266	9,806,853	.....	.....	112,413
1974	11,782,345	11,476,418	.....	.....	303,927
1975	14,555,229	14,177,418	.....	.....	377,811
1976	15,941,469	15,542,513	.....	.....	398,956
1977	17,739,452	17,139,712	.....	.....	599,740
1977					
September	1,514,697	1,442,882	.....	.....	71,815
October	1,440,630	1,376,225	.....	.....	64,405
November	1,535,085	1,459,746	.....	.....	75,339
December	1,565,316	1,490,473	.....	.....	74,843
1978					
January	1,490,925	1,419,886	.....	.....	71,039
February	1,492,674	1,427,185	.....	.....	65,489
March	1,729,900	1,652,037	.....	.....	77,863
April	1,655,139	1,581,679	.....	.....	73,460
May	1,771,244	1,683,284	.....	.....	87,960
June	1,571,800	1,510,477	.....	.....	61,323
July	1,676,646	1,594,291	.....	.....	82,355
August	1,696,733	1,622,081	.....	.....	74,672
September	1,666,240	1,597,392	.....	.....	68,848

[1] Federal participation in medical vendor payments, beginning October 1950, was authorized by the social security amendments.

[2] Beginning Jan. 1970, medical assistance for the aged and medical vendor payments under the categorical programs were replaced by the medical assistance program. Beginning Jan. 1972, includes payments to intermediate-care facilities formerly listed separately in table M-29.

[3] Data incomplete.

Source: Health Care Financing Administration.

Table M-31.—Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments, unemployed father segment, and AFDC foster-care data]

State	Number of—			Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
		Recipients			Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Families	Total	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	3,842,534	11,101,149	7,599,376	$1,105,776,662	$288.77	$99.61	0.8	1.5	7.0	14.7
Alabama	63,246	178,322	127,684	6,967,928	110.17	39.07	−.4	−.2	−.4	.9
Alaska	6,606	15,931	10,882	2,590,514	392.15	162.61	.4	4.1	5.5	31.3
Arizona	21,573	59,809	43,589	3,809,666	176.59	63.70	1.1	1.9	19.7	26.8
Arkansas	29,822	85,008	61,667	4,360,856	146.23	51.30	1.1	2.3	.4	3.1
California	511,486	1,498,216	996,054	220,451,580	431.00	147.14	1.0	1.0	10.1	27.8
Colorado	29,467	81,031	55,415	7,591,646	257.63	93.69	1.4	8.6	8.9	17.8
Connecticut	49,407	139,685	96,240	18,308,524	370.57	131.07	−.3	−.3	2.9	14.7
Delaware	12,404	34,243	23,555	2,817,520	227.15	82.28	3.0	3.6	5.1	5.9
District of Columbia	30,278	81,985	56,556	7,661,257	253.03	93.43	.1	1.5	−5.1	−4.4
Florida	103,315	279,392	199,015	18,229,236	176.44	65.25	1.8	2.7	12.8	16.0
Georgia	89,912	233,730	168,813	12,591,009	140.04	53.87	.6	.5	8.5	23.4
Guam	1,492	5,311	3,877	316,333	212.02	59.56	−1.0	.2	12.4	15.6
Hawaii	20,046	61,342	40,802	7,731,955	385.71	126.05	.7	1.2	2.2	3.7
Idaho	7,503	20,326	13,845	2,064,949	275.22	101.59	.8	1.4	.9	3.0
Illinois	222,937	691,434	482,773	62,903,373	282.16	90.98	1.2	4.3	4.6	8.4
Indiana	60,229	170,239	119,431	12,351,154	205.07	72.55	.3	.2	11.8	23.5
Iowa	40,476	111,287	73,907	12,553,542	310.15	112.80	.6	.5	13.6	15.3
Kansas	27,720	71,956	50,828	7,817,479	282.02	108.64	(1)	5.4	11.3	19.3
Kentucky	67,159	175,071	122,437	12,478,662	185.81	71.28	.9	1.4	6.7	22.5
Louisiana	72,163	218,966	160,212	11,254,465	155.96	51.40	.7	.3	4.1	19.1
Maine	21,466	57,700	39,504	4,954,190	230.79	85.86	(1)	−.6	−5.1	−.9
Maryland	80,823	220,316	148,989	19,304,624	238.85	87.62	.6	.5	5.0	17.5
Massachusetts	125,232	347,830	226,570	43,793,572	349.70	125.91	.1	1.0	−1.2	7.2
Michigan	246,648	752,578	494,459	96,243,119	390.20	127.88	.9	1.2	16.4	21.3
Minnesota	53,856	145,634	96,383	18,582,462	345.04	127.60	.5	−.8	11.9	20.0
Mississippi	59,814	176,253	129,704	5,257,257	87.89	29.83	.4	.5	2.8	5.8
Missouri	73,506	215,682	144,865	16,795,310	228.49	77.87	1.1	2.5	12.9	24.1
Montana	7,136	19,883	13,621	1,646,790	230.77	82.82	−.8	1.9	8.7	12.0
Nebraska	13,573	37,541	25,900	3,890,757	286.65	103.64	.4	.8	10.6	24.8
Nevada	5,114	13,827	9,524	1,096,034	214.32	79.27	6.0	7.3	23.9	35.7
New Hampshire	8,647	23,648	15,636	2,377,068	274.90	100.52	1.4	2.1	9.7	17.2
New Jersey	133,709	468,603	320,955	49,028,742	318.97	104.63	−.4	−.6	2.8	11.1
New Mexico	19,550	56,157	38,657	3,705,145	189.52	65.98	.5	.5	7.8	21.9
New York	367,628	1,109,601	762,672	136,745,976	371.97	123.24	.8	.8	1.3	1.9
North Carolina	80,074	201,828	142,638	13,014,235	162.53	64.48	.3	.4	4.3	5.5
North Dakota	4,859	13,111	9,045	1,413,489	290.90	107.81	−1.0	−2.4	3.2	9.9
Ohio	200,243	572,347	380,365	50,348,940	251.44	87.97	1.9	2.4	16.9	16.9
Oklahoma	31,543	91,984	66,752	7,880,651	249.84	85.67	1.1	2.5	5.5	6.4
Oregon	35,440	93,293	60,731	9,315,930	262.86	99.11	−1.4	−1.2	−4.3	−23.5
Pennsylvania [2]	218,713	637,387	435,408	64,712,837	295.88	101.53	.5	−.3	2.6	−9.1
Puerto Rico	46,245	169,697	118,368	2,812,545	60.82	16.57	1.9	24.3	−2.9	14.9
Rhode Island	18,772	53,950	36,563	7,613,825	405.59	141.13	1.2	38.3	7.3	8.7
South Carolina	57,643	156,080	110,573	6,685,505	115.98	42.83	1.2	2.0	4.5	21.8
South Dakota	6,946	18,753	13,120	1,555,186	223.90	82.93	−.8	.6	−7.1	−1.8
Tennessee	65,958	173,854	122,637	7,448,916	112.93	42.85	.9	.5	10.2	10.7
Texas	106,104	320,002	232,384	11,490,205	108.29	35.91	.4	.9	4.5	4.6
Utah	13,954	43,710	27,335	4,504,653	322.82	103.06	(1)	.4	25.9	33.8
Vermont	8,129	24,251	15,379	2,839,074	349.25	117.07	.1	.3	14.7	21.2
Virgin Islands	1,165	3,441	2,721	228,534	196.17	66.41	4.0	10.6	13.3	57.6
Virginia	65,272	175,927	121,821	14,487,213	221.95	82.35	1.4	1.5	7.8	19.1
Washington	61,639	173,339	108,234	23,434,682	380.19	135.20	2.3	4.1	20.9	27.2
West Virginia	28,026	79,971	60,820	4,970,373	177.35	62.15	3.0	2.5	3.8	5.6
Wisconsin	85,129	231,979	154,465	32,026,663	376.21	138.06	1.1	1.9	15.2	26.7
Wyoming	2,737	7,008	4,996	720,012	263.07	102.74	−.3	−.9	6.5	8.3

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Data estimated.

Table M-32.—Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-father segment: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State	Number of—			Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
		Recipients			Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Families	Total	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	192,603	820,455	457,131	$82,861,232	$430.22	$100.99	5.7	6.5	68.8	75.7
California	58,976	254,026	144,582	30,477,913	516.79	119.98	5.7	5.9	57.2	82.5
Colorado	1,355	5,699	3,011	506,030	373.45	88.79	6.4	13.8	60.5	84.2
Connecticut	780	3,456	1,940	407,504	522.44	117.91	1.0	12.2	13.5	41.4
Delaware	388	1,645	899	115,025	296.46	69.92	6.7	8.9	26.4	23.8
District of Columbia	214	910	507	70,717	330.45	77.71	.0	−3.3	1.2	−2.9
Guam	142	709	426	40,430	284.72	57.02	.9	3.2	86.6	92.4
Hawaii	940	4,336	2,471	426,035	453.23	98.26	4.2	6.0	4.2	−.1
Illinois	8,412	37,283	20,869	3,291,808	391.32	88.29	10.2	19.5	37.3	51.1
Iowa	2,979	11,893	6,192	1,103,171	370.32	92.76	4.8	4.6	195.7	193.9
Kansas	921	3,562	1,876	345,298	374.92	96.94	6.0	22.0	148.1	182.8
Maryland	1,313	5,663	3,135	407,509	310.36	71.96	4.9	3.6	26.6	35.6
Massachusetts	4,767	20,214	11,705	2,088,097	438.03	103.30	.7	−.4	1.2	7.0
Michigan	34,003	144,151	79,791	15,577,273	458.11	108.06	3.7	4.9	104.3	114.9
Minnesota	3,393	14,196	7,489	1,459,612	430.18	102.82	7.6	6.2	120.5	135.0
Missouri	2,474	10,695	5,747	684,786	276.79	64.03	10.5	10.4	205.7	231.1
Montana	438	1,860	1,064	120,428	274.95	64.75	−2.5	−1.6	136.0	106.0
Nebraska	227	1,056	603	88,294	388.96	83.61	1.7	5.8	284.0	466.3
New Jersey	5,692	24,284	13,998	2,162,171	379.86	89.04	.4	.3	20.7	28.7
New York	10,905	48,547	27,538	4,131,904	378.90	85.11	9.0	9.5	20.5	19.7
Ohio	22,870	94,101	49,603	7,377,604	322.59	78.40	6.0	6.9	73.8	74.2
Pennsylvania	10,858	46,138	24,654	3,777,707	347.92	81.88	5.4	4.1	32.4	41.1
Rhode Island	330	1,416	777	150,350	455.61	106.18	12.9	58.2	56.3	61.2
Utah	2,026	9,000	5,064	796,045	392.91	88.45	.7	3.2	73.1	93.9
Vermont	657	2,789	1,512	268,891	409.27	96.41	1.2	2.2	88.3	89.4
Washington	7,015	28,673	14,777	3,135,616	446.99	109.36	8.7	11.8	81.0	88.1
West Virginia	3,583	15,075	11,311	768,741	214.55	50.99	12.2	10.8	44.1	42.4
Wisconsin	6,944	29,078	15,590	3,082,273	443.88	106.00	8.9	8.6	117.0	137.8

Table M-33.—Aid to families with dependent children, foster-care segment: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980 [1]

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State	Foster care					Foster-family homes			Child-care institutions		
	Number of—		Amount of payments			Number of—			Number of—		
				Average per—				Amount of payments			Amount of payments
	Cases	Children	Total	Case	Child	Cases	Children		Cases	Children	
Total	82,175	102,218	$38,674,089	$470.63	$378.35	[2] 61,816	[2] 79,483	[2] $20,719,075	[2] 11,661	[2] 13,290	[2] $15,424,293
Alabama	805	1,478	189,965	235.98	128.53	715	1,356	175,061	90	122	14,904
Alaska	52	52	41,163	791.60	791.60	43	43	17,732	9	9	23,431
Arizona	165	268	79,416	481.31	296.33	153	256	61,638	12	12	17,778
Arkansas	188	293	48,776	259.45	166.47	178	277	45,774	10	16	3,002
California	9,781	14,798	7,580,003	774.97	512.23	7,534	12,128	4,023,012	2,247	2,670	3,556,991
Colorado [3]	582	582	117,718	202.26	202.26	443	443	55,885	139	139	61,833
Connecticut [3]	1,566	2,177	455,021	290.56	209.01	1,111	1,698	236,611	455	479	218,410
Delaware	171	305	62,741	366.91	205.71	127	232	38,491	54	73	24,250
District of Columbia [3]	720	893	258,012	358.35	288.93	512	625	166,676	208	268	91,336
Florida	791	1,099	204,706	258.79	186.27	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Georgia [3]	1,477	1,495	244,213	165.34	163.35	1,299	1,315	210,854	178	180	33,359
Guam	11	16	2,140	(5)	(5)	11	16	2,140	0	0	0
Hawaii	19	19	2,547	(5)	(5)	19	19	2,547	0	0	0
Idaho	92	210	44,808	487.04	213.37	77	176	37,553	15	34	7,255
Illinois [3]	4,530	4,530	811,500	179.14	179.14	4,180	4,180	626,000	350	350	185,500
Indiana	1,344	1,726	153,660	114.33	89.03	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Iowa	661	661	156,545	236.83	236.83	522	522	105,563	139	139	50,982
Kansas	1,774	1,774	583,168	328.73	328.73	1,214	1,214	253,519	560	560	329,649
Kentucky	1,254	1,254	205,540	163.91	163.91	1,190	1,190	193,258	64	64	12,282
Louisiana [3]	1,515	1,721	399,131	263.45	231.92	1,444	1,635	303,887	71	86	95,244
Maine	1,170	1,170	273,101	233.42	233.42	1,055	1,055	178,331	115	115	94,770
Maryland	2,346	2,346	523,759	223.26	223.26	2,122	2,122	376,895	224	224	146,864
Massachusetts	1,810	1,996	644,563	356.11	322.93	1,653	1,837	409,033	157	159	235,530
Michigan	5,539	5,539	2,641,623	476.91	476.91	4,775	4,775	1,413,362	764	764	1,228,2[illegible]
Minnesota	1,271	1,687	476,088	374.58	282.21	1,145	1,550	424,897	126	137	51,[illegible]
Mississippi	519	894	107,339	206.82	120.07	519	894	107,339	0	0	0
Missouri [3]	948	2,171	215,591	227.42	99.30	866	1,984	196,985	82	187	18,606
Montana	178	259	103,928	583.87	401.27	178	259	103,928	0	0	0
Nebraska	556	553	149,947	269.69	271.15	497	494	132,247	59	59	17,700
Nevada	191	254	75,758	396.64	298.26	155	218	56,186	36	36	19,572
New Hampshire	504	504	76,835	152.45	152.45	388	388	54,092	116	116	22,743
New Jersey	1,254	1,254	220,602	175.92	175.92	1,172	1,172	165,665	82	82	54,937
New Mexico	66	91	14,839	224.83	163.07	54	79	12,718	12	12	2,121
New York	14,389	20,305	14,470,529	1,005.67	712.66	10,653	15,866	6,991,207	3,736	4,439	7,479,332
North Carolina	1,062	1,741	239,329	225.36	137.47	910	1,451	199,895	182	290	39,434
North Dakota	202	360	88,212	436.69	245.03	169	321	68,034	33	39	20,178
Ohio	3,664	3,664	418,191	114.14	114.14	3,319	3,319	359,237	345	345	58,954
Oklahoma	426	710	134,102	314.79	188.88	426	710	134,102	0	0	0
Oregon	1,521	1,521	463,519	304.75	304.75	1,355	1,355	272,114	166	166	191,405
Pennsylvania [3]	6,377	6,377	2,118,894	332.27	332.27	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	(5)	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	291	423	126,341	434.16	298.68	232	355	60,104	59	68	66,237
South Carolina	342	528	70,150	205.12	132.86	342	528	70,150	0	0	0
South Dakota	387	387	79,501	205.43	205.43	358	358	64,159	29	29	15,342
Tennessee	857	1,835	246,960	288.17	134.58	816	1,766	235,064	58	69	11,896
Texas	2,784	2,784	785,060	281.99	281.99	2,675	2,675	742,902	109	109	42,158
Utah	243	243	53,461	220.00	220.00	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Vermont [3]	161	315	50,000	310.56	158.73	154	302	37,045	7	13	12,955
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	(5)	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,628	2,459	424,533	260.77	172.64	1,533	2,344	391,580	95	115	32,953
Washington	604	833	216,273	358.07	259.63	537	755	153,317	67	78	62,956
West Virginia	269	537	131,353	488.30	244.61	231	462	64,710	38	75	66,643
Wisconsin	3,082	3,082	1,378,277	447.20	447.20	2,731	2,731	680,818	351	351	697,459
Wyoming	36	45	14,658	(5)	(5)	24	33	6,758	12	12	7,900

[1] Case count may be inflated because States reporting identical number of cases and children may count each child in foster care as a family case.

[2] Data incomplete, see footnote 4.

[3] Data estimated.

[4] Data not reported.

[5] Not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases or children.

Table M-34.—Emergency assistance: [1] Families receiving assistance and amount of payments, by State, December 1980

State	Number of families			Amount of payments			
	Total	AFDC cases	Other	Total	Average per family	Maintenance	Medical care
Total	52,051	40,887	10,902	$10,252,544	$196.77	[2] $9,764,650	[2] $487,894
Arkansas	197	149	48	7,900	40.10	7,490	410
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Delaware	193	193	0	18,716	96.97	18,716	0
District of Columbia	184	111	73	43,409	235.92	43,409	0
Illinois	397	397	0	62,260	156.83	62,260	0
Kansas	656	0	656	101,014	153.98	101,014	0
Kentucky	2,047	717	1,330	387,558	189.33	387,558	0
Maryland	1,429	1,077	352	290,197	203.08	290,197	0
Massachusetts	1,871	1,851	20	512,774	274.06	512,774	0
Michigan	5,706	4,258	1,448	1,413,914	247.79	1,385,766	28,148
Minnesota	1,277	865	412	314,980	246.66	313,757	1,223
Missouri	262	(4)	(4)	37,259	142.21	37,259	0
Montana	20	2	18	532	(3)	532	0
Nebraska	191	34	157	49,102	257.08	31,989	17,113
New Jersey	588	584	4	210,781	358.47	210,781	0
New York	20,638	20,638	0	3,895,373	188.75	3,887,285	8,088
North Dakota	12,852	9,246	3,606	2,267,330	176.42	1,851,716	415,614
Oklahoma	628	100	528	149,332	237.79	149,332	0
Oregon	1,050	0	1,050	234,547	223.38	232,613	1,934
Pennsylvania	69	69	0	10,162	147.28	9,580	[illegible]
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Virginia	20	8	12	5,067	(3)	4,654	413
Washington	838	192	646	147,315	175.79	147,315	0
West Virginia	712	328	384	63,004	88.49	62,884	120
Wisconsin	68	68	0	15,769	231.90	15,769	0
Wyoming	158	0	158	14,249	90.18	0	14,249

[1] Payments to needy families with children authorized under title IV-A of the Social Security Act.
[2] Data incomplete, see footnote 4.
[3] Not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.
[4] Data not reported.

Table M-35.—General assistance: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State [1]	Number of—		Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
				Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Cases	Recipients	Total	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	795,915	986,392	$128,075,145	$160.92	$129.84	−0.4	3.8	11.5	17.4
Arizona	2,666	2,666	286,564	107.49	107.49	2.5	2.7	14.3	18.8
California	26,445	27,717	4,738,726	179.19	170.97	2.7	8.1	−1.3	17.6
Colorado	409	865	42,358	103.56	48.97	1.9	12.3	7.7	−16.9
Connecticut [2]	14,905	22,488	1,983,807	133.10	88.22	.0	.0	.0	.0
Delaware	2,051	2,898	238,659	116.36	82.35	−2.3	−1.5	21.9	28.6
District of Columbia	6,558	6,754	1,158,775	176.70	171.57	−1.8	−1.1	−6.1	−9.8
Georgia	1,682	2,691	113,717	67.61	42.26	4.5	−3.3	−10.2	−22.2
Guam	93	99	7,933	85.30	80.13	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Hawaii	6,035	9,699	1,703,471	282.27	175.63	2.4	3.7	−4.0	3.9
Illinois	84,827	99,715	13,688,070	161.36	137.27	4.2	7.9	19.6	23.9
Indiana	38,043	83,694	1,901,764	49.99	22.72	−25.8	23.5	−12.9	6.4
Kansas	5,931	6,636	951,255	160.39	143.35	1.8	14.3	52.6	59.1
Louisiana	4,046	4,264	312,208	77.16	73.22	3.5	2.1	26.5	37.3
Maine	2,588	6,672	244,570	94.50	36.66	−17.5	−10.6	−2.6	15.4
Maryland	24,364	26,020	2,940,968	120.71	113.03	3.4	3.0	11.5	20.7
Massachusetts	22,598	23,846	3,448,921	152.62	144.63	.9	−16.3	5.2	4.3
Michigan	105,825	123,456	19,144,550	180.91	155.07	2.0	3.1	47.5	41.8
Minnesota	15,357	17,276	2,743,139	178.62	158.78	8.2	8.0	41.9	69.1
Mississippi	596	734	9,242	15.51	12.59	−19.6	−18.9	−23.2	−31.9
Missouri	6,285	6,809	439,019	69.85	64.48	2.6	1.2	27.5	29.7
Montana	689	1,020	62,999	91.44	61.76	3.9	2.0	13.2	28.2
New Hampshire [2]	1,490	3,250	263,842	177.08	81.18	9.7	28.2	−5.6	14.2
New Jersey	28,085	37,631	4,677,451	166.55	124.30	2.4	10.7	15.2	9.9
New Mexico	647	663	74,600	115.30	112.52	4.4	4.2	23.2	30.1
New York	140,346	171,779	28,606,870	203.83	166.53	3.1	3.2	3.5	5.5
North Dakota	125	262	15,258	122.06	54.11	−4.7	5.4	58.4	59.5
Ohio	55,683	59,482	6,038,066	108.44	101.51	4.7	5.3	44.3	53.7
Oklahoma	839	2,070	29,435	35.08	14.22	−10.7	−7.3	−73.2	−73.7
Oregon	4,068	4,177	456,704	112.27	109.34	.7	1.2	−8.0	−26.4
Pennsylvania	153,840	181,043	26,208,463	170.36	144.76	−.6	.2	9.6	12.1
Puerto Rico	368	368	10,449	28.39	28.39	6.1	40.2	15.4	85.3
Rhode Island [2]	3,463	4,784	633,299	182.88	132.38	.0	.0	−20.2	−20.7
South Carolina	837	878	54,877	65.56	62.50	2.7	29.2	−6.1	16.3
South Dakota	425	900	32,875	77.35	36.53	−11.8	34.8	33.5	83.7
Utah	1,100	1,314	202,204	183.82	153.88	−.2	2.5	−28.8	−6.9
Virgin Islands	365	405	38,526	105.55	95.13	7.1	17.2	6.0	+57.9
Virginia	8,047	11,027	1,051,100	130.62	95.32	36.2	14.6	2.0	13.3
Washington	15,183	16,933	2,319,641	152.78	136.99	22.6	12.8	38.1	30.4
West Virginia	2,938	5,881	79,364	27.01	13.49	40.4	61.9	23.0	10.1
Wisconsin	5,816	6,881	1,103,385	189.72	160.35	22.7	58.3	36.2	40.4
Wyoming	257	625	18,019	70.11	28.83	32.7	12.5	−5.2	2.1

[1] Data not reported by some States because (1) programs are administered by townships and local areas and reports are not available, or (2) counties are unable to report on their State-assisted programs, or (3) program has been suspended. New Jersey data includes assistance under the "Insufficient Employment of Parents" program; Maryland data includes a State program of assistance to families with dependent children. In other States the program covers "home relief," "general welfare," "relief," etc.—State and local programs not federally aided.

[2] Data estimated.

[3] Not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

Table M-36.—Black lung benefits: Number of beneficiaries, average monthly family amount, and total monthly family amount in current-payment status, 1970–81 [1]

At end of selected month	Number of beneficiaries				Average monthly family amount			Total monthly family amount (in thousands)		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]
December:										
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$181.90	$200.10	$149.80	$12,515	$8,785	$3,730
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	188.50	212.80	160.60	27,250	16,430	10,820
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	199.40	225.20	169.60	37,860	22,920	14,940
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	224.30	252.80	187.70	63,700	40,400	23,300
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	235.40	266.70	196.00	71,500	45,100	26,400
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	247.70	281.70	207.30	75,500	46,600	28,900
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	257.40	294.30	216.40	77,400	46,500	30,800
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	274.70	316.90	231.20	80,500	47,100	33,400
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	289.40	337.80	243.40	82,300	46,800	35,500
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	313.20	368.70	264.20	86,500	47,800	38,700
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1980										
November	400,763	120,854	146,622	133,287	342.40	405.60	290.20	91,600	49,000	42,600
December	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1981										
January	396,809	118,928	146,664	131,217	342.40	406.50	290.40	90,900	48,300	42,600
February	393,000	117,500	146,000	129,500	342.40	406.80	290.40	90,200	47,800	42,400
March	392,468	117,268	146,200	129,000	341.60	405.90	290.00	90,000	47,600	42,400
April	391,850	116,671	146,587	128,592	342.00	406.80	290.40	90,000	47,400	42,600
May	390,407	115,997	146,574	127,836	341.00	405.40	290.00	89,500	47,000	42,500
June	388,603	115,210	146,521	126,872	341.60	406.80	290.40	89,400	46,900	42,500
July	386,345	114,469	146,489	125,587	341.30	406.60	290.30	89,100	46,600	42,500
August	384,576	113,676	146,430	124,470	341.00	406.40	290.20	88,700	46,200	42,500
September	381,479	113,055	146,376	122,048	340.80	406.30	290.20	88,400	45,900	42,500
October	380,208	112,591	146,317	121,300	356.70	425.40	303.90	92,400	47,900	44,500
November	378,486	111,889	146,225	120,372	356.50	425.30	303.80	92,000	47,600	44,400

[1] Benefits payable under the "black lung" program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the Treasury.

[2] Includes benefits for dependent wife and/or child.

[3] Includes benefits for dependent child of widow, surviving child, parent, brother, and sister.

Table M-37.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on State programs, 1940–81

[Excludes programs for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

Period	Average weekly insured employment [1]		Initial claims (weekly average) [4]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [6]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits	Funds available for benefits end of period [7] (in thousands)
	Number of workers [2]	Percent covered employment [3]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [5] (in thousands)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries			
1940	1,282,385	5.6	214,231	5,220,073	51,084,375	$518,700	982,392	$10.56	2,596,129	$1,817,108
1945	589,110	2.1	116,325	2,861,190	24,179,769	445,866	464,996	18.77	254,271	6,914,009
1950	1,503,164	4.6	235,590	5,211,883	67,859,529	1,373,114	1,304,991	20.76	1,853,336	6,972,295
1955	1,253,836	3.5	225,861	4,507,894	56,099,729	1,350,368	1,099,466	25.04	1,272,232	8,263,830
1960	1,905,752	4.8	331,027	6,753,387	85,630,399	2,726,656	1,640,429	32.87	1,603,372	6,643,257
1961	2,290,311	5.6	349,745	7,066,467	104,217,226	3,422,698	2,004,177	33.80	2,370,833	5,802,038
1962	1,783,118	4.4	302,112	6,073,668	79,324,955	2,675,447	1,525,481	34.56	1,638,359	6,272,863
1963	1,805,816	4.3	297,699	6,040,335	80,137,101	2,774,668	1,541,098	35.28	1,568,558	6,648,314
1964	1,605,395	3.8	268,015	5,497,903	71,380,122	2,522,100	1,372,695	35.96	1,370,857	7,296,220
1965	1,327,629	3.0	231,652	4,813,229	58,813,298	2,166,004	1,131,025	37.19	1,085,977	8,357,350
1966	1,061,395	2.3	203,351	4,140,026	46,546,925	1,771,298	895,133	39.76	780,700	9,828,244
1967	1,204,529	2.5	226,126	4,628,083	52,902,523	2,092,338	1,017,356	41.25	867,403	10,778,138
1968	1,110,646	2.2	201,200	4,197,966	48,668,357	2,031,617	935,930	43.43	848,179	11,717,246
1969	1,101,429	2.1	199,695	4,213,803	47,948,702	2,127,877	922,503	46.17	811,532	12,637,508
1970	1,804,631	3.4	295,911	6,401,782	78,857,992	3,848,467	1,516,500	50.34	1,295,319	11,895,901
1971	2,150,473	4.1	294,945	6,540,358	94,312,380	4,957,026	1,813,700	54.02	2,006,700	9,703,424
1972	1,848,484	3.5	261,058	5,703,866	81,260,712	4,470,969	1,562,706	56.75	1,809,450	9,422,799
1973	1,632,466	2.7	246,539	5,328,998	71,222,809	4,007,562	1,369,669	59.00	1,495,092	10,933,767
1974	2,261,821	3.5	363,423	7,729,590	97,803,299	5,974,922	1,880,833	64.25	1,926,147	10,599,249
1975	3,986,152	6.0	478,125	11,160,042	175,304,812	11,754,685	3,371,246	70.23	4,195,023	4,522,934
1976	2,991,485	4.6	385,866	8,560,107	127,424,765	8,974,546	2,450,476	75.16	3,270,042	3,343,482
1977	2,654,918	3.9	374,770	7,984,984	113,244,354	8,357,160	2,177,776	78.79	2,850,136	4,387,302
1978	2,359,468	3.3	364,420	7,568,589	100,963,558	7,717,173	1,941,607	83.67	2,039,012	9,307,267
1979	2,433,510	2.9	387,953	8,074,970	106,100,669	8,612,851	2,040,397	89.67	2,037,121	12,469,636
1980	3,350,326	3.9	488,683	10,000,851	149,019,558	14,590,270	2,843,885	98.92	3,076,317	11,463,587
1980										
April	3,278,388	3.8	492,880	760,952	12,689,151	1,232,173	2,883,898	99.52	259,346	[8]
May	3,342,973	3.9	514,788	857,526	12,302,133	1,196,836	2,795,938	99.55	250,658	[8]
June	3,455,485	4.0	543,898	844,839	12,441,036	1,213,595	2,962,151	99.88	246,276	[8]
July	3,692,174	4.3	595,041	1,102,911	14,397,850	1,397,508	3,129,967	98.75	298,504	[8]
August	3,407,521	3.9	439,399	870,671	12,710,545	1,244,363	3,026,320	99.68	256,376	[8]
September	3,087,370	3.6	386,005	607,590	11,688,547	1,444,885	2,656,488	100.21	254,077	[8]
October	2,903,364	3.3	391,154	633,960	11,445,237	1,125,601	2,488,095	92.32	291,685	[8]
November	2,982,784	3.4	416,803	541,704	9,524,424	934,378	2,378,416	101.43	259,241	[8]
December	3,321,487	3.8	524,048	809,477	12,602,938	1,243,976	2,739,770	101.51	318,918	[8]
1981										
January	3,843,677	4.4	618,413	1,301,016	14,227,849	1,416,603	3,233,602	102.34	308,662	[8]
February	3,668,663	4.2	450,893	872,733	12,881,779	1,313,507	3,220,445	101.89	274,571	[8]
March	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	715,461	13,503,852	1,393,612	3,069,057	105.63	290,104	[8]
April	2,967,633	3.4	371,842	634,717	11,869,207	1,226,691	2,697,547	105.98	289,119	[8]

[1] Beginning July 1963, includes Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program.

[2] Workers reporting completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[3] Annual rates based on average covered employment in specified year; monthly rates on average for most recent 12-month period.

[4] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[5] Annual data, but not monthly, adjusted to exclude voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Through 1970, includes payments under State (but not Federal) temporary extended unemployment insurance provisions; beginning 1971, excludes such payments.

[6] Includes dependents' allowances in States that provide such benefits.

[7] Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M–38.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data by State, April 1981

[Excludes program for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

State	Average weekly insured unemployment		Initial claims (weekly average) [3]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [5]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits
	Number of workers [1]	Percent covered employment [2]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [4]	Average weekly number of beneficiaries		
Total	2,987,633	3.4	371,842	$634,717	11,869,207	$1,226,691,033	2,697,547	$105.98	289,119
Alabama	47,070	3.7	6,923	11,268	185,408	14,012,428	42,138	77.20	5,440
Alaska	11,228	7.5	1,517	2,597	49,301	5,729,673	11,205	118.54	1,658
Arizona	22,726	2.3	3,533	5,364	76,940	6,307,926	17,486	85.46	1,854
Arkansas	29,956	4.2	4,289	7,441	99,334	5,819,202	22,576	92.86	2,938
California	372,145	3.8	46,511	79,994	1,532,859	135,554,351	348,377	90.01	30,569
Colorado	25,371	2.2	3,241	5,815	88,769	10,333,468	20,175	119.63	2,895
Connecticut	34,913	2.5	4,584	7,300	138,100	14,030,500	31,386	105.47	1,620
Delaware	7,228	2.9	861	1,592	33,920	3,332,871	7,709	103.37	675
District of Columbia	9,763	2.5	644	1,897	48,444	6,236,905	11,010	130.00	1,107
Florida	51,415	1.5	6,385	12,365	153,832	12,082,460	34,962	79.78	4,897
Georgia	45,198	2.2	9,511	14,740	175,422	13,396,010	39,869	78.82	5,547
Hawaii	10,515	2.8	1,491	3,355	41,174	4,610,078	9,358	116.89	743
Idaho	14,975	4.9	2,010	3,683	58,840	5,917,002	13,373	105.96	1,995
Illinois	201,913	4.4	15,582	34,548	860,566	112,212,765	195,583	130.81	22,868
Indiana	62,511	3.0	9,526	15,182	242,561	21,810,019	53,128	91.15	10,098
Iowa	28,674	2.7	3,298	6,693	135,002	13,720,505	30,682	119.60	3,782
Kansas	19,786	2.2	2,129	5,138	86,485	9,453,741	19,656	110.98	2,383
Kentucky	53,159	4.7	6,439	11,375	212,645	21,536,637	48,328	104.85	5,881
Louisiana	39,699	2.7	4,839	9,435	167,416	19,359,555	38,049	119.22	3,850
Maine	17,658	4.5	2,806	5,375	74,759	6,519,588	16,991	92.82	2,095
Maryland	44,283	3.0	5,087	9,099	175,121	16,717,383	39,800	97.13	3,453
Massachusetts	77,087	3.1	9,115	14,739	313,730	31,408,948	71,302	103.38	6,159
Michigan	187,395	5.7	24,122	29,920	669,261	86,020,053	152,105	130.30	23,021
Minnesota	51,603	3.1	4,208	9,694	244,470	30,470,779	55,561	126.62	7,750
Mississippi	27,309	3.5	3,825	5,138	96,403	6,948,235	21,910	72.92	2,203
Missouri	64,561	3.5	9,124	14,942	249,763	21,693,031	56,764	91.00	7,720
Montana	10,515	4.2	1,101	2,666	44,774	4,652,902	10,176	110.11	1,907
Nebraska	10,515	1.8	1,122	2,321	40,514	3,714,075	9,208	94.77	1,318
Nevada	15,441	3.5	1,638	2,912	58,747	6,059,615	13,352	104.85	1,328
New Hampshire	8,896	2.4	1,319	9,124	33,693	2,720,163	7,658	83.20	220
New Jersey	127,695	4.4	12,772	29,664	566,250	58,989,999	128,693	106.40	16,897
New Mexico	11,684	2.8	1,254	2,39[illegible]	[illegible]0,445	[illegible]28,928	9,192	87.97	976
New York	232,089	3.3	27,683	41,204	973,480	87,701,420	221,245	90.97	17,[illegible]
North Carolina	61,156	2.7	13,178	18,469	254,436	21,578,382	57,826	88.39	5,482
North Dakota	6,842	3.2	601	1,437	31,767	3,658,018	7,220	116.13	1,349
Ohio	162,336	3.9	19,254	30,374	637,564	79,407,791	144,901	126.36	13,914
Oklahoma	13,514	1.3	2,168	4,969	44,255	4,759,370	10,058	109.17	1,430
Oregon	57,757	5.6	7,690	16,640	227,162	23,625,380	51,628	105.20	3,816
Pennsylvania	191,802	4.2	26,357	38,749	811,960	95,936,824	184,536	125.49	12,561
Puerto Rico	[6] 51,215	7.0	[6] 6,233	5,799	110,065	6,309,452	25,015	58.73	1,613
Rhode Island	17,717	4.5	2,735	3,632	72,557	6,719,004	16,490	95.12	1,798
South Carolina	37,641	3.4	6,680	8,795	141,698	11,795,467	32,204	84.56	3,546
South Dakota	4,016	1.9	425	889	17,151	1,779,582	3,898	104.84	407
Tennessee	57,476	3.5	7,415	10,819	211,411	16,889,266	48,048	80.94	6,203
Texas	68,954	1.2	7,572	16,199	253,391	24,389,792	57,589	97.70	9,266
Utah	16,261	3.3	1,632	3,429	66,399	7,455,865	15,091	113.73	1,729
Vermont	8,415	4.5	1,025	1,961	34,798	3,208,373	7,909	95.98	548
Virgin Islands	1,213	3.4	9,410	321	6,908	470,936	1,570	68.92	107
Virginia	36,054	1.9	5,993	9,348	150,572	14,168,174	34,221	96.47	4,251
Washington	75,690	4.9	5,123	16,037	293,044	33,316,394	66,601	117.75	4,818
West Virginia	51,939	8.5	9,237	10,479	149,833	16,454,054	34,053	112.79	2,390
Wisconsin	90,487	4.8	510	16,039	365,870	44,677,836	83,152	124.15	10,529
Wyoming	4,171	2.1	119	1,361	19,938	2,289,858	4,531	117.00	446

[1] Workers reporting completing at least 1 week of unemployment.

[2] Based on average covered employment for most recent 12-month period.

[3] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[4] Voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan not deducted. Excludes payments under temporary unemployment insurance provisions.

[5] Includes dependents in States that provide such benefits.

[6] Includes data under the Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program for average insured unemployment and initial claims (sugarcane data not available for other items).

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-39.—Gross national product and personal income, by type, 1950–81

[Amounts in billions. Monthly amounts at annual rates. Before 1960, data for the 48 States and the District of Columbia, except where otherwise noted; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Gross national product [1]	Personal income							
		Total	Wage and salary disbursements [2]	Social insurance and related payments [3]		Public assistance and related payments [4]		Other income [5]	Less personal contributions for social insurance [6]
				Amount	Percent of personal income	Amount	Percent of personal income		
1950	$286.2	$226.1	$147.0	$7.0	3.1	$2.3	1.0	$72.7	$2.9
1955	399.3	308.8	211.7	13.1	4.2	2.5	.8	86.7	5.2
1960	506.0	399.7	271.9	23.9	6.0	3.3	.8	109.9	9.3
1961	523.3	415.0	279.5	27.4	6.6	3.4	.8	114.4	9.7
1962	563.8	440.7	298.0	28.6	6.5	3.5	.8	120.9	10.3
1963	594.7	463.1	313.4	30.2	6.5	3.7	.8	127.6	11.8
1964	635.7	495.7	336.1	31.6	6.4	3.9	.8	136.7	12.6
1965	688.1	537.0	362.0	34.2	6.4	4.1	.8	150.0	13.3
1966	753.0	584.9	398.4	37.7	6.4	4.4	.8	162.2	17.8
1967	796.3	626.6	427.5	44.4	7.1	5.1	.8	170.2	20.6
1968	868.5	685.2	469.5	50.6	7.4	5.9	.9	182.0	22.8
1969	935.5	745.8	514.6	55.4	7.4	6.9	.9	195.2	26.3
1970 [7]	982.4	811.1	548.7	65.2	8.0	9.5	1.2	215.6	27.9
1971	1,063.4	859.1	579.4	76.3	8.9	11.8	1.4	222.4	30.8
1972	1,171.1	942.5	633.8	84.3	8.9	13.0	1.4	245.6	34.2
1973	1,306.6	1,052.4	701.3	97.7	9.3	13.5	1.3	282.1	42.2
1974	1,412.9	1,154.9	764.9	115.3	9.9	17.4	1.5	305.3	47.7
1975 [7]	1,528.8	1,265.0	806.4	143.2	11.3	21.0	1.7	344.8	50.4
1976 [7]	1,702.2	1,391.2	889.9	159.3	11.4	22.1	1.6	375.4	55.5
1977 [7]	1,899.5	1,538.0	983.8	174.1	11.3	22.6	1.5	418.6	61.1
1978 [7]	2,127.6	1,721.8	1,105.2	188.5	11.0	23.1	1.3	474.6	69.6
1979 [7]	2,368.8	1,943.8	1,236.1	213.0	11.0	25.7	1.3	549.6	80.6
1980	2,626.5	2,160.3	1,343.6	252.8	11.7	30.0	1.4	621.8	87.9
1980									
June	2,564.8	2,127.1	1,323.2	244.2	11.5	29.4	1.4	616.5	86.2
July	.....	2,161.2	1,326.3	267.2	12.4	30.9	1.4	623.8	87.0
August	.....	2,179.4	1,342.4	267.5	12.3	31.1	1.4	626.7	88.3
September	2,637.3	2,205.7	1,356.8	270.8	12.3	31.6	1.4	635.6	89.1
October	.....	2,234.2	1,381.7	271.3	12.1	31.6	1.4	640.0	90.4
November	.....	2,257.1	1,400.4	270.4	12.0	31.6	1.4	646.1	91.4
December	2,732.3	2,276.1	1,410.9	271.3	11.9	31.8	1.4	654.0	91.9
1981									
January	.....	2,301.0	1,433.1	273.2	11.9	33.2	1.4	663.4	101.9
February	.....	2,318.2	1,442.8	273.0	11.8	33.2	1.4	671.4	102.2
March	2,853.8	2,340.4	1,452.8	276.5	11.8	33.2	1.4	680.5	102.6
April	.....	2,353.7	1,459.5	276.9	11.8	33.6	1.4	686.6	102.9
May	.....	2,367.6	1,466.5	277.8	11.7	33.6	1.4	692.8	103.1
June	.....	2,382.1	1,471.8	280.0	11.8	33.8	1.4	699.7	103.2

[1] Monthly data represents amount at annual rate.

[2] Includes payments in kind; includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[3] Includes government transfer payments to beneficiaries under OASDHI, railroad retirement, public employee retirement, unemployment insurance, MDTA training allowances, trade adjustment assistance, "black lung," and veterans' pensions and compensation programs; cash and medical payments under workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance; and court-awarded benefits for work injuries sustained by railroad, maritime, and other workers under Federal employer liability acts.

[4] Includes government transfer payments to recipients of direct relief under programs of old-age assistance, aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. Excludes payments made in behalf of recipient to suppliers of medical care (vendor payments). Beginning 1961, includes bonus value of food stamps. Beginning 1974, includes supplemental security income payments.

[5] Includes proprietors' income, dividends, personal interest, and rental income; other transfer payments not enumerated in footnotes 2 and 3 (such as Government life insurance payments, World War bonus payments, mustering-out pay and terminal-leave benefits to discharged servicemen, subsistence allowances to veterans at school); and employer contribution to private pensions and welfare funds and other labor income (except compensation for injuries).

[6] Includes life insurance premium payments for veterans.

[7] Data revised March 1981.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data regrouped to highlight items of special interest to the social security program.

Table M-40.—Civilian population and labor force, 1940–81

Period	Resident population, total (in thousands) [1]	Civilian population (in thousands) [1]			Civilian labor force aged 16 and over (in thousands) [2]			Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force	
		Total	Under age 18	Aged 65 and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1940	132,457	132,129	.....	.....	55,640	47,520	8,120	14.6	.....
1945	133,434	128,112	.....	.....	53,860	52,820	1,040	1.9	.....
1950	151,868	150,790	.....	.....	62,208	58,920	3,288	5.3	.....
1955	165,069	162,967	.....	.....	65,023	62,171	2,852	4.4	.....
1960	179,979	178,140	64,463	16,675	69,628	65,778	3,852	5.5	.....
1961	182,992	181,143	65,750	17,089	17,459	65,746	4,714	6.7	.....
1862	185,771	183,677	67,087	17,457	70,614	66,702	3,911	5.5	.....
1963	188,483	186,493	68,383	17,778	71,833	67,762	4,070	5.7	.....
1964	191,141	189,141	69,644	18,127	73,091	69,305	3,786	5.2	.....
1965	193,526	191,605	69,688	18,451	74,455	71,088	3,366	4.5	.....
1966	195,576	193,420	69,857	18,755	75,770	72,895	2,875	3.8	.....
1967	197,457	195,264	69,903	19,071	77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8	.....
1968	199,399	197,113	69,865	19,365	78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6	.....
1969	201,385	199,145	69,728	19,680	80,733	77,902	2,831	3.5	.....
1970	203,806	201,722	69,670	20,085	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	.....
1971	206,212	204,250	69,524	20,487	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	.....
1972	208,230	206,457	68,980	20,883	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	.....
1973	209,844	208,087	68,157	21,329	88,714	84,410	4,304	4.9	.....
1974	211,390	209,689	67,229	21,815	91,011	85,936	5,076	5.6	.....
1975	213,137	211,445	66,269	22,404	92,612	84,783	7,830	8.7	.....
1976	214,649	212,976	65,210	22,930	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	.....
1977	216,332	214,685	64,187	23,501	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	.....
1978	218,013	216,386	63,367	24,049	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	.....
1979	219,930	218,328	.....	.....	102,908	96,945	5,693	5.9	.....
1980	222,307	220,701	.....	.....	104,778	97,258	7,520	7.2	.....
1980									
April	221,672	220,076	.....	.....	104,419	97,154	7,265	6.6	7.0
May	221,848	220,257	.....	.....	105,142	96,988	8,154	7.0	7.8
June	222,110	220,517	.....	.....	104,542	96,537	8,006	7.8	7.7
July	222,307	220,701	.....	.....	105,203	96,996	8,207	7.9	7.8
August	222,513	220,894	.....	.....	104,945	97,003	7,948	7.5	7.6
September	222,747	221,120	.....	.....	104,980	97,180	7,800	7.4	7.4
October	222,957	221,327	.....	.....	105,167	97,206	7,961	7.6	7.6
November	223,167	221,532	.....	.....	105,285	97,339	7,946	7.6	7.6
December	223,328	221,691	.....	.....	105,067	97,282	7,785	7.4	7.4
1981									
January	228,320	226,688	.....	.....	104,671	96,128	8,544	8.2	7.4
February	228,469	226,837	.....	.....	104,808	96,383	8,425	8.0	7.3
March	228,626	226,990	.....	.....	105,405	97,318	8,087	7.7	7.3
April	228,786	227,153	.....	.....	105,678	98,282	7,396	7.0	7.3

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years. Annual data are estimated as of July 1. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[2] Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1950 and 1955 adjusted to reflect definitions adopted January 1957; two groups (those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days) formerly classified as employed—with a job, not at work—were assigned to other classifications, chiefly to the unemployed. Beginning 1962, comparability with previous years affected somewhat by the introduction of material from the 1960 Census (level of labor force and employment lowered by about 150,000). Before January 1967, series show aged 14 and over.

Source: Population data from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Labor-force data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table M-41.—Consumer price index for urban and clerical workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services	All services
1940	42.0	.....	36.8	35.2	42.8	52.4	42.7	40.2	46.1	48.3	43.6
1945	53.9	.....	42.1	50.7	61.5	59.1	47.8	55.1	62.4	56.9	48.7
1950	72.1	.....	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	68.2	68.3	74.4	69.9	58.9
1955	80.2	.....	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	77.4	77.9	76.7	79.8	70.5
1960	88.7	89.4	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	89.6	90.1	87.3	87.8	83.8
1961	89.6	90.3	81.4	89.1	90.4	90.9	90.6	90.6	89.3	88.5	85.2
1962	90.6	91.2	83.5	89.9	90.9	91.7	92.5	92.2	91.3	89.1	86.2
1963	91.7	92.3	85.6	91.2	91.9	92.7	93.0	93.4	92.8	90.6	88.5
1964	92.9	93.5	87.3	92.4	92.4	93.8	94.3	94.5	95.0	92.0	90.2
1965	94.5	94.9	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	95.9	95.2	95.9	94.2	92.2
1966	97.2	97.7	93.4	99.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.2	95.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.2	104.1	106.1	103.6	105.2	104.2	103.2	104.2	104.7	104.6	105.2
1969	109.8	109.7	113.4	108.9	111.5	110.8	107.2	109.3	108.7	109.1	112.5
1970	116.3	116.1	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.9	112.7	113.2	113.4	116.0	121.6
1971	121.3	120.9	128.4	118.4	119.8	124.3	118.6	116.8	119.3	120.9	128.4
1972	125.3	124.9	132.5	123.3	122.3	129.2	119.9	119.8	122.8	125.5	133.3
1973	133.1	132.9	137.7	141.4	126.8	135.0	123.8	125.2	125.9	129.0	139.1
1974	147.7	147.7	150.5	161.7	136.2	150.6	137.7	137.3	133.8	137.2	152.0
1975	161.2	160.9	168.6	175.4	142.3	166.8	150.6	150.7	144.4	147.4	166.6
1976	170.5	169.7	184.7	180.8	147.6	177.2	165.5	160.5	151.2	153.3	180.4
1977	181.5	180.3	202.4	192.2	154.2	189.6	177.2	170.9	157.9	159.2	194.3
1978	195.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	217.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	247.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980											
June	247.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	248.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	249.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	251.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	254.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	256.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	258.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981											
January	260.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	263.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	265.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	266.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	269.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	271.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M–42.—Consumer price index for all urban consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Entertainment	Other goods and services	All services
1978	195.4	194.0	219.4	211.4	159.6	202.8	185.5	182.0	176.6	183.3	210.9
1979	217.4	216.1	239.7	234.5	166.6	227.6	212.0	195.8	188.5	196.7	234.2
1980	246.8	245.5	265.9	254.6	178.4	263.3	249.7	213.1	205.3	214.5	270.3
1980											
June	247.6	246.4	264.7	252.0	177.2	266.7	249.7	212.4	205.3	212.5	274.2
July	247.8	246.5	266.6	254.8	176.2	265.1	251.0	214.4	206.6	213.5	272.4
August	249.4	248.1	268.4	258.7	178.6	265.8	252.7	215.4	208.0	214.5	272.5
September	251.7	250.4	270.6	261.1	182.2	267.7	254.7	216.7	209.8	220.6	274.8
October	253.9	252.6	272.8	262.4	183.9	271.1	256.1	217.8	210.9	221.5	277.9
November	256.2	254.9	274.5	264.5	184.8	273.8	259.0	219.0	211.2	222.8	280.9
December	258.4	257.1	275.8	266.4	183.9	276.9	261.1	220.9	212.0	224.6	284.7
1981											
January	260.5	259.2	279.5	268.6	181.1	279.1	264.7	222.5	214.4	226.2	287.7
February	263.2	261.9	282.6	270.8	182.0	280.9	270.9	224.6	216.7	227.4	290.1
March	265.1	263.7	284.7	272.2	185.1	282.6	273.5	226.9	218.2	228.7	292.5
April	266.8	265.4	287.0	272.9	186.4	284.8	275.3	228.7	219.2	229.9	295.4
May	269.0	267.6	289.0	272.5	186.4	288.5	277.8	230.5	220.3	232.2	299.6
June	271.3	269.9	291.5	275.6	185.8	292.2	279.9	232.1	220.8	233.4	303.5

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-43.—Medical care component of the consumer price index for urban wage and clerical workers, 1940–81[1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; 1972 = 100; beginning Feb. 1977, for hospital service charge]

Period	Total	Medical care services									Drugs and prescriptions	
		Hospital service charges						Professional services				
		Total	Total [2]	Semi-private room [3]	Operating-room charges	X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.	Physicians' fees	Dentists' fees	Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses	Routine laboratory tests	Prescriptions	Over-the-counter items
1940	36.8	32.5	.....	13.7	.....	.....	39.6	42.0	58.1	.....	66.2	.....
1945	42.1	37.9	.....	17.6	.....	.....	46.0	49.6	63.9	.....	71.5	.....
1950	53.7	49.2	.....	30.3	.....	.....	55.2	63.9	73.5	.....	92.6	.....
1955	64.8	60.4	.....	42.3	.....	.....	65.4	73.0	77.0	.....	101.6	.....
1960	79.1	74.9	.....	57.3	.....	.....	77.0	82.1	85.1	.....	115.3	.....
1961	81.4	77.7	.....	61.1	.....	.....	79.0	82.5	87.8	.....	111.5	.....
1962	83.5	80.2	.....	65.3	.....	.....	81.3	84.7	89.2	.....	107.1	.....
1963	85.6	82.6	.....	68.6	77.9	89.0	83.1	87.1	89.7	91.6	104.5	96.7
1964	87.3	84.6	.....	71.9	79.4	89.7	85.2	89.4	90.9	93.0	103.1	97.3
1965	89.5	87.3	.....	75.9	82.9	90.9	88.3	92.2	92.8	94.8	102.0	98.0
1966	93.4	92.0	.....	83.5	88.6	94.1	93.4	95.2	95.3	96.8	101.8	99.0
1967	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	106.1	107.3	.....	113.6	111.5	104.3	105.5	105.5	103.2	103.5	98.3	102.5
1969	113.4	116.0	.....	128.8	128.7	109.3	112.9	112.9	107.5	107.5	99.6	103.2
1970	120.6	124.2	.....	145.4	142.4	116.3	121.4	119.4	113.5	111.4	101.2	106.2
1971	128.4	133.3	.....	163.1	156.1	124.9	129.8	127.0	120.3	116.1	101.3	110.3
1972	132.5	138.2	.....	173.9	168.6	129.1	133.8	132.3	124.9	120.4	100.9	111.3
1973	137.7	144.3	105.6	182.1	179.1	131.8	138.2	136.4	129.5	122.8	100.5	112.4
1974	150.5	159.1	115.1	201.5	201.3	140.6	150.9	146.8	138.6	135.4	102.9	117.5
1975	168.6	179.1	132.3	236.1	239.4	156.2	169.4	161.9	149.6	151.4	109.3	130.1
1976	184.7	197.1	148.7	268.6	274.8	174.6	188.5	172.2	158.9	160.5	115.2	138.9
1977	207.4	216.7	164.1	299.5	311.3	189.4	206.0	185.1	168.2	169.4	122.1	148.5
1978	219.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	240.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	267.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980												
June	265.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	267.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	270.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	272.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	274.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	276.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	277.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981												
January	281.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	284.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	287.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	288.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	290.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	293.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

[2] Consists of charges for semiprivate room; operating room; X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.; and the following ancillary services; physical therapy, oxygen, intravenous solution, electrocardiogram, antibiotic, tranquilizer, and laboratory tests.

[3] Includes charges to adult inpatients paying full rates for room and board, routine nursing care, and minor medical and surgical supplies.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-44.—Medical care component of the consumer price index for all urban consumers, 1978-81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; beginning 1978, December 1977 = 100, for other hospital and medical services, other professional services, and nonprescription drugs]

Period	All medical care	Medical care services						Medical care commodities	
		Total	Professional services			Other medical care services			
			Physicians'	Dentists'	Other	Hospital room	Other hospital and medical care services	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies
1978	219.4	235.4	223.1	198.1	104.0	332.4	105.9	131.6	103.6
1979	239.7	258.3	243.6	214.8	111.0	370.3	116.8	141.8	110.5
1980	265.9	287.4	269.3	240.2	123.6	418.9	132.8	154.8	120.9
1980									
June	264.7	285.9	269.2	240.3	122.9	412.6	130.6	154.8	120.6
July	266.6	288.0	270.9	241.1	125.0	418.2	132.8	155.6	121.7
August	268.4	289.8	272.2	242.2	126.0	424.0	135.1	156.4	122.6
September	270.6	292.3	274.2	245.8	126.7	428.4	137.0	157.5	123.3
October	272.8	294.8	276.0	247.5	127.6	435.8	139.0	158.5	124.4
November	274.5	296.6	278.0	248.0	128.5	441.0	140.9	159.6	125.3
December	275.8	297.9	280.3	248.6	128.5	443.7	141.4	160.7	126.2
1981									
January	279.5	302.1	283.9	251.4	129.3	453.8	143.7	162.7	127.1
February	282.6	305.2	287.7	252.8	130.0	458.2	145.5	165.0	128.9
March	284.7	307.5	290.3	254.9	131.5	460.9	146.7	166.5	129.9
April	287.0	309.8	292.2	257.1	132.6	465.0	147.3	168.5	130.9
May	289.0	311.7	295.5	257.7	133.7	465.1	147.6	170.4	132.6
June	291.5	314.4	297.5	260.2	134.2	470.4	148.7	172.3	133.5

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Table Q–1.—Estimated payrolls in employment covered by selected social insurance programs in relation to wages and salaries, 1950–78

[Amounts in millions. Except as noted, data are for conterminous U.S. before 1960 and, beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Wage and salary disbursements [1]				Payrolls in employment [4] covered by—			
			OASDHI [2]		Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance [5]		State unemployment insurance [6]	
	Total	Civilian	Amount	Percent of total wages and salaries [3]	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries
Calendar year:								
1950	$147,026	$141,773	$109,400	74.4	$5,327	3.8	$102,765	72.5
1955	211,669	201,488	169,400	80.0	5,801	2.9	158,439	78.6
1960	271,932	261,517	234,300	83.8	5,648	2.2	209,665	80.2
1961	279,462	268,886	238,800	85.4	5,345	2.0	214,137	79.6
1962	298,043	286,787	255,700	85.8	5,381	1.9	228,549	79.7
1963	313,385	301,881	268,200	85.6	5,350	1.8	240,099	79.5
1964	336,133	323,726	288,400	85.8	5,446	1.7	257,339	79.5
1965	362,005	349,075	308,600	85.2	5,590	1.6	277,143	79.4
1966	398,363	382,939	344,200	86.4	5,676	1.5	305,265	79.7
1967	427,490	410,422	374,700	87.7	5,734	1.4	325,073	79.2
1968	469,536	450,691	410,500	87.4	5,878	1.3	356,554	79.1
1969	514,570	494,561	452,500	87.9	6,092	1.2	392,679	79.4
1970	546,453	525,771	480,000	87.8	6,281	1.2	414,285	78.8
1971	579,431	558,713	505,200	87.2	6,602	1.2	439,310	78.7
1972	633,761	611,798	559,100	88.2	7,156	1.2	519,511	84.9
1973	701,270	679,149	619,800	88.4	7,936	1.2	581,367	85.6
1974	764,584	742,086	678,100	88.7	8,399	1.2	643,867	86.8
1975	805,872	782,776	713,000	88.5	8,346	1.1	679,845	86.9
1976	890,082	866,605	793,400	89.1	9,262	1.1	755,593	87.2
1977	983,642	957,931	883,200	89.8	10,038	1.0	837,281	87.4
1977								
April–June	242,097	235,762	219,200	90.5	2,438	1.0	206,068	87.4
July–September	251,681	245,322	227,000	90.2	2,596	1.1	214,424	87.4
October–December	262,942	256,275	233,900	89.0	2,561	1.0	223,997	87.4
1978								
January–March	252,186	247,621	[7]	[7]	2,450	1.0	242,973	98.1
April–June	272,558	266,083	[7]	[7]	2,611	1.0	245,640	92.3

[1] Gross amounts paid in cash and in kind, before deduction of social insurance contributions. Includes pay of Federal personnel (civilian and military) in all areas. Quarterly data estimated by Social Security Administration, not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Excludes earnings of self-employed persons, who have been covered since Jan. 1, 1951. Beginning 1955, annual data include and quarterly data exclude wages and salaries of agricultural labor, reported only on an annual basis; beginning 1957, includes the Armed Forces in all areas. Annual data, but not quarterly data exclude payrolls in territories and possessions estimated at less than 1 percent of total.

[3] Before 1957, represents percent of civilian wages and salaries (Armed Forces covered under 1956 legislation).

[4] Taxable plus estimated nontaxable wages and salaries in employment covered by the program. Represents gross earnings, before deduction of social insurance contributions.

[5] Includes a small amount of taxable wages for Alaska and Hawaii.

[6] Beginning 1955, includes payroll of Federal, State, and local government employees except for the Armed Forces (provided with protection under the Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958).

[7] Data not available.

Source: Data on wage and salary disbursements from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce; payrolls covered by selected programs from reports of administrative agencies.

Table Q-2.—OASDI benefits in current-payment status: Number and percent of OASDI beneficiaries in concurrent receipt of federally administered SSI payments, by type of beneficiary, August 1981 [1]

Type of beneficiary	All OASDI beneficiaries [2]	OASDI beneficiaries with SSI					
		Number			Percent of all OASDI beneficiaries		
		Total	Aged	Blind and disabled	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total	35,711,312	2,019,646	1,184,366	835,280	5.7	3.3	2.3
Retirement [3]	23,572,351	1,208,623	900,280	308,343	5.1	3.8	1.3
Workers 65 and over	17,798,219	985,557	803,836	181,721	5.5	4.5	1.0
Men	9,564,766	411,812	329,731	82,081	4.3	3.4	.9
Women	8,233,453	573,745	474,105	99,640	7.0	5.8	1.2
Wives and husbands 65 and over	2,395,644	126,331	96,354	29,977	5.3	4.0	1.3
Disabled adult children	142,127	63,565	90	63,475	44.7	.1	44.7
Workers 62–64	2,129,782	17,735	.....	17,735	.8	.....	.8
Men	1,070,542	8,187	.....	8,187	.8	.....	.8
Women	1,059,240	9,548	.....	9,548	.9	.....	.9
Wives and husbands 62–64	432,809	9,236	.....	9,236	2.1	.....	2.1
Children under 18 and students 18–21	484,706	2,558	.....	2,558	.5	.....	.5
Wives with children	189,064	3,641	.....	3,641	1.9	.....	1.9
Disability	4,556,817	313,603	1,737	311,866	6.9	(4)	6.8
Workers under 65	2,814,150	275,920	.....	275,920	9.8	.....	9.8
Men	1,896,362	134,831	.....	134,831	7.1	.....	7.1
Women	917,788	141,089	.....	141,089	15.4	.....	15.4
Wives and husbands 65 and over	36,558	3,398	1,737	1,661	9.3	4.8	4.5
Disabled adult children	32,836	18,851	.....	18,851	57.4	.....	57.4
Wives and husbands 62–64	39,956	1,159	.....	1,159	2.9	.....	2.9
Children under 18 and students 18–21	1,266,820	8,892	.....	8,892	.7	.....	.7
Wives with children	366,497	5,383	.....	5,383	1.5	.....	1.5
Survivors	7,582,144	497,420	282,349	215,071	6.6	3.7	2.8
Widows and widowers 65 and over	3,765,439	342,231	279,248	62,983	9.1	7.4	1.7
Disabled widows and widowers	123,487	34,294	.....	34,294	27.8	.....	27.8
Disabled adult children	283,696	87,814	1,601	86,213	31.0	.6	30.4
Parents 65 and over	13,738	1,601	1,500	101	11.7	10.9	.7
Parents 62–64	251	12	.....	12	4.8	.....	4.8
Nondisabled widows and widowers 60–64	578,629	17,232	.....	17,232	3.0	.....	3.0
Children under 18 and students 18–21	2,272,188	7,382	.....	7,382	.3	.....	.3
Widowed mothers and fathers	544,716	6,854	.....	6,854	1.3	.....	1.3

[1] Data not available for September.

[2] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[3] Excludes 80,668 special age 72 beneficiaries.

[4] Less than .05 percent.

Table Q–3.—OASDI: Workers, total and taxable earnings, and employers reporting taxable wages, 1940–77

Period	Workers (in thousands)			Earnings					Employers reporting taxable wages (in thousands)
	Total, in covered employment	Reported with taxable earnings [1]		Total, in covered employment [2] (in millions)	Reported taxable [1]		Average per worker		
		Total	Reported reaching maximum earnings		Amount (in millions)	Percent of total	Total, in covered employment	Reported taxable	
	All reported employment [3]								
1940	35,390	35,390	1,191	$35,700	$32,970	92.4	$1,009	$932	2,500
1945	46,390	46,390	6,361	71,600	62,950	87.9	1,543	1,357	2,610
1950	48,280	48,280	13,936	109,800	87,500	79.7	2,274	1,812	2,350
1955	65,200	65,200	16,704	196,100	157,540	80.3	3,008	2,416	4,910
1960	72,530	72,530	20,310	265,200	207,000	78.1	3,656	2,854	5,670
1961	72,820	72,820	21,265	270,700	209,640	77.4	3,717	2,879	5,860
1962	74,280	74,280	23,154	289,000	219,050	75.8	3,891	2,949	5,910
1963	75,540	75,540	24,570	302,300	225,550	74.6	4,002	2,986	6,000
1964	77,430	77,430	26,717	324,500	236,390	72.8	4,191	3,053	6,090
1965	80,680	80,680	29,136	351,700	250,730	71.3	4,359	3,108	6,090
1966	84,600	84,600	20,498	390,700	312,540	80.0	4,618	3,694	5,990
1967	87,040	87,040	22,948	422,300	329,960	78.1	4,852	3,791	5,920
1968	89,380	89,380	19,120	460,000	375,840	81.7	5,147	4,205	5,820
1969	92,060	92,060	22,577	502,800	402,550	80.1	5,462	4,373	5,790
1970	93,090	93,090	24,224	531,600	415,600	78.2	5,711	4,464	5,690
1971	93,340	93,340	26,404	559,700	426,960	76.3	5,996	4,574	5,760
1972	96,240	96,240	24,074	617,900	484,110	78.3	6,420	5,030	5,710
1973	99,830	99,830	20,250	686,700	561,850	81.8	6,879	5,628	5,760
1974	101,330	101,330	15,310	746,700	636,760	85.3	7,369	6,284	5,750
1975 [4]	100,200	100,200	15,110	787,000	664,750	84.5	7,854	6,634	5,720
1976 [4]	103,000	103,000	15,460	877,500	737,550	84.1	8,519	7,161	5,840
1977 [4]	106,100	106,100	15,700	975,400	814,000	83.5	9,193	7,672	5,920
	Nonfarm wage and salary employment [5]								
1975 [4]	93,580	93,580	13,460	711,600	615,800	86.5	7,604	6,580	5,400
1976 [4]	96,170	96,170	13,800	791,800	683,300	86.3	8,233	7,105	5,500
1977 [4]	99,170	99,170	14,020	878,600	755,300	86.0	8,860	7,616	5,580
1975 [4]									
Jan–Mar	77,130	77,130	310	168,000	164,400	97.9	2,178	2,131	4,160
Apr–June	79,040	78,800	1,200	175,600	163,700	93.2	2,222	2,077	4,250
July–Sept	81,440	80,170	3,950	179,200	151,700	84.7	2,200	1,892	4,280
Oct–Dec	79,440	74,690	8,000	188,800	136,000	72.0	2,377	1,821	4,320
1976 [4]									
Jan–Mar	78,280	78,280	330	183,300	179,100	97.7	2,342	2,288	4,220
Apr–June	82,060	81,790	1,190	196,500	182,800	93.0	2,395	2,235	4,320
July–Sept	84,550	83,250	4,010	201,200	170,500	84.7	2,389	2,048	4,400
Oct–Dec	82,280	77,520	8,270	210,800	150,900	71.6	2,562	1,947	4,350
1977 [4]									
Jan–Mar	80,800	80,800	350	201,000	194,900	97.0	2,488	2,412	4,280
Apr–June	84,740	84,460	1,210	218,300	202,000	92.5	2,576	2,392	4,310
July–Sept	87,690	86,370	4,310	226,100	192,000	84.9	2,578	2,223	4,460
Oct–Dec	86,110	81,140	8,150	233,200	166,400	71.4	2,708	2,051	4,470

[1] Taxable earnings includes wages and salaries on which employer taxes or contributions are based. The taxable limit was $3,000 in annual wages from each employer for years through 1950; $4,200 in annual wages or self-employment earnings in 1955; $4,800 during 1960–65; $6,600 during 1966–67; $7,800 during 1968–71: $9,000 in 1972, $10,800 in 1973, $13,200 in 1974, $14,100 in 1975, $15,300 in 1976 and $16,500 in 1977.

[2] Total wages through 1950, and total earnings beginning 1955; including estimated amounts above the taxable maximum.

[3] Beginning 1955, workers and earnings include self-employment.

[4] Preliminary data.

[5] Quarterly data not available for self-employment and agricultural employment. Total workers in covered employment includes estimated number of workers not reported because they had reached the taxable limit in an earlier quarter of the year.

Source: Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, Division of OASDI Statistics, Earnings and Employment Statistics Branch.

Table Q–4.—OASDI and supplemental security income (SSI): Population aged 65 and over receiving OASDI cash benefits, SSI payments, or both, 1940–79,[1] and rank by State, 1979

Year and State	Aged population [2] receiving—					Person receiving both OASDI and SSI as percent of—		
	OASDI		SSI [1]		Both OASDI and SSI number per 1,000	OASDI or SSI or both, number per 1,000	OASDI beneficiaries	SSI recipients [1]
	Number per 1,000	State rank	Number per 1,000	State rank				
1940 [3]	7	.....	217	.....	1	223	14.3	0.5
1950 [4]	164	.....	224	.....	22	366	12.6	9.8
1960 [4]	616	.....	141	.....	41	716	6.6	28.5
1965 [4]	752	.....	117	.....	52	817	7.0	44.7
1970 [4]	855	.....	104	.....	63	896	7.4	60.4
1975 [5 6]	904	.....	111	.....	78	938	8.6	69.5
1976 [5 6]	908	.....	104	.....	73	940	8.0	69.6
1977 [5 6]	916	.....	100	.....	70	946	7.6	69.9
1978 [5 6]	921	.....	96	.....	67	949	7.3	70.3
1979 [5]	925	.....	92	.....	64	952	7.0	70.4
Alabama	901	46	216	2	155	962	17.2	71.9
Alaska	945	16	154	8	85	1,014	9.0	55.1
Arizona	919	36	51	32	33	937	3.6	65.0
Arkansas	912	41	175	6	131	956	4.3	74.7
California	913	40	168	7	132	949	14.5	78.5
Colorado	917	37	68	24	44	941	4.8	65.0
Connecticut	946	15	27	49	13	960	1.4	49.5
Delaware	963	6	55	30	40	978	4.2	73.1
District of Columbia	807	51	87	17	57	837	7.1	65.8
Florida	892	49	64	27	34	922	3.8	52.9
Georgia	901	45	184	4	128	957	14.2	69.4
Hawaii	948	14	80	23	44	985	4.6	54.4
Idaho	959	7	38	40	29	969	3.0	75.1
Illinois	921	33	43	38	25	939	2.7	57.8
Indiana	954	10	34	46	24	964	2.5	71.6
Iowa	952	11	35	43	26	961	2.8	74.5
Kansas	929	27	35	44	25	940	2.6	70.1
Kentucky	919	35	129	12	91	957	9.9	70.6
Louisiana	872	50	211	3	135	948	15.5	64.2
Maine	983	2	88	16	74	997	7.6	84.3
Maryland	898	47	55	31	35	918	4.0	64.6
Massachusetts	923	32	109	15	88	944	9.6	81.0
Michigan	967	4	59	29	42	984	4.4	71.6
Minnesota	944	17	37	42	26	956	2.8	69.5
Mississippi	894	48	269	1	200	962	22.4	74.7
Missouri	928	30	80	22	57	951	6.1	70.9
Montana	939	22	38	41	27	950	2.9	71.9
Nebraska	934	23	34	45	24	944	2.6	70.8
Nevada	916	38	61	28	45	932	4.9	74.2
New Hampshire	991	1	26	51	17	1,000	1.7	64.0
New Jersey	930	25	47	37	26	951	2.8	55.7
New Mexico	910	42	128	13	87	951	9.6	68.0
New York	929	26	84	19	53	959	5.7	63.2
North Carolina	940	20	140	10	106	974	11.3	76.0
North Dakota	942	18	50	33	35	957	3.7	68.9
Ohio	929	28	42	39	27	944	2.9	63.8
Oklahoma	901	44	119	14	74	945	8.3	62.5
Oregon	954	9	33	47	24	964	2.5	71.5
Pennsylvania	941	19	50	34	34	957	3.7	68.6
Rhode Island	951	12	65	26	45	971	4.8	69.2
South Carolina	928	31	177	5	131	973	14.2	74.4
South Dakota	957	8	50	35	35	972	3.6	70.0
Tennessee	920	34	152	9	113	959	12.3	74.1
Texas	901	43	131	11	90	942	10.0	68.7
Utah	928	29	31	48	18	940	2.0	60.2
Vermont	973	3	82	21	65	1,008	6.6	79.6
Virginia	913	39	87	18	64	936	7.0	73.7
Washington	948	13	49	36	36	961	3.7	72.2
West Virginia	932	24	82	20	56	959	6.0	67.8
Wisconsin	963	5	66	25	55	974	5.7	83.4
Wyoming	940	21	28	50	20	949	2.1	70.6

[1] For 1940–73, data refers to old-age assistance program. Beginning January 1974, the supplemental security income program superseded the old-age assistance program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2] Population data, on which ratio is based, furnished by the Bureau of the Census. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[3] June data.

[4] February data.

[5] December data.

[6] Revised.

Table Q-5.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and average amount of retired worker benefits in current-payment status with and without reduction for early retirement, by sex, 1956–81

At end of selected month	Beneficiaries				Average monthly benefits				
	Total number	Without reduction for early retirement	With reduction for early retirement		All benefits	Without reduction for early retirement	With reduction for early retirement		
			Number	Percent of total			Before reduction [1]	After reduction	Percent reduction
	Total								
December:									
1961	8,924,849	7,468,585	1,456,264	16.3	$75.65	$78.81	$67.92	$59.42	12.5
1970	13,349,175	7,282,295	6,066,880	45.4	118.10	130.22	116.23	103.56	10.9
1971	13,926,939	7,249,772	6,677,167	47.9	132.17	146.52	130.00	116.59	10.3
1972	14,555,475	7,235,502	7,319,973	50.3	162.35	180.36	160.60	144.55	9.9
1973	15,364,562	7,343,979	8,020,583	52.2	166.40	185.60	165.00	148.80	9.8
1974	15,958,521	7,262,789	8,695,732	54.5	188.20	210.56	187.60	169.50	9.6
1975	16,588,174	7,219,482	9,368,692	56.5	207.18	232.76	208.50	187.38	10.1
1976	17,165,415	7,303,297	9,862,118	57.5	224.86	252.89	224.15	204.11	8.9
1977	17,832,484	7,264,588	10,567,896	59.3	242.98	274.47	246.30	221.34	10.1
1978	18,357,985	7,220,065	11,137,920	60.7	263.19	299.00	267.70	239.97	10.4
1979	18,970,172	7,379,055	11,591,117	61.1	294.27	335.76	(2)	267.85	(2)
1980	19,582,625	7,387,308	12,195,317	62.3	341.41	391.91	(2)	310.82	(2)
1980									
December	19,582,625	7,387,308	12,195,317	62.3	341.41	391.91	(2)	310.82	(2)
1981									
March	19,706,332	7,391,026	12,315,306	62.5	343.47	395.43	(2)	312.28	(2)
June	19,791,930	7,380,617	12,411,313	62.7	382.83	442.06	(2)	347.60	(2)
September	19,976,257	7,397,866	12,578,391	63.0	384.46	444.53	(2)	349.14	(2)
	Men								
December:									
1961	5,764,685	5,491,225	273,460	4.7	$83.13	$83.84	$76.94	$69.01	10.3
1970	7,688,460	4,930,400	2,758,060	35.9	130.53	139.05	128.89	115.30	10.5
1971	7,951,809	4,878,482	3,073,327	38.6	146.13	156.39	144.06	129.84	9.9
1972	8,230,847	4,833,280	3,397,567	41.3	179.44	192.37	176.93	161.04	9.0
1973	8,610,361	4,817,041	3,793,320	44.0	182.60	197.00	181.00	164.20	9.3
1974	8,832,270	4,737,114	4,095,156	46.4	206.56	223.55	205.80	186.91	9.2
1975	9,163,776	4,698,559	4,465,217	48.7	227.75	247.18	228.20	207.18	9.2
1976	9,420,659	4,633,096	4,787,563	50.8	247.70	269.82	249.60	226.30	9.3
1977	9,723,815	4,591,745	5,132,070	52.8	268.38	293.14	271.90	246.24	9.4
1978	9,928,463	4,535,918	5,392,545	54.3	291.61	319.86	296.60	267.85	9.7
1979	10,192,475	4,606,965	5,585,510	54.8	326.75	359.25	(2)	299.95	(2)
1980	10,470,788	4,581,918	5,888,870	56.2	380.18	419.64	(2)	349.48	(2)
1980									
December	10,470,788	4,581,918	5,888,870	56.2	380.18	419.64	(2)	349.48	(2)
1981									
March	10,535,053	4,581,192	5,953,861	56.5	382.97	423.74	(2)	351.61	(2)
June	10,571,821	4,573,887	5,997,934	56.7	427.22	473.01	(2)	391.54	(2)
September	10,659,600	4,577,669	6,081,931	57.1	429.21	476.92	(2)	393.30	(2)
	Women								
December:									
1956	1,540,159	1,425,130	115,029	7.5	$51.16	$51.41	$53.64	$48.17	10.2
1970	5,660,715	2,351,895	3,308,820	58.5	101.22	111.71	105.60	93.77	11.2
1971	5,975,130	2,371,290	3,603,840	60.3	113.60	126.24	118.05	105.29	10.8
1972	6,324,628	2,402,222	3,922,406	62.0	140.11	156.20	144.53	130.26	9.9
1973	6,754,201	2,526,938	4,227,263	62.6	145.80	164.00	148.84	135.00	9.3
1974	7,126,251	2,525,675	4,600,576	64.6	165.47	186.21	171.40	154.09	10.1
1975	7,424,398	2,520,923	4,903,475	66.0	181.80	205.87	190.57	169.38	11.1
1976	7,744,756	2,670,201	5,074,555	65.5	197.08	223.52	200.14	183.17	8.5
1977	8,108,669	2,672,843	5,435,826	67.0	212.53	242.41	222.10	197.83	10.9
1978	8,429,522	2,684,147	5,745,375	68.2	229.72	263.77	240.50	213.81	11.1
1979	8,777,697	2,772,090	6,005,607	68.4	256.54	296.73	(2)	237.99	(2)
1980	9,111,837	2,805,390	6,306,447	69.2	296.86	346.61	(2)	274.72	(2)
1980									
December	9,111,837	2,805,390	6,306,447	69.2	296.86	346.61	(2)	274.72	(2)
1981									
March	9,171,279	2,809,834	6,361,445	69.4	298.09	349.28	(2)	275.48	(2)
June	9,220,109	2,806,730	6,413,379	69.6	331.92	390.01	(2)	306.50	(2)
September	9,316,657	2,820,197	6,496,460	69.7	333.26	391.95	(2)	307.79	(2)

[1] Estimated.

[2] Data not available.

Table Q–6.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and average monthly amount of retired benefits awarded retired workers with and without reduction for early retirement, by status of award, 1956–81

[Partly estimated; quarterly data exclude and annual data include foreign beneficiaries]

Period	Number of awards (in thousands)						Reduced benefit awards currently payable as percent of—		Average monthly amount of award			
			Currently payable								Currently payable regular	
				Regular [3]								
	All awards	Not currently payable [1]	Conversions and transitionally insured [2]	Total	Not reduced	Reduced	All awards	All currently payable regular awards	All awards	Not currently payable [1]	Not reduced	Reduced
	Total											
1965	1,183	209	99	875	296	579	49	66	$85.50	$115.25	$99.50	$70.25
1970	1,338	374	104	859	114	745	56	87	123.85	158.00	126.50	105.30
1971	1,391	364	108	919	120	799	57	87	138.30	176.60	142.60	119.20
1972 [4]	1,461	385	115	961	117	843	58	88	168.90	218.50	168.45	141.85
1973	1,493	315	130	1,047	135	912	61	87	169.80	220.00	167.30	151.50
1974 [5]	1,413	261	104	1,012	109	903	64	89	191.90	252.00	199.10	172.10
1975 [5]	1,506	263	149	1,081	117	964	65	89	213.00	278.20	226.50	191.90
1976 [5]	1,464	240	142	1,082	110	972	66	90	233.40	308.50	250.30	211.70
1977 [5]	1,582	252	152	1,178	114	1,064	67	90	254.80	342.10	273.50	231.50
1978 [5]	1,480	219	145	1,116	142	974	66	87	278.50	375.60	285.10	256.00
1979 [5]	1,597	286	156	1,156	139	1,016	64	88	317.40	427.40	319.30	287.80
1980 [5]	1,620	308	152	1,160	132	1,028	64	89	363.10	490.20	374.40	324.00
	Men											
1962	904	138	44	722	299	423	47	59	$86.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
1968 [7]	766	267	59	440	73	367	48	83	114.25	$136.50	$111.25	$97.00
1971	840	265	77	498	67	430	51	86	153.00	181.40	154.00	133.00
1973	875	229	94	551	66	485	56	88	189.90	226.65	189.60	172.30
1975 [5]	902	196	105	593	61	531	59	90	239.70	287.40	248.40	221.00
1976 [5]	867	178	99	590	58	533	61	90	265.50	320.80	276.70	246.40
1977 [5]	933	187	104	642	59	583	62	91	291.70	358.50	305.90	270.80
1978 [5]	857	160	97	600	72	527	61	88	323.10	401.00	325.00	303.00
1979 [5]	930	210	103	618	73	545	59	88	369.70	453.60	360.90	344.50
1980 [5]	947	223	100	624	70	554	59	88	425.00	523.80	423.70	390.50
1980												
January–March	266	54	25	187	20	167	63	89	376.80	449.50	389.20	346.50
April–June	233	61	25	148	17	131	56	89	382.20	468.30	374.30	360.40
July–September	242	58	26	158	18	140	58	89	423.00	527.70	415.30	385.20
October–December	206	50	24	133	15	117	57	89	424.10	535.80	416.50	382.60
1981												
January–March	273	51	26	196	19	177	65	90	427.50	523.40	457.80	399.70
	Women											
1956	370	10	.....	360	245	115	31	32	$54.50	(6)	(6)	(6)
1968 [7]	474	84	22	367	59	308	65	84	87.25	$125.50	$94.25	$74.75
1970	524	96	30	398	50	348	66	87	103.70	147.00	113.90	89.50
1971	551	99	30	421	53	369	67	86	116.00	163.70	128.00	100.50
1973	618	86	36	496	70	426	70	86	141.40	203.10	146.30	127.80
1975 [5]	603	67	44	488	56	432	72	89	173.10	251.60	202.20	156.00
1976 [5]	596	62	43	492	52	439	74	89	186.80	272.70	221.30	169.60
1977 [5]	649	65	48	536	55	481	74	90	201.60	295.00	238.80	183.90
1978 [5]	623	59	48	516	70	447	72	87	217.00	315.20	243.60	200.50
1979 [5]	667	76	53	540	66	472	71	88	244.50	354.70	273.60	222.20
1980 [5]	673	85	52	536	62	474	70	89	276.10	402.50	319.20	289.40
1980												
January–March	178	21	13	144	15	129	72	89	246.90	343.90	285.60	253.40
April–June	169	26	13	130	16	114	68	88	250.10	364.30	285.40	252.30
July–September	175	22	14	140	16	123	70	88	273.30	407.50	314.60	289.60
October–December	151	17	13	121	14	107	71	88	271.90	404.20	320.00	292.10
1981												
January–March	182	21	14	147	15	132	73	90	277.90	391.20	332.20	252.50

[1] Not currently payable awards are conditional and deferred awards suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because of earnings of the retired worker. Since September 1965, most not currently payable awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Conversions are awards of retired-worker benefits to disabled-worker beneficiaries on attainment of age 65; transitionally insured awards are those made to persons aged 72 and over with 3–5 quarters of coverage.

[3] Excludes disability conversions and transitionally insured as well as not currently payable awards.

[4] The average amounts shown are based on monthly averages for September–December 1972 and reflect the benefit increases authorized by the 1972 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

[5] Benefit amounts awarded prior to June are included in the computation of the average after being converted to June rates.

[6] Data not available.

[7] The average amounts shown are based on monthly averages for March–December 1968 and reflect the benefit increases authorized by the 1967 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

Table Q-7.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for wives and husbands of retired workers, 1950–81

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
		Wives [1]				Wives [1]		
	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands [4]	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands [4]
December:								
1950	508,350	498,688	8,865	797	$11,995	$11,865	$114	$16
1955	1,191,963	1,124,616	57,284	10,063	39,416	37,826	1,315	274
1960	2,269,384	2,143,949	110,909	14,526	87,867	84,018	3,344	504
1961	2,392,012	2,238,716	139,545	13,751	94,366	89,753	4,109	503
1962	2,531,465	2,351,058	166,822	13,585	100,305	94,873	4,929	503
1963	2,580,566	2,397,589	170,047	12,930	103,059	97,481	5,091	487
1964	2,603,964	2,422,128	169,632	12,204	104,769	99,187	5,115	466
1965	2,613,550	2,433,602	168,951	10,997	114,035	108,069	5,508	458
1966	2,640,467	2,458,818	171,223	10,426	115,686	109,656	5,589	440
1967	2,644,937	2,467,870	167,295	9,772	117,016	111,091	5,507	418
1968	2,645,407	2,470,301	165,830	9,276	135,479	128,777	6,245	457
1969	2,644,022	2,471,827	163,400	8,795	137,176	130,527	6,210	439
1970	2,668,105	2,491,724	167,968	8,413	163,263	155,510	7,261	492
1971	2,698,117	2,517,267	172,716	8,134	184,420	175,759	8,130	531
1972	2,734,699	2,548,097	178,635	7,967	229,973	219,315	10,021	637
1973	2,807,996	2,607,572	192,522	7,902	238,072	226,494	10,940	638
1974	2,825,910	2,626,299	192,089	7,522	270,609	257,585	12,339	684
1975	2,867,421	2,661,587	198,571	7,263	301,628	286,832	14,076	720
1976	2,896,290	2,686,234	203,060	6,996	330,560	314,014	15,799	746
1977	2,964,287	2,724,690	206,591	33,006	364,805	343,973	17,496	3,335
1978	2,979,959	2,742,135	199,533	38,291	395,645	373,197	18,390	4,058
1979	2,991,340	2,756,606	195,558	39,176	443,799	419,010	20,244	4,545
1980	3,018,008	2,785,887	192,900	39,221	518,961	490,418	23,363	5,180
1980								
September	3,006,209	2,774,502	192,572	39,135	514,570	486,325	23,080	5,166
December	3,018,008	2,785,887	192,900	39,221	518,961	490,418	23,363	5,180
1981								
March	3,010,676	2,779,986	191,857	38,833	521,292	492,797	23,377	5,117
June	3,009,786	2,781,907	189,200	38,679	581,251	549,945	25,654	5,652
September	3,016,815	2,789,531	188,658	38,626	585,193	553,731	25,824	5,639

[1] Beginning September 1965, includes entitled divorced wives.

[2] Wives aged 62 and over. Also includes wives aged 65 and over with entitled children.

[3] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[4] Dependency requirement for eligibility to benefits was eliminated in March 1977.

Table Q–8.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for wives and husbands of disabled workers, 1958–81

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
		Wives [1]				Wives [1]		
	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands
December:								
1958 [4]	12,231	4,845	7,370	16	$415	$192	$223	$1
1959	47,914	17,439	30,325	150	1,727	684	1,038	5
1960	76,599	21,845	54,543	211	2,636	841	1,788	7
1961	118,187	24,640	93,266	281	3,910	925	2,976	10
1962	147,066	25,673	121,007	386	4,767	934	3,821	13
1963	168,243	26,675	141,112	456	5,422	955	4,453	14
1964	179,344	28,693	150,164	487	5,781	1,013	4,754	14
1965	193,362	29,352	163,500	510	6,761	1,109	5,635	17
1966	219,559	32,513	186,536	510	7,577	1,207	6,353	16
1967	234,550	35,406	198,608	536	8,040	1,315	6,709	16
1968	253,198	37,705	214,973	520	9,686	1,597	8,070	19
1969	264,340	39,716	224,092	532	10,081	1,681	8,381	19
1970	283,447	41,582	241,341	524	12,060	2,063	9,975	22
1971	311,581	44,944	266,120	517	14,237	2,461	11,752	23
1972	350,139	50,671	298,942	526	19,044	3,401	15,614	29
1973	381,079	54,558	325,974	547	21,151	3,646	17,476	29
1974	411,660	59,104	352,003	553	25,479	4,387	21,060	32
1975	452,949	64,284	388,102	563	30,538	5,222	25,281	35
1976	473,909	69,355	404,004	550	34,586	5,989	28,561	36
1977	494,389	74,434	418,210	1,745	39,106	6,849	32,121	136
1978	491,535	76,108	413,123	2,304	42,324	7,503	34,638	182
1979	475,493	75,070	398,238	2,185	45,768	8,200	37,385	184
1980	462,204	75,232	384,825	2,147	51,065	9,398	41,470	197
1980								
September	464,052	74,804	387,093	2,155	51,232	9,357	41,675	199
December	462,204	75,232	384,825	2,147	51,065	9,398	41,470	197
1981								
March	457,881	74,730	381,020	2,131	50,277	9,301	40,782	195
June	450,338	74,294	373,944	2,100	54,965	10,285	44,467	213
September	438,789	74,124	362,620	2,045	53,573	10,220	43,147	206

[1] Beginning September 1965, includes entitled divorced wives.
[2] Wives aged 62 and over. Also includes wives aged 65 and over with entitled children.
[3] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.
[4] November data; December data not available.

Table Q-9.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for children, 1940–81

At end of selected month	Number of children of—				Amount (in thousands) for children of—			
	All workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers	All workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers
December:								
1960	2,000,451	268,168	1,576,802	155,481	$93,275	$7,576	$81,003	$4,697
1970	4,122,305	545,708	2,687,997	888,600	279,844	24,473	221,041	34,330
1975	4,972,122	685.136	2,876,388	1,410,598	544,062	55.092	401,576	87,394
1978	4,938,441	668,524	2,772,704	1,497,213	700,449	70,655	504,952	124,842
1979	4,794,184	656,386	2,706,484	1,431,314	771,112	78,635	556,268	136,208
1980	4,609,813	642,445	2,608,653	1,358,715	864,944	90,256	624,822	149,866
1981								
March	4,724,435	660,347	2,679,813	1,384,275	893,397	94,270	645,353	153,774
June	4,613,846	639,426	2,624,398	1,350,022	973,120	101,272	704,869	166,979
September	4,484,160	632,057	2,560,769	1,291,334	952,034	100,913	691,382	139,740
	Children under age 18							
December:								
1940	54,648	6,410	48,238	.....	$668	$62	$606	.....
1945	390,134	13,449	376,685	.....	4,858	158	4,700	.....
1950	699,703	46,241	653,462	.....	19,366	788	18,578	.....
1955	1,276,240	122,042	1,154,198	.....	46,444	2,442	44,002	.....
1960	1,896,397	214,343	1,529,535	152,519	88,681	5,654	78,446	$4,582
1965	2,688,592	339,507	1,816,888	532,197	135,432	9,598	109,392	16,442
1970	3,314,578	354,373	2,161,094	799,111	215,366	13,367	172,499	29,500
1975	3,835,809	412,650	2,184,019	1,239,140	395,036	27,161	295,315	72.560
1978	3,701,038	381,841	2,022,426	1,296,771	495,935	33,083	360,511	102,341
1979	3,565,644	368,610	1,957,843	1,239,191	542,516	36,098	394,765	111,653
1980	3,425,523	356,669	1,883,236	1,185,618	608,069	41,017	443,032	124,020
1981								
March	3,390,874	351,301	1,868,502	1,171,071	603,773	40,608	440,970	122,195
June	3,345,019	346,784	1,848,507	1,149,728	665,269	44,663	486,909	133,697
September	3,265,276	343,763	1,812,280	1,109,233	653,965	44,695	480,196	129,074
	Students, aged 18-21							
December:								
1965	205,677	34,152	155,088	16,437	$13,725	$1,597	$11,318	$811
1970	537,170	89,994	371,982	75,194	44,672	5,351	35,252	4,069
1975	774,018	148,158	478,613	147,247	104,534	15,938	75,802	12,794
1978	817,506	151,957	496,692	168,857	139,994	21,071	99,752	19,171
1979	793,194	149,020	484,314	159,860	153,913	23,432	109,723	20,759
1980	733,758	143,572	449,987	140,199	167,233	26,419	119,443	21,371
1981								
March	879,886	166,845	532,887	180,148	198,979	30,699	141,196	27,084
June	812,696	150,667	494,735	167,294	205,852	31,006	146,559	28,287
September	759,414	145,707	464,397	149,310	195,241	30,369	139,185	25,687
	Persons age 18 and over with childhood disability							
December:								
1957	28,869	16,686	12,183	.....	$1,116	$526	$589	.....
1960	104,054	53,825	47,267	2,962	4,594	1,922	2,557	$115
1965	198,390	87,122	102,287	8,981	10,271	3,541	6,357	374
1970	270,557	101,341	154,921	14,295	19,806	5,755	13,290	761
1971	285,671	102,421	167,733	15,517	23,246	6,409	15,939	898
1975	362,295	124,328	213,756	24,211	44,492	11,993	30,459	2,039
1977	403,846	130,866	243,030	29,950	57,376	14,700	39,763	2,914
1978	419,897	134,726	253,586	31,585	64,520	16,502	44,689	3,330
1979	435,346	138,756	264,327	32,263	74,682	19,106	51,780	3,796
1980	450,532	142,204	275,430	32,898	89,642	22,820	62,347	4,475
1981								
March	453,681	142,201	278,424	33,056	90,646	22,964	63,187	4,495
June	456,131	141,975	281,156	33,000	101,999	25,603	71,401	4,995
September	459,470	142,587	284,092	32,791	102,829	25,849	72,001	4,979

Table Q-10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for mothers, widows, and widowers, 1950–81

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Mothers [1]				Mothers [1]			
	Widowed	Surviving divorced	Widows [2]	Widowers [3]	Widowed	Surviving divorced	Widows [2]	Widowers [3]
December:								
1950	169,426	12	314,126	63	$5,800	(4)	$11,479	$2
1955	291,656	260	700,294	1,066	13,389	$14	34,103	50
1960	400,979	379	1,541,790	2,053	23,768	27	88,943	110
1961	427,704	434	1,694,977	2,331	25,395	30	110,035	144
1962	451,527	457	1,856,658	2,533	26,806	32	122,318	157
1963	461,219	456	2,008,102	2,667	27,406	31	134,234	168
1964	470,107	490	2,156,143	2,769	27,920	34	146,300	176
1965	471,293	523	2,368,629	2,804	30,843	39	174,688	195
1966	486,963	792	2,599,178	2,837	31,927	56	192,621	200
1967	495,308	999	2,766,736	2,882	32,616	71	207,487	205
1968	503,774	1,142	2,934,872	3,018	37,743	90	253,677	247
1969	510,355	1,284	3,088,538	3,172	38,305	101	269,537	262
1970	521,698	1,438	3,224,009	3,151	45,127	131	327,944	301
1971	533,560	1,566	3,363,135	3,169	51,005	158	380,630	333
1972	539,153	1,812	3,506,610	3,167	62,237	220	482,760	401
1973	565,327	6,580	3,653,041	3,312	66,823	754	571,177	478
1974	562,801	10,705	3,766,319	3,240	75,605	1,374	663,046	524
1975	566,139	15,717	3,885,437	3,315	83,466	2,213	747,334	580
1976	559,092	19,688	3,991,743	3,278	89,427	3,049	826,863	616
1977	558,105	24,068	4,107,098	12,175	97,041	4,075	912,328	2,141
1978	548,504	27,849	4,195,782	15,967	104,511	5,206	1,003,006	2,933
1979	541,480	32,270	4,302,848	18,719	115,283	6,674	1,149,438	3,851
1980	526,110	36,688	4,393,336	21,253	129,879	8,679	1,355,199	5,002
1980								
September	525,964	35,142	4,365,386	20,676	128,593	8,208	1,343,229	4,870
December	526,110	36,688	4,393,336	21,253	129,879	8,679	1,355,199	5,002
1981								
March	524,187	37,509	4,410,209	21,813	129,329	8,831	1,364,151	5,136
June	511,473	37,247	4,423,206	22,392	139,887	9,663	1,525,077	5,863
September	502,107	37,995	4,455,970	23,069	138,314	9,916	1,540,344	6,049

[1] Beginning June 1975, includes fathers with entitled children in their care.
[2] Includes surviving divorced wives and disabled widows.
[3] Includes disabled widowers. Dependency requirement for eligibility to benefits was eliminated in March 1977.
[4] Less than $500.

Table Q–11.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for wives and mothers with entitlement based on the entitlement of a disabled person to a child's benefit, 1957–78

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Wives of—				Wives of—			
	All workers	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Widowed mothers [1]	All workers	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Widowed mothers [1]
December:								
1957	2,865	2,865	.....	2,387	$88	$88	.....	$129
1958	5,854	5,829	25	4,008	186	185	$1	222
1959	8,492	7,882	610	5,284	306	280	26	313
1960	10,129	9,135	994	6,435	376	334	42	387
1961	11,627	10,323	1,304	7,460	429	374	55	459
1962	14,229	12,667	1,562	8,359	525	458	67	521
1963	15,714	13,735	1,979	9,133	589	502	87	576
1964	16,533	14,275	2,258	9,781	627	528	99	626
1965	16,700	14,122	2,578	10,304	684	561	123	713
1966	16,793	13,968	2,825	10,701	690	556	134	739
1967	16,763	13,838	2,925	10,910	694	559	136	768
1968	15,415	12,689	2,726	10,273	731	590	141	827
1969	16,104	12,964	3,140	11,061	781	616	164	905
1970	18,498	13,049	5,449	11,511	1,026	719	307	1,092
1971	18,784	14,640	4,144	13,292	1,140	877	263	1,406
1972	18,651	14,437	4,214	12,648	1,364	1,042	322	1,631
1973	19,378	14,952	4,426	15,135	1,438	1,091	347	2,122
1974	22,945	16,855	6,090	18,664	1,868	1,363	505	2,721
1975	23,795	17,084	6,711	21,778	2,075	1,470	606	3,489
1976	24,007	17,528	6,479	22,517	2,297	1,662	635	3,869
1977	27,090	17,943	9,147	23,077	2,757	1,866	892	4,261
1978	28,576	18,405	10,171	23,102	3,093	2,067	1,026	4,579

[1] Includes surviving divorced mothers and after 1974, fathers.

Table Q–12.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to children, 1940–81

Period	Children of—			
	All workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers
	All children			
1960	415,719	69,979	241,430	104,310
1970	1,090,865	182,595	591,724	316,546
1975	1,331,912	225,979	590,707	515,226
1978	1,234,448	282,181	494,403	457,864
1979	1,191,205	287,724	504,049	399,432
1980	1,174,123	287,694	500,099	386,330
1980				
October–December	298,489	69,011	131,035	98,443
1981				
January–March	308,348	76,704	131,088	100,556
April–June	259,789	67,759	109,727	82,303
July–September	264,855	66,568	115,983	82,304
	Children under age 18			
1940	59,382	8,249	51,133	.....
1945	127,514	7,215	120,299	.....
1950	122,641	25,495	97,146	.....
1955	238,795	40,402	198,393	.....
1960	391,366	57,239	231,611	102,516
1965	523,453	84,707	263,637	175,109
1970	678,940	99,353	337,960	241,627
1975	788,217	109,968	294,162	384,087
1978	652,436	140,399	211,876	300,161
1979	600,412	141,082	211,831	247,499
1980	569,756	136,090	199,929	233,737
1980				
October–December	135,990	30,705	47,743	57,542
1981				
January–March	143,408	34,820	49,705	58,883
April–June	123,098	32,243	43,259	47,596
July–September	128,979	31,296	48,223	49,460
	Students, aged 18–21			
1965	238,351	39,463	179,094	19,794
1970	387,378	71,894	244,339	71,145
1975	510,650	101,214	285,330	124,106
1977	580,114	143,992	285,802	150,320
1978	548,431	125,130	272,888	150,413
1979	557,628	129,582	282,383	145,663
1980	570,792	133,892	290,545	116,355
1980				
October–December	154,166	33,991	80,938	39,237
1981				
January–March	156,592	37,478	79,076	40,038
April–June	129,287	31,475	64,402	33,410
July–September	127,871	30,798	65,554	31,519
	Persons aged 18 and over with childhood disability			
1957	29,507	17,249	12,258	.....
1960	24,353	12,740	9,819	1,794
1965	21,398	10,017	8,668	2,713
1970	24,547	11,348	9,425	3,774
1975	33,045	14,797	11,215	7,033
1978	33,581	16,652	9,639	7,290
1979	33,165	17,060	9,835	6,270
1980	33,575	17,712	9,625	6,238
1980				
October–December	8,333	4,315	2,354	1,664
1981				
January–March	8,348	4,406	2,307	1,635
April–June	7,404	4,041	2,066	1,297
July–September	8,005	4,474	2,206	1,325

Table Q–13.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits being withheld, by reason for withholding payment and by type and age of beneficiary, at end of September 1981

Reason for withholding payment and age of beneficiary [1]	Total all benefits	Retired workers			Disabled workers	Wives and husbands				Children	Widowed mothers and fathers [4]	Widows and widowers	Parents	Special age-72 beneficiaries
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Wives		Husbands					
							Without children [2]	With children [3]						
Total	1,066,720	508,920	381,546	127,374	15,539	132,462	79,196	32,917	20,349	194,174	82,911	56,144	193	76,377
Earnings of retired workers	405,821	321,230	200,748	120,482		66,571	59,660	6,649	262	18,020				
Beneficiaries aged 62 and over	381,549	321,230	200,748	120,482		60,319	59,660	397	262					
62–64	53,536	44,570	27,569	17,001		8,966	8,558	397	11					
65 and over	328,013	276,660	173,179	103,481		51,353	51,102		251					
Under age 62	24,272					6,252		6,252		18,020				
Earnings of other beneficiaries	92,962					9,313	5,411	3,171	731	6,706	53,286	23,657		
Beneficiaries aged 62 and over	26,317					6,211	5,411	69	731		659	19,447		
62–64	10,918					873	789	69	15		659	9,386		
65 and over	15,399					5,338	4,622		716			10,061		
Under age 62	66,645					3,102		3,102		6,706	52,627	4,210		
Entitled child not in care of beneficiary	29,524					14,154	123	14,031			15,370			
Payee not determined	7,409	441	246	195	665	36	32	4		6,058	11	179		19
Recoupment of overpayment	496	109	55	54	55	95	48	47		169	19	49		
Address unknown	30,404	10,265	6,388	3,877	3,762	1,368	722	615	31	8,006	565	5,491	52	985
Determination of continuing disability pending	9,556				4,646	884	26	858		3,994		32		
Workers' compensation offset	5,988				927	1,402	87	1,315		3,659				
Governmental pension offset	27,926													27,926
Receipt of public assistance	44,509													44,509
Other reasons [5]	412,125	176,875	174,109	2,766	5,484	38,639	13,087	6,227	19,325	147,562	13,660	26,826	141	2,938

[1] Age on birthday in 1981.
[2] Age 62 and over.
[3] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.
[4] Fathers' benefits where payable as of March 1975.
[5] For details see **Annual Statistical Supplement, 1977–79, page 6.**

Table Q-14.—OASDI benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status, by type of beneficiary and by State, June 1980

State [1]	Total [2]	Retired workers [3]	Disabled workers [4]	Wives and husbands [5] of—		Children [6] of—			Widowed mothers and fathers [7]	Widows and widowers [8]	Parents [8]	Special age-72 beneficiaries
				Retired workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers				
Total	35,219,930	19,167,531	2,862,919	2,986,813	467,560	632,762	2,668,216	1,403,175	560,303	4,354,184	15,329	101,138
Alabama	636,923	294,320	61,057	57,209	11,443	16,032	62,145	32,474	13,633	87,018	541	1,051
Alaska	20,880	9,323	1,641	1,162	244	820	4,398	1,008	826	1,435	9	14
Arizona	414,688	236,579	33,448	37,628	5,715	7,456	31,108	15,712	6,397	39,782	139	724
Arkansas	438,479	217,162	44,219	42,794	8,443	9,765	30,667	23,403	6,331	54,321	204	1,170
California	3,179,084	1,800,002	287,191	256,322	37,277	55,188	224,095	119,080	44,250	344,982	804	9,893
Colorado	327,514	179,634	24,062	31,105	3,747	4,604	26,789	11,219	5,356	39,824	73	1,101
Connecticut	472,490	293,890	30,428	32,236	3,825	6,486	30,116	12,272	6,189	55,086	136	1,826
Delaware	86,115	47,527	7,373	6,070	1,033	1,315	7,281	3,306	1,528	10,438	29	215
Dist. of Col.	87,690	49,936	7,458	4,832	534	1,518	8,984	2,311	1,664	9,996	49	408
Florida	2,038,867	1,248,196	149,450	182,668	23,045	26,849	105,327	61,281	22,661	214,420	523	4,447
Georgia	764,043	363,851	86,151	52,283	13,666	13,851	80,122	44,351	16,587	90,571	505	2,105
Hawaii	111,003	62,094	6,984	9,779	1,049	7,056	8,990	3,445	2,020	9,192	68	326
Idaho	130,046	74,511	8,936	12,762	1,449	2,319	9,856	4,113	1,776	13,933	18	373
Illinois	1,620,344	924,049	109,574	127,796	14,444	24,089	130,487	47,751	26,258	209,808	660	5,428
Indiana	811,096	449,681	61,540	67,037	9,473	11,923	62,215	29,642	12,455	104,991	243	1,896
Iowa	489,191	281,153	26,954	53,817	3,998	6,846	28,234	11,359	5,391	68,783	87	2,569
Kansas	372,822	218,597	20,602	38,606	2,785	4,889	22,117	8,419	4,089	50,729	75	1,914
Kentucky	594,936	275,179	57,744	58,891	13,764	12,109	47,641	35,034	11,063	81,982	288	1,241
Louisiana	578,705	242,405	58,036	54,930	13,407	12,546	60,544	38,275	13,724	82,549	280	2,009
Maine	196,631	111,930	15,163	15,943	2,701	3,095	12,850	7,851	2,765	23,744	63	526
Maryland	525,682	290,711	40,469	38,257	5,180	8,182	47,441	16,145	9,584	67,549	247	1,917
Massachusetts	918,712	558,545	60,877	63,880	9,248	12,112	58,965	27,040	13,057	111,725	252	3,011
Michigan	1,349,424	709,892	113,022	115,495	18,035	23,347	111,997	55,793	22,570	175,881	464	2,928
Minnesota	612,321	358,859	31,491	63,871	4,780	11,094	38,925	14,094	7,420	78,750	102	2,935
Mississippi	426,810	192,887	44,286	35,631	8,260	13,232	43,468	26,853	8,974	51,985	327	907
Missouri	854,098	477,029	66,262	75,836	10,550	12,806	57,059	31,098	11,618	109,161	228	2,451
Montana	118,007	64,557	8,521	11,240	1,463	2,165	9,624	4,210	1,725	14,012	35	455
Nebraska	253,237	148,237	13,375	27,087	1,903	3,366	15,606	5,927	2,931	33,326	53	1,426
Nevada	92,333	53,702	8,478	6,052	1,040	1,433	8,273	3,194	1,678	8,321	17	145
New Hampshire	138,535	86,441	9,137	9,468	1,377	1,877	8,992	4,152	1,856	14,715	18	502
New Jersey	1,151,500	673,159	91,842	77,907	12,554	15,231	80,770	38,455	17,961	140,279	477	2,865
Mew Mexico	172,564	82,531	14,596	16,373	3,629	4,456	18,139	10,636	4,118	17,563	124	399
New York	2,862,307	1,662,389	232,232	192,716	34,295	46,197	197,087	107,241	41,067	338,827	1,126	9,130
North Carolina	887,467	454,907	89,335	64,241	13,171	15,481	83,829	39,093	17,304	107,420	587	2,099
North Dakota	104,346	57,459	4,917	13,461	869	2,339	6,921	2,455	1,338	14,099	25	463
Ohio	1,611,006	837,806	132,036	148,767	21,682	23,822	121,616	63,584	25,423	231,260	496	4,514
Oklahoma	476,212	254,654	37,856	47,586	6,376	6,985	32,362	17,828	6,488	64,601	168	1,308
Oregon	406,639	244,966	30,123	34,608	4,243	6,031	25,362	12,020	4,619	43,525	85	1,057
Pennsylvania	2,052,847	1,144,788	158,565	175,944	24,189	26,729	132,220	61,759	30,508	291,273	850	6,022
Rhode Island	168,213	103,216	14,103	9,679	1,895	1,894	10,002	5,558	2,220	19,055	44	547
South Carolina	443,333	212,591	50,075	27,923	7,688	8,293	50,182	23,514	10,893	50,798	345	1,031
South Dakota	118,438	66,125	6,287	13,554	1,042	2,162	8,014	2,796	1,575	16,271	16	596
Tennessee	730,591	359,750	72,925	65,289	12,562	14,345	59,574	36,188	12,867	94,598	469	2,024
Texas	1,799,293	912,303	131,071	180,974	24,237	36,993	162,099	70,340	35,400	240,429	925	4,522
Utah	145,738	82,842	8,757	14,142	1,403	2,665	13,088	4,322	2,418	15,788	24	289
Vermont	80,073	45,270	6,276	6,613	1,046	1,209	5,356	3,083	1,120	9,799	21	280
Virginia	712,313	363,852	66,074	56,022	11,412	12,885	62,917	31,782	13,360	91,155	433	2,421
Washington	574,855	339,106	41,880	48,912	5,828	8,889	39,181	17,710	6,822	64,688	109	1,730
West Virginia	358,438	153,816	38,207	35,573	9,781	8,107	27,345	22,903	6,717	54,881	214	894
Wisconsin	761,058	444,594	47,819	70,562	7,386	12,858	47,740	22,856	9,252	94,988	146	2,857
Wyoming	48,981	28,383	2,728	4,400	391	756	4,390	1,234	777	5,750	15	157
Other areas:												
A. Samoa	2,394	415	123	212	78	476	593	283	144	64	6	0
Guam	3,013	860	180	293	52	277	809	191	199	147	5	0
Puerto Rico	568,427	177,755	81,266	51,814	24,782	36,733	49,441	97,624	11,287	36,750	961	0
Virgin Islands	7,578	3,439	460	590	94	560	1,349	366	249	454	17	0
Abroad	311,600	139,676	9,257	37,971	2,997	18,019	33,514	8,542	9,801	50,713	1,104	0

[1] Beneficiary by State of residence.

[2] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[3] Aged 62 and over.

[4] Under age 65.

[5] Includes wife beneficiaries aged 62 and over, nondivorced and divorced, and those under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[6] Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 and entitled full-time students aged 18–21.

[7] Includes surviving divorced mothers and fathers with entitled children in their care.

[8] Aged 60 and over for widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives, and aged 62 and over for parents. Also includes disabled widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives aged 50–59.

Table Q-15.—OASDI benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status, by type of beneficiary and by State, at end of June 1980

[In thousands]

State [1]	Total	Retired workers [2]	Disabled workers	Wives and husbands [3] of—		Children [4] of—			Widowed mothers and fathers [5]	Widows and widowers [6]	Parents	Special age-72 beneficiaries
				Retired workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers				
Total	$10,463,412	$6,486,951	$1,058,835	$509,142	$51,616	$86,624	$631,416	$154,554	$135,288	$1,334,419	$4,083	$10,484
Alabama	164,599	89,087	21,253	8,328	1,208	1,878	13,395	3,349	3,028	22,833	131	109
Alaska	5,952	3,200	666	169	24	96	1,065	122	193	415	1	1
Arizona	126,908	82,100	13,071	6,586	669	1,012	7,369	1,798	1,557	12,636	36	74
Arkansas	110,862	63,618	15,070	6,006	856	1,004	6,555	2,294	1,370	13,920	46	123
California	977,653	618,168	110,083	45,206	4,324	8,059	55,472	14,483	10,900	109,698	230	1,030
Colorado	96,356	59,083	8,987	5,276	452	689	6,773	1,357	1,357	12,255	18	109
Connecticut	159,355	109,879	11,763	6,352	436	1,141	7,689	1,504	1,619	18,737	44	191
Delaware	27,265	16,931	2,793	1,158	124	218	1,816	401	405	3,387	9	23
Dist. of Columbia	23,375	14,801	2,420	784	52	197	1,767	247	311	2,740	13	43
Florida	626,383	424,752	56,298	32,058	2,721	3,935	25,291	7,236	5,599	67,891	144	458
Georgia	199,842	109,767	29,245	7,871	1,369	1,648	17,526	4,572	3,651	23,865	116	212
Hawaii	31,977	21,183	2,607	1,515	112	839	2,120	379	467	2,701	20	34
Idaho	38,271	24,619	3,294	2,153	170	351	2,475	468	455	4,250	2	34
Illinois	518,147	331,912	42,327	23,928	1,734	3,860	32,242	5,897	6,660	68,819	198	570
Indiana	256,138	159,756	23,848	12,288	1,159	1,983	16,090	3,678	3,315	33,752	72	197
Iowa	147,684	95,180	9,898	9,049	471	1,078	7,177	1,377	1,421	21,382	22	269
Kansas	112,702	73,698	7,531	6,851	321	753	5,557	999	1,043	15,737	16	196
Kentucky	154,930	83,301	20,709	8,556	1,483	1,402	10,832	3,556	2,614	22,284	66	127
Lousiana	148,332	73,978	20,656	8,382	1,408	1,417	12,904	3,612	3,080	22,615	69	211
Maine	55,683	35,410	5,305	2,671	281	436	2,989	819	659	7,040	17	56
Maryland	160,536	99,103	15,382	6,865	623	1,253	11,439	2,050	2,362	21,184	74	201
Massachusetts	288,445	193,577	22,706	11,973	1,049	1,935	14,058	3,114	3,230	36,414	74	315
Michigan	432,811	258,946	45,657	21,431	2,209	4,025	28,942	7,002	5,978	58,169	145	307
Minnesota	180,176	117,917	11,602	10,653	547	1,708	9,689	1,684	1,868	24,183	21	304
Mississippi	99,574	53,399	14,499	4,541	766	1,173	8,349	2,404	1,774	12,502	75	92
Missouri	249,350	156,305	24,057	12,592	1,193	1,836	13,776	3,511	2,863	32,907	60	250
Montana	34,697	21,398	3,183	1,901	174	325	2,395	502	429	4,336	6	48
Nebraska	74,566	48,867	4,748	4,673	209	507	3,807	672	736	10,185	12	150
Nevada	28,518	18,225	3,305	1,055	126	217	2,111	407	434	2,619	5	14
New Hampshire	43,282	29,717	3,388	1,732	155	300	2,275	491	476	4,688	7	53
New Jersey	381,410	249,503	35,764	15,108	1,488	2,591	20,071	4,770	4,592	47,066	158	299
New Mexico	45,608	26,205	5,282	2,493	367	488	3,818	998	883	5,003	29	42
New York	932,380	608,674	90,405	36,646	4,080	7,589	48,077	13,146	10,306	112,143	358	956
North Carolina	236,845	139,167	30,199	9,465	1,327	1,956	18,495	4,202	3,840	27,830	147	217
North Dakota	28,797	18,126	1,668	2,179	91	324	1,612	261	317	4,170	4	45
Ohio	498,517	293,391	51,248	27,143	2,604	3,882	30,593	7,609	6,614	74,813	149	471
Oklahoma	132,675	80,345	13,388	7,520	700	902	7,693	1,934	1,562	18,456	38	137
Oregon	127,830	85,086	11,571	6,135	512	1,006	6,746	1,522	1,243	13,877	25	107
Pennsylvania	652,881	407,725	61,026	32,827	2,996	4,468	32,738	7,589	7,959	94,677	247	629
Rhode Island	52,592	35,476	5,078	1,797	207	314	2,382	627	555	6,084	14	58
South Carolina	116,654	65,134	16,958	4,184	749	1,038	10,603	2,392	2,318	13,085	85	108
South Dakota	32,404	20,509	2,148	2,123	111	290	1,773	303	350	4,736	0	61
Tennessee	192,535	109,293	24,884	9,746	1,296	1,741	13,462	3,703	2,956	25,129	115	210
Texas	492,271	287,718	46,882	28,912	2,507	4,277	36,785	7,016	8,100	69,390	226	458
Utah	44,345	28,483	3,348	2,507	173	403	3,230	505	619	5,044	6	27
Vermont	23,723	15,110	2,260	1,133	112	184	1,299	343	280	2,966	6	30
Virginia	197,053	114,626	23,379	8,805	1,246	1,718	14,655	3,483	3,189	25,593	113	246
Washington	181,864	119,150	16,331	8,828	703	1,453	10,315	2,272	1,805	20,795	31	181
West Virginia	100,479	51,029	14,606	5,744	1,172	1,056	6,536	2,474	1,700	16,017	55	90
Wisconsin	237,188	155,169	18,226	12,534	879	2,112	12,153	2,755	2,454	30,568	42	296
Wyoming	14,681	9,460	1,008	752	45	114	1,148	147	204	1,785	3	15
Other areas:												
American Samoa	261	87	30	12	3	−23	66	9	17	12	2	0
Guam	526	226	55	27	2	15	123	13	32	32	1	0
Puerto Rico	91,847	38,051	23,322	4,746	1,538	2,039	7,206	5,755	1,718	7,262	210	0
Virgin Islands	1,804	1,069	156	78	7	51	241	34	45	119	4	0
Abroad	71,873	40,262	3,262	4,735	276	1,315	5,651	707	1,776	13,623	266	0

[1] Beneficiary by State of residence.

[2] Aged 62 and over.

[3] Includes wife beneficiaries aged 62 and over, nondivorced and divorced, and those under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[4] Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 and entitled full-time students aged 18-21.

[5] Includes surviving divorced mothers and fathers with entitled children in their care.

[6] Aged 60 and over for widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives, and aged 62, and over for parents. Also includes disabled widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives aged 50-59.

Table Q–16.—OASDI benefits: Estimated amount of payments, by type of program and beneficiary and by State, fiscal year 1980

[In thousands]

State [1]	Total [2]	OASI				DI		
		Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children	Survivors [3]	Total	Disabled workers	Spouses and children
Total	$115,485,568	$100,465,628	$67,275,978	$7,237,289	$25,952,361	$14,898,923	$12,355,007	$2,543,916
Alabama	1,838,927	1,533,451	923,919	123,981	485,551	304,218	247,990	56,228
Alaska	66,627	57,043	33,187	3,219	20,637	9,572	7,771	1,801
Arizona	1,393,424	1,209,611	851,057	92,300	266,254	182,959	152,519	30,440
Arkansas	1,230,935	1,014,803	659,780	85,157	269,866	214,712	175,844	38,868
California	10,759,883	9,231,433	6,411,003	647,056	2,173,374	1,516,561	1,284,503	232,058
Colorado	1,065,176	936,732	612,748	72,462	251,522	127,186	104,856	22,321
Connecticut	1,740,249	1,576,849	1,139,552	91,024	346,273	161,195	137,256	23,939
Delaware	300,884	261,551	175,591	16,715	69,245	39,068	32,590	6,478
Dist. of Columbia	257,396	224,973	153,501	11,917	59,555	31,927	28,238	3,689
Florida	6,847,271	6,062,213	4,405,090	437,606	1,219,517	779,771	656,912	122,859
Georgia	2,227,719	1,810,721	1,138,390	115,636	556,695	414,551	241,245	73,306
Hawaii	350,501	313,631	219,600	28,596	65,435	36,478	30,420	6,058
Idaho	420,979	374,279	255,323	30,418	88,538	46,308	38,436	7,872
Illinois	5,704,839	5,110,209	3,442,250	337,565	1,330,394	588,050	493,892	94,158
Indiana	2,826,605	2,486,378	1,656,825	173,362	656,191	337,953	278,270	59,683
Iowa	1,626,561	1,485,159	987,909	127,394	369,856	138,297	115,495	22,802
Kansas	1,238,677	1,132,253	764,320	92,372	275,561	104,162	87,875	16,287
Kentucky	1,731,448	1,426,163	863,912	120,968	441,283	303,819	241,643	62,176
Louisiana	1,668,350	1,362,949	767,224	119,037	476,688	302,965	241,024	61,941
Maine	613,067	536,947	367,236	37,743	131,968	75,474	61,901	13,573
Maryland	1,773,394	1,558,607	1,027,794	98,616	432,197	212,467	179,485	32,982
Massachusetts	3,159,417	2,839,469	2,007,581	168,953	662,935	316,312	264,945	51,367
Michigan	4,794,064	4,144,118	2,685,521	309,236	1,149,361	646,402	532,749	113,654
Minnesota	1,980,340	1,813,925	1,222,914	150,160	440,851	162,906	135,378	27,528
Mississippi	1,112,407	903,050	553,799	69,413	279,838	208,295	169,181	39,114
Missouri	2,749,469	2,407,832	1,621,035	175,269	611,528	338,751	280,709	58,042
Montana	383,335	337,299	221,918	27,041	88,340	45,482	37,141	8,341
Nebraska	819,438	751,434	506,798	62,926	181,710	66,273	55,402	10,871
Nevada	313,478	268,175	189,001	15,452	63,722	45,141	38,564	6,577
New Hampshire	472,786	424,670	308,194	24,684	91,792	47,504	39,533	7,971
New Jersey	4,186,411	3,688,431	2,587,588	214,641	886,202	494,529	417,312	77,217
New Mexico	506,931	427,970	271,771	36,213	119,986	78,476	61,633	16,843
New York	10,234,984	8,956,509	6,312,540	537,361	2,106,608	1,267,440	1,054,890	212,550
North Carolina	2,625,374	2,202,270	1,443,297	138,741	620,232	420,599	352,377	68,222
North Dakota	317,951	293,626	187,984	30,406	75,236	23,806	19,463	4,343
Ohio	5,531,864	4,802,423	3,042,749	376,888	1,382,786	724,004	597,987	126,017
Oklahoma	1,467,947	1,277,647	833,256	102,309	342,082	188,719	156,218	32,501
Oregon	1,400,386	1,239,038	882,424	86,748	269,866	160,113	135,016	25,097
Pennsylvania	7,203,405	6,353,455	4,228,504	453,055	1,671,896	842,689	712,081	130,068
Rhode Island	575,159	504,946	367,921	25,644	111,381	69,544	59,253	10,291
South Carolina	1,298,459	1,060,581	675,503	63,436	321,642	236,631	197,874	38,757
South Dakota	357,443	326,567	212,698	29,313	84,556	30,172	25,064	5,108
Tennessee	2,141,079	1,786,614	1,133,474	139,543	513,597	352,041	290,359	61,682
Texas	5,468,159	4,798,326	2,983,615	403,176	1,411,535	664,546	547,042	117,504
Utah	488,194	440,450	295,396	35,350	109,704	47,432	39,066	8,366
Vermont	261,138	228,807	156,705	15,999	56,103	31,985	26,371	5,614
Virginia	2,187,476	1,853,487	1,188,783	127,832	536,872	331,149	272,798	58,351
Washington	1,996,097	1,766,742	1,235,701	124,892	406,149	227,266	190,558	36,708
West Virginia	1,127,945	911,488	529,220	82,606	299,662	215,418	170,439	44,988
Wisconsin	2,605,520	2,344,593	1,609,253	177,918	557,422	257,510	212,670	44,840
Wyoming	161,642	147,338	98,109	10,520	38,709	14,131	11,762	2,369
Other areas:								
American Samoa	3,021	2,523	902	425	1,196	498	350	148
Guam	5,999	5,172	2,344	510	2,318	827	642	185
Puerto Rico	1,041,295	679,174	394,626	82,423	202,125	362,121	272,133	89,988
Virgin Islands	20,022	17,696	11,087	1,567	5,042	2,326	1,820	506
Abroad	804,020	753,828	417,556	73,495	262,777	50,192	38,063	12,129

[1] Beneficiary by State of residence.

[2] Includes special age-72 payments.

[3] Children, widows and widowers, widowed mothers and fathers, and parents.

Table Q–17.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of families and beneficiaries receiving benefits and average monthly benefit in current-payment status, by family group, at end of December 1977 and 1978

Family classification of beneficiaries	December 31, 1977			December 31, 1978		
	Number of families (in thousands) [1]	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Average monthly amount per family	Number of families (in thousands) [1]	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Average monthly amount per family
Total	26,524	34,110	$271.20	27,161	34,598	$310.40
Retired-worker families	17,824	21,493	267.70	18,361	21,999	315.20
Worker only	14,597	14,597	236.80	15,148	15,148	256.60
Male	6,564	6,564	265.90	6,791	6,791	288.90
Full benefit	3,035	3,035	290.70	3,044	3,044	316.90
Reduced benefit	3,528	3,528	244.60	3,747	3,747	266.10
Female	8,033	8,033	213.10	8,357	8,357	230.30
Full benefit	2,654	2,654	244.10	2,670	2,670	265.30
Reduced benefit	5,380	5,380	197.80	5,687	5,687	213.90
Worker and wife	2,681	5,361	404.40	2,697	5,394	437.50
Full worker benefit	1,408	2,815	437.30	1,362	2,723	475.60
Reduced worker benefit	1,273	2,546	368.00	1,335	2,671	398.60
Worker and husband	33	66	290.40	38	76	307.30
Worker and children	269	596	397.40	237	525	433.80
Worker, wife and children	244	873	468.00	241	856	510.50
Wife entitlement not dependent on children	50	157	491.90	52	161	533.50
Wife entitlement dependent on children	194	717	461.90	189	694	504.20
Survivor families	5,703	7,598	262.10	5,786	7,596	280.90
Widow or widower only	3,966	3,969	224.50	4,064	4,068	241.40
Full benefit	1,837	1,840	234.40	1,839	1,843	253.70
Reduced widow benefit	1,984	1,984	219.30	2,074	2,074	234.80
Surviving divorced wife	25	25	236.80	28	28	253.50
Disabled widow or widower	120	120	156.10	123	123	165.80
Remarried widows	69	69	134.20	72	72	143.50
Widow or widower and children	81	168	391.10	82	170	422.70
Mother and children	579	1,832	502.40	572	1,783	542.30
1 child	221	449	436.80	228	466	474.10
2 children	190	580	546.60	186	566	591.90
3 children or more	167	803	538.60	158	751	582.80
Children only	990	1,539	271.70	979	1,486	291.00
1 child	641	641	191.00	650	650	206.70
2 children	216	433	390.00	209	417	428.90
3 children	83	250	474.20	78	234	512.50
4 children or more	49	215	457.80	42	184	498.50
Parents with or without children	18	19	210.90	16	17	228.60
Disabled-worker families	2,840	4,860	322.30	2,882	4,869	349.00
Worker only	2,004	2,004	256.50	2,043	2,043	277.90
Male	1,222	1,222	283.80	1,245	1,245	308.50
Female	782	782	213.80	798	798	230.20
Worker and spouse	80	159	407.50	81	162	443.00
Worker and children	341	919	432.00	348	928	472.60
Worker, wife and children	415	1,778	533.60	411	1,736	579.20
Special age-72 beneficiaries	157	159	78.80	132	134	83.90

[1] For a small number of retired-worker and disabled-worker families, the number of families exceeds the number of workers where the worker's benefit was not in current-payment status for some temporarily technical reason but some family members were still receiving their benefit.

Table Q–18.—Medicare hospital insurance: Number of bills approved for payment and amount reimbursed, by type of benefit, type of beneficiary and period approved, as of April 25, 1981 [1]

[In thousands]

Period approved [2]	Total [3]		Inpatient hospital		Home health		Skilled-nursing facility	
	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]
	Total [5]							
1974	9,562	$8,408,221	8,206	$8,079,556	828	$94,419	528	$234,247
1975	10,318	10,414,195	8,687	10,006,206	1,078	145,631	553	262,358
1976	11,170	12,789,987	9,243	12,288,674	1,329	200,140	597	301,173
1977	11,748	14,709,249	9,576	14,140,980	1,585	254,145	586	314,123
1978	12,264	16,832,547	9,932	16,211,741	1,791	309,170	541	311,636
1979	12,775	19,240,550	10,281	18,542,816	1,981	373,971	513	324,163
1980	13,660	22,870,970	10,954	22,065,572	2,219	461,601	486	343,796
Jan.–Feb. 1981	2,337	4,251,516	1,896	4,114,134	367	81,266	74	56,116
	Persons aged 65 and over [6]							
1980	12,139	$20,134,683	9,614	$19,378,697	2,055	$425,613	469	$330,372
Jan.–Feb. 1981	2,084	3,761,617	1,672	3,632,634	340	74,913	72	54,070
	Disability beneficiaries [7]							
1980	1,521	$2,736,287	1,340	$2,686,875	164	$35,988	17	$13,424
Jan.–Feb. 1981	253	489,899	224	481,500	27	6,353	2	2,046

[1] Includes only those bills recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before Apr. 25, 1981. A bill does not necessarily represent a total stay in a covered facility or a complete series of visits covered under an established home health plan. Usually, more than one bill is submitted for each stay in a long-term hospital, or in a skilled nursing facility and for visits under a home health plan. Because of lags in bill processing by intermediaries and the Social Security Administration, data for recent time periods are incomplete; comparison of most recent periods with similar periods in earlier years are, therefore, not valid.

[2] Period in which the intermediary approved bills for payment.

[3] Included in total, but not shown separately, are bills for outpatient diagnostic services approved for payment under the hospital insurance program.

[4] Actual benefit payments as represented in trust fund transactions differ from amounts reimbursed as shown above, which represent payments for covered services based on an interim rate (either per diem or a percent of total charges) and adjusted at the end of each provider's operating year on the basis of audited reasonable costs of operation. Payments exclude deductibles and coinsurance amounts and noncovered services as specified by law.

[5] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over, and the new group of beneficiaries, who became entitled to hospital insurance benefits on or after July 1, 1973, (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[6] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to hospital insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to hospital insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

Table Q-19.—Medicare hospital insurance: Number of bills for inpatient short-stay hospital[1] care approved for payment, covered days, total charges and amount reimbursed, by type of beneficiary and period approved, as of April 25, 1981[2]

Period approved[3]	Approved bills			Hospital charges				
		Covered days of care					Amount reimbursed[4]	
	Number (in thousands)	Total (in thousands)	Average per bill	Total (in thousands)	Per bill	Per day	Total (in thousands)	Percent of total
	Total[5]							
1974	8,073	87,925	10.9	$10,524,686	$1,304	$120	$7,936,618	75.4
1975	8,542	90,292	10.6	13,104,395	1,534	145	9,835,732	75.1
1976	9,084	95,060	10.5	16,215,493	1,785	171	12,074,678	74.5
1977	9,416	96,355	10.2	19,002,987	2,018	197	13,905,297	73.2
1978	9,776	98,456	10.1	22,140,172	2,265	225	15,951,790	72.0
1979	10,142	100,670	9.9	25,685,034	2,533	255	18,290,229	71.2
1980	10,818	106,506	9.8	31,306,546	2,894	294	21,785,740	69.6
Jan.-Feb. 1981	1,874	18,233	9.7	5,903,246	3,150	324	4,064,303	68.8
	Persons aged 65 and over[6]							
1980	9,534	94,430	9.9	$27,534,511	$2,888	$292	$19,196,086	69.7
Jan.-Feb. 1981	1,659	16,236	9.8	5,215,368	3,144	321	3,599,518	69.0
	Disability beneficiaries[7]							
1980	1,284	12,076	9.4	$3,771,935	$2,938	$312	$2,589,654	68.7
Jan.-Feb. 1981	215	1,997	9.3	687,878	3,199	344	464,785	67.6

[1] General and special hospitals reporting average stays of less than 30 days.

[2] Includes only those bills recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before Apr. 25, 1981. A bill does not necessarily represent a total stay in a covered facility or a complete series of visits covered under an established home health plan. Usually, more than one bill is submitted for each stay in a long-term hospital, or in a skilled nursing facility and for visits under a home health plan. Because of lags in bill processing by intermediaries and the Social Security Administration, data for recent time periods are incomplete; comparison of most recent periods with similar periods in earlier years are, therefore, not valid.

[3] Period in which the intermediary approved bills for payment.

[4] Actual benefit payments as represented in trust fund transactions differ from amounts reimbursed as shown above, which represent payments for covered services based on an interim rate (either per diem or a percent of total charges) and adjusted at the end of each provider's operating year on the basis of audited reasonable costs of operation. Payments exclude deductibles and coinsurance amounts and noncovered services as specified by law.

[5] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over, and the new group of beneficiaries who became entitled to hospital insurance benefits on or after July 1, 1973, (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[6] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to hospital insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to hospital insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

Table Q-20.—Medicare supplementary medical insurance: Number of reimbursed bills and amount reimbursed, by type of service, type of beneficiary, and period recorded, as of May 30, 1981 [1]

[In thousands]

Calendar year recorded [2]	All services [3]		Physicians		Outpatient hospital		Independent laboratory		Home health		All others [5]	
	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]
	Total [6]											
1974	67,995	$3,189,502	54,190	$2,675,850	8,026	$303,998	1,858	$25,946	477	$38,273	3,247	$138,435
1975	83,106	4,109,848	64,505	3,269,126	10,479	462,028	2,683	39,205	641	61,856	4,566	268,644
1976	87,116	4,564,484	66,598	3,496,957	11,740	585,338	3,106	48,053	742	84,409	4,672	339,125
1977	111,723	6,190,645	86,007	4,751,187	14,031	767,446	4,352	67,533	872	105,297	6,159	489,974
1978	112,660	6,627,144	85,294	4,931,792	15,420	909,377	4,345	70,519	926	120,839	6,385	584,039
1979	142,725	8,750,043	109,645	6,569,097	17,482	1,130,809	5,961	102,761	998	142,408	8,103	767,704
1980	154,338	10,291,340	117,487	7,561,652	19,794	1,420,707	6,478	117,274	1,127	180,593	8,995	964,681
Jan. 1-May 30, 1981	66,160	4,810,163	50,806	3,574,834	7,723	622,197	2,746	53,320	439	77,829	4,147	457,019
	Persons aged 65 and over [7]											
1980	136,558	$8,608,990	105,143	$6,724,177	16,531	$1,006,146	5,869	$105,008	1,034	$164,444	7,642	$589,264
Jan. 1-May 30, 1981	58,380	4,031,842	45,399	3,175,999	6,420	445,224	2,485	47,708	422	70,931	3,463	280,719
	Disability beneficiaries [8]											
1980	17,830	$1,682,350	12,344	$837,475	3,263	$414,561	609	$12,266	93	$16,149	1,353	$375,417
Jan. 1-May 30, 1981	7,780	778,321	5,407	398,835	1,303	176,973	261	5,612	37	6,898	684	176,300

[1] Includes only those bills for which reimbursements were made by carriers or intermediaries and that were recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before May 30, 1981.

[2] Determined by summarization date of administrative records. If days from more than 1 month are included in period summarized, data are prorated by month according to the number of calendar days represented in each month.

[3] Includes in total, but not shown separately, are data for which type of service is unknown.

[4] Amount reimbursed to or in behalf of the beneficiary—generally 80 percent of the allowed charges, once the beneficiary has satisfied the $60 deductible in the current year (before Jan. 1, 1973, the deductible was $50). Some radiology and pathology services are reimbursed at 100-percent rate, regardless of the beneficiary's deductible status. Beginning calendar year 1973, home health services provided under the supplementary medical insurance program are reimbursed at 100 percent of the reasonable cost less any applicable deductible.

[5] Includes bills for (a) ancillary and other miscellaneous SMI services provided by hospitals, skilled-nursing facilities, and home health agencies; (b) chronic renal dialysis services furnished by limited care facilities; (c) hospital based physicians' services with charges calculated on a per diem rate; and (d) supplier (other than independent laboratory) services.

[6] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over, the new group of beneficiaries who became entitled to supplementary medical insurance on or after July 1, 1973 (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to supplementary medical insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[8] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to supplementary medical insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

Table Q-21.—Medicare supplementary medical insurance: Number of physicians' bills paid, total charges, and amount reimbursed, by type of bill, type of beneficiary, and period recorded, as of May 30, 1981 [1]

[In thousands, except percents]

Calendar year recorded [2]	Total physicians' bills				Surgical bills				Medical bills			
			Amount reimbursed [4]				Amount reimbursed [4]				Amount reimbursed [4]	
	Number	Allowed charges [3]	Total	Percent of allowed charges	Number	Allowed charges [3]	Total	Percent of allowed charges	Number	Allowed charges [3]	Total	Percent of allowed charges
	Total [5]											
1974	54,190	$3,626,579	$2,675,850	73.8	8,265	$1,523,903	$1,158,036	76.0	45,926	$2,102,675	$1,517,814	72.2
1975	64,505	4,367,672	3,269,126	74.8	9,357	1,815,784	1,392,595	76.7	55,148	2,551,891	1,876,532	73.5
1976	66,598	4,630,124	3,496,957	75.5	9,004	1,867,424	1,440,561	77.1	57,594	2,762,701	2,056,396	74.4
1977	86,007	6,224,792	4,751,187	76.3	10,995	2,485,672	1,930,688	77.7	75,012	3,739,118	2,820,498	75.4
1978	85,294	6,427,211	4,931,792	76.7	10,597	2,554,245	1,990,518	77.9	74,699	3,872,967	2,941,276	75.9
1979	109,645	8,482,230	6,569,097	77.4	13,256	3,377,687	2,645,098	78.3	96,389	5,104,543	3,923,999	76.9
1980	117,487	9,711,949	7,561,652	77.9	14,342	3,925,041	3,082,750	78.5	103,046	5,786,909	4,478,873	77.4
Jan. 1–May 30, 1981	50,806	4,615,417	3,574,834	77.5	6,216	1,871,847	1,466,515	78.3	44,588	2,743,569	2,108,319	76.8
				Persons aged 65 and over [6]								
1980	105,143	$8,645,961	$6,724,177	77.8	13,033	$3,527,380	$2,769,036	78.5	92,011	$5,118,581	$3,955,132	77.3
Jan. 1–May 30, 1981	45,399	4,105,008	3,175,999	77.4	5,638	1,680,625	1,315,981	78.3	39,760	2,424,383	1,860,018	76.7
				Disability beneficiaries [7]								
1980	12,344	$1,065,988	$837,475	78.6	1,309	$397,661	$313,714	78.9	11,035	$668,328	$523,741	78.4
Jan. 1–May 30, 1981	5,407	510,409	398,835	78.1	578	191,222	150,534	78.7	4,828	319,186	248,301	77.8

[1] Includes only those bills for which reimbursements were made by carriers and that were recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before May 30, 1981.

[2] Determined by summarization date of administrative records. If days from more than 1 month are included in period summarized, data are prorated by month according to the number of calendar days represented in each month.

[3] Represents allowed charges as determined by the carriers on the basis of customary charges for similar services generally made by the physician or supplier of covered services and also on prevailing charges in the locality for similar services.

[4] Amount reimbursed to or in behalf of the beneficiary—generally 80 percent of the allowed charges, once the beneficiary has satisfied the $60 deductible in the current year (before Jan. 1, 1973, the deductible was $50). Some radiology and pathology services are reimbursed at 100-percent rate, regardless of the beneficiary's deductible status. Beginning calendar year 1973, home health services provided under the supplementary medical insurance program are reimbursed at 100 percent of the reasonable cost less any applicable deductible.

[5] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over, the new group of beneficiaries who became entitled to supplementary medical insurance on or after July 1, 1973 (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[6] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to supplementary medical insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to supplementary medical insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

SSI Quarterly Data

Tables Q-22-32 present data on the number of persons who received federally administered supplemental security income (SSI) payments at the end of the quarter and the average monthly amount of these payments. Those receiving Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementary payments are included. Emergency advance payments are not included; adjustments have not been made for overpayment refunds, returned checks, and special disbursements for underpayments. The data in the tables are estimated on the basis of the figures for the last month of the quarter.

Tables Q-33-37 present data on the number of persons who received Federal SSI payments and/or State-administered State supplementary payments in States with State-administered State supplementation programs. The data reported represent figures for the last month of the quarter.

Table Q-22.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and average monthly amount by reason for eligibility and type of payment, September 1981

Type of payment	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
	Number of persons			
Total	4,037,881	1,701,964	[1] 78,371	[2] 2,257,546
Federal SSI payments [3]	3,611,744	1,454,426	69,086	2,088,232
Federal SSI payments only	2,411,036	1,048,103	42,176	1,320,757
Federal SSI and State supplementation	1,200,708	406,323	26,910	767,475
State supplementation [4]	1,626,845	653,861	36,195	936,789
State supplementation only	426,137	247,538	9,285	169,314
	Amount of payments (in thousands)			
Total	$736,244	$233,615	$17,951	$484,678
Federal SSI payments	580,048	172,460	13,048	394,541
State supplementation	156,195	61,156	4,903	90,137
	Average monthly amount			
Total	$182.33	$137.26	$229.05	$214.69
Federal SSI payments	160.60	118.57	188.86	188.93
State supplementation	96.01	93.53	135.46	96.21

[1] Includes approximately 25,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[2] Included approximately 401,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments only, and Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation, data partly estimated.
[4] Includes persons with federally administered State supplementation only, and Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation, data partly estimated.

Table Q-23.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number and percentage distribution of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, race, and sex, June 1981

Race and sex	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	4,098,895	1,753,213	78,511	2,267,171
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	63.7	63.5	63.0	63.8
Black	27.6	24.8	28.4	29.7
Other	3.6	4.2	3.7	3.1
Not reported	5.2	7.5	4.9	3.4
Men	34.3	27.1	42.7	39.7
White	22.1	17.2	27.6	25.8
Black	9.1	6.7	11.6	10.9
Other	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4
Not reported	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.6
Women	65.6	72.9	57.2	60.2
White	41.5	46.2	35.4	38.0
Black	18.4	18.1	16.9	18.7
Other	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.7
Not reported	3.6	6.0	3.0	1.8

Table Q-24.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number and percentage distribution of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and living arrangements, June 1981

Living arrangements [1]	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	4,098,895	1,753,213	78,511	2,267,171
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own household	88.6	90.4	89.2	87.2
Another's household	5.9	4.8	6.5	6.7
Institutional care covered by Medicaid	5.4	4.8	4.2	6.0

[1] As used for determination of Federal SSI payment standards.

Table Q-25.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons in concurrent receipt of federally administered payments and unearned income other than social security benefits and average monthly unearned income, by reason for eligibility and type of income, June 1981

Type of income	Total	Reason for eligibility		
		Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	4,098,895	1,753,213	78,511	2,267,171
	Number			
Social security benefits	2,079,598	1,231,444	29,490	818,664
Other unearned income	439,684	222,018	8,877	208,789
Earned income	129,963	30,229	5,432	94,302
	Percent with income			
Social security benefits	50.7	70.2	37.6	36.1
Other unearned income	10.7	12.7	11.3	9.2
Earned income	3.2	1.7	6.9	4.2
	Average monthly income			
Social security benefits [1]	$218.56	$220.79	$230.73	$214.77
Other unearned income	78.17	68.74	80.93	88.07
Earned income	108.75	99.67	390.89	95.41

[1] Reflects social security benefit increase effective June 1981, which was payable July 3.

Table Q-26.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number and percentage distribution of adults receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and age, June 1981 [1]

Age	Total	Reason for eligibility		
		Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	3,868,467	1,753,213	71,496	2,043,758
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-21	2.2	.....	4.2	4.1
22-29	6.9	.....	13.8	12.6
30-39	6.5	.....	11.0	12.0
40-49	6.7	.....	10.2	12.3
50-59	12.6	.....	16.3	23.2
60-64	8.5	.....	10.4	15.8
65-69	13.8	13.7	10.2	14.0
70-74	14.5	25.2	7.9	5.6
75-79	12.1	26.2	5.1	.3
80 and over	16.1	35.0	10.7	.1

[1] Of the 230,428 blind and disabled children, 84.3 percent were under 18 and 15.7 were 18-21.

Table Q-27.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546
Alabama [2]	131,124	71,917	1,920	57,287
Alaska [2]	3,079	1,158	55	1,866
Arizona [2]	29,212	10,968	586	17,658
Arkansas	75,473	40,299	1,474	33,700
California	698,612	304,202	18,077	376,333
Colorado [2]	29,543	12,074	363	17,106
Connecticut [2]	23,453	7,020	379	16,054
Delaware	6,996	2,398	153	4,445
District of Columbia	15,080	4,094	206	10,780
Florida	172,422	83,195	2,765	86,462
Georgia	151,206	67,458	2,933	80,815
Hawaii	10,073	4,780	161	5,132
Idaho [2]	7,450	2,423	112	4,915
Illinois [2]	122,111	33,479	1,860	86,772
Indiana [2]	41,018	13,728	1,137	26,153
Iowa	25,174	10,028	1,033	14,113
Kansas	20,049	7,314	303	12,432
Kentucky [2]	93,259	39,660	2,041	51,558
Louisiana	132,167	60,441	2,150	69,576
Maine	20,915	8,933	292	11,690
Maryland	47,515	15,219	667	31,629
Massachusetts	111,539	55,835	5,013	50,691
Michigan	111,897	35,022	1,884	74,991
Minnesota [2]	30,982	11,908	639	18,435
Mississippi	111,081	58,890	1,817	50,374
Missouri [2]	81,420	36,620	1,335	43,465
Montana	6,834	2,153	137	4,544
Nebraska [2]	13,294	4,908	231	8,155
Nevada	6,706	3,431	451	2,824
New Hampshire [2]	5,296	1,896	130	3,270
New Jersey	84,192	30,910	1,131	52,151
New Mexico [2]	25,075	9,972	453	14,650
New York	355,616	127,911	4,086	223,619
North Carolina [2]	137,416	60,734	3,048	73,634
North Dakota [2]	6,130	2,993	75	3,062
Ohio	116,988	32,106	2,314	82,568
Oklahoma [2]	64,170	31,300	987	31,883
Oregon [2]	22,066	6,930	492	14,644
Pennsylvania	158,788	53,342	3,162	102,284
Rhode Island	14,826	5,666	204	8,956
South Carolina [2]	82,280	36,372	1,882	44,026
South Dakota	7,940	3,587	140	4,213
Tennessee	127,665	57,245	1,977	68,443
Texas [3]	255,951	139,607	4,225	112,119
Utah [2]	7,613	2,275	156	5,182
Vermont	8,725	3,400	121	5,204
Virginia [2]	79,761	33,051	1,390	45,320
Washington	43,825	14,214	563	29,048
West Virginia [2]	40,336	12,691	659	26,986
Wisconsin	61,153	25,158	947	35,043
Wyoming [2]	1,736	685	36	1,015
Unknown	47	17	.....	30
Other areas:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	602	347	19	236

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table Q-28.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving Federal SSI payments, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981 [1]

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total [2]	With Federal SSI and State supplementation [3]	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation
Total [4]	3,611,744	1,200,708	1,454,426	406,323	69,086	26,910	2,088,232	767,475
States with federally administered State supplementation [5]	2,277,324	1,200,691	869,695	406,317	44,876	26,910	1,362,753	767,464
Arkansas	75,457	313	40,286	197	1,473	16	33,698	100
California	419,917	402,876	144,445	139,862	11,699	11,266	263,773	251,748
Delaware	6,915	370	2,364	104	143	37	4,408	229
District of Columbia	14,699	14,116	3,918	3,781	200	198	10,581	10,137
Florida	172,422	9	83,195	6	2,765	1	86,462	2
Georgia	151,140	357	67,418	218	2,933	17	80,789	122
Hawaii	9,469	8,991	4,412	4,283	158	150	4,899	4,558
Iowa	24,967	1,526	9,964	209	986	868	14,017	449
Kansas	20,040	199	7,310	49	303	8	12,427	142
Louisiana	132,091	1,076	60,377	1,027	2,149	2	69,565	47
Maine	16,927	15,838	6,444	6,007	266	256	10,217	9,575
Maryland	47,493	489	15,212	151	667	25	31,614	313
Massachusetts	73,830	68,860	28,852	27,399	3,097	2,957	41,881	38,504
Michigan	100,487	93,839	29,874	28,008	1,794	1,728	68,819	64,103
Mississippi	111,068	374	58,883	263	1,817	8	50,368	103
Montana	6,743	615	2,143	46	137	4	4,463	565
Nevada	5,720	2,828	2,621	2,527	284	268	2,815	33
New Jersey	77,494	72,000	27,485	25,766	1,084	1,041	48,925	45,193
New York	307,430	286,933	100,074	92,014	3,771	3,646	203,585	191,273
Ohio	116,951	430	32,094	147	2,311	26	82,546	257
Pennsylvania	145,149	135,313	46,220	42,187	3,073	2,934	95,856	90,192
Rhode Island	12,227	10,963	4,132	3,707	183	171	7,912	7,085
South Dakota	7,938	112	3,587	43	139	2	4,212	67
Tennessee	127,665	43	57,245	16	1,977	3	68,443	24
Vermont	7,315	6,764	2,577	2,393	114	109	4,624	4,262
Washington	39,832	36,180	12,275	11,429	526	476	27,031	24,275
Wisconsin	45,938	39,277	16,288	14,478	827	693	28,823	24,106

[1] Partly estimated.

[2] Includes all persons with Federal SSI payments whether receiving Federal payments only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementary payments.

[3] Includes persons eligible for both Federal SSI payments and Federally administered State supplementation.

[4] Includes all persons eligible for Federal SSI payments in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[5] The number of persons receiving Federal SSI payments in States without federally administered State supplementation is shown in table Q-27.

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Table Q-29.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981 [1]

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total [2]	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only
Total	1,626,845	426,137	653,861	247,538	36,195	9,285	936,789	169,314
Arkansas	329	16	210	13	17	1	102	2
California	681,571	278,695	299,619	159,757	17,644	6,378	364,308	112,560
Delaware	451	81	138	34	47	10	266	37
District of Columbia	14,497	381	3,957	176	204	6	10,336	199
Florida	9	. . . . .	6	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	2	. . . . .
Georgia	423	66	258	40	17	. . . . .	148	26
Hawaii	9,595	604	4,651	368	153	3	4,791	233
Iowa	1,733	207	273	64	915	47	545	96
Kansas	208	9	53	4	8	. . . . .	147	5
Louisiana	1,152	76	1,091	64	3	1	58	11
Maine	19,826	3,988	8,496	2,489	282	26	11,048	1,473
Maryland	511	22	158	7	25	. . . . .	328	15
Massachusetts	106,569	37,709	54,382	26,983	4,873	1,916	47,314	8,810
Michigan	105,249	11,410	33,156	5,148	1,818	90	70,275	6,172
Mississippi	387	13	270	7	8	. . . . .	109	6
Montana	706	91	56	10	4	. . . . .	646	81
Nevada	3,814	986	3,337	810	435	167	42	9
New Jersey	78,698	6,698	29,191	3,425	1,088	47	48,419	3,226
New York	335,119	48,186	119,851	27,837	3,961	315	211,307	20,034
Ohio	467	37	159	12	29	3	279	22
Pennsylvania	148,952	13,639	49,309	7,122	3,023	89	96,620	6,428
Rhode Island	13,562	2,599	5,241	1,534	192	21	8,129	1,044
South Dakota	114	2	43	. . . . .	3	1	68	1
Tennessee	43	. . . . .	16	. . . . .	3	. . . . .	24	. . . . .
Vermont	8,174	1,410	3,216	823	116	7	4,842	580
Washington	40,173	3,993	13,368	1,939	513	37	26,292	2,017
Wisconsin	54,492	15,215	23,348	8,870	813	120	30,331	6,225
Unknown	21	4	8	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	13	2

[1] Partly estimated.

[2] Includes all persons with both Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation and those eligible for federally administered State supplementation only.

Table Q–30.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$135.18	$106.09	$180.46	$167.99
California	258.63	205.96	315.58	298.48
Delaware	156.22	99.78	175.22	186.02
District of Columbia	199.39	135.64	212.47	223.35
Florida	173.75	150.72	199.46	195.09
Georgia	150.96	114.41	189.82	180.05
Hawaii	199.66	169.51	226.81	226.89
Iowa	137.69	90.94	176.51	168.07
Kansas	139.98	100.72	164.64	162.47
Louisana	160.21	124.85	197.10	189.79
Maine	133.40	77.43	177.23	175.08
Maryland	172.17	113.00	198.24	200.09
Massachusetts	184.95	135.71	246.98	233.05
Michigan	196.29	132.43	222.10	225.47
Mississippi	150.59	115.67	197.16	189.74
Montana	158.12	97.06	180.96	186.36
Nevada	165.75	139.34	217.16	189.64
New Jersey	184.46	147.01	204.54	206.23
New York	212.63	160.57	229.59	242.10
Ohio	169.68	110.07	187.63	192.35
Pennsylvania	186.18	125.45	242.57	216.11
Rhode Island	165.53	116.39	203.86	195.75
South Dakota	135.66	97.53	201.47	165.94
Tennessee	151.94	108.94	199.99	186.51
Vermont	174.86	117.65	218.12	211.24
Washington	182.26	126.03	212.04	209.20
Wisconsin	166.65	111.34	212.19	205.12

Table Q–31.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of Federal SSI payments, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$160.60	$118.57	$188.86	$188.93
Alabama	145.86	114.54	189.70	183.72
Alaska	176.58	142.49	191.38	197.30
Arizona	179.58	135.87	207.28	205.81
Arkansas	135.13	106.02	180.44	167.95
California	174.44	135.13	178.72	195.78
Colorado	153.16	114.50	172.93	180.03
Connecticut	169.55	121.16	195.41	190.09
Delaware	152.58	96.50	172.01	182.02
District of Columbia	181.29	118.97	199.32	204.03
Florida	173.75	150.72	199.42	195.09
Georgia	150.97	114.40	189.69	180.08
Hawaii	172.12	147.10	202.97	193.66
Idaho	151.85	100.88	186.46	176.19
Illinois	169.98	121.56	194.37	188.14
Indiana	149.39	97.21	185.99	175.19
Iowa	135.17	89.54	159.87	165.87
Kansas	139.73	100.58	163.77	162.17
Kentucky	162.57	116.75	215.15	195.74
Louisiana	160.20	124.76	197.17	189.81
Maine	143.09	86.13	174.42	178.20
Maryland	171.89	112.71	196.90	199.84
Massachusetts	159.73	113.33	169.18	190.99
Michigan	167.31	111.09	198.40	190.90
Minnesota	133.85	99.41	165.73	154.99
Mississippi	150.55	115.62	197.03	189.71
Missouri	153.07	113.09	173.79	186.12
Montana	151.19	95.72	178.32	177.00
Nebraska	144.45	91.16	163.95	175.98
Nevada	154.51	115.17	163.41	190.24
New Hampshire	151.40	97.04	176.82	181.91
New Jersey	170.27	134.73	188.45	189.83
New Mexico	163.09	119.21	195.77	191.94
New York	182.22	133.15	198.56	206.03
North Carolina	150.16	108.95	185.22	182.70
North Dakota	137.77	99.44	196.88	173.79
Ohio	169.63	109.99	187.53	192.32
Oklahoma	146.19	117.89	196.90	172.41
Oregon	157.89	107.15	175.32	181.32
Pennsylvania	169.81	111.74	215.32	196.35
Rhode Island	151.37	107.42	179.49	173.68
South Carolina	149.16	109.15	196.17	180.21
South Dakota	135.24	97.21	201.89	165.42
Tennessee	151.93	108.94	199.93	186.50
Texas	139.98	111.78	186.19	173.36
Utah	153.37	122.58	187.42	165.87
Vermont	149.28	94.52	182.89	178.96
Virginia	151.99	106.89	188.31	183.77
Washington	165.83	113.23	191.53	189.22
West Virginia	177.92	121.07	202.50	204.05
Wisconsin	136.52	85.87	167.74	164.24
Wyoming	144.44	95.32	189.58	175.99
Other areas:				
Northern Mariana Islands	216.98	205.18	211.26	234.78

Table Q-32.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of Federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$96.01	$93.53	$135.46	$96.21
Arkansas	18.76	19.44	12.65	18.37
California	157.63	143.96	204.82	166.58
Delaware	83.90	80.75	47.02	92.06
District of Columbia	23.59	22.54	19.14	24.08
Florida	79.56	40.17	(1)	(1)
Georgia	19.70	20.80	21.53	17.57
Hawaii	39.74	34.68	29.07	45.01
Iowa	52.73	72.58	27.00	85.99
Kansas	30.02	26.23	33.12	31.22
Louisiana	12.49	12.16	(1)	18.47
Maine	18.56	16.08	18.99	20.46
Maryland	32.95	33.25	35.80	32.59
Massachusetts	82.91	79.21	146.56	80.62
Michigan	48.96	39.78	34.39	53.66
Mississippi	16.01	13.11	30.25	22.15
Montana	86.52	68.50	(1)	88.06
Nevada	59.71	52.80	118.46	
New Jersey	29.68	28.81	24.87	30.31
New York	58.48	60.19	47.79	57.71
Ohio	24.38	25.47	27.45	23.44
Pennsylvania	33.01	30.97	34.85	33.99
Rhode Island	44.49	41.14	45.53	46.62
South Dakota	31.98	26.88	(1)	34.51
Tennessee	23.63	26.56	(1)	19.67
Vermont	53.06	48.64	47.78	56.13
Washington	34.41	30.04	36.32	36.60
Wisconsin	71.93	60.07	76.54	80.94

[1] Not computed for fewer than 5 persons.

Table Q-33.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and/or State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	1,312,654	561,568	23,029	727,541
Alabama	134,463	74,422	1,936	58,105
Alaska [2]	3,339	1,286	57	1,996
Arizona	29,420	11,131	586	17,703
Colorado	39,725	20,801	371	18,553
Connecticut	31,413	10,434	423	20,556
Florida [3]	172,422	83,195	2,765	86,462
Idaho	8,064	2,747	115	5,202
Illinois	129,335	34,933	1,903	92,499
Kentucky	94,957	40,937	2,047	51,973
Maryland	[4] 48,031	15,219	667	31,629
Minnesota [2]	32,209	12,345	654	19,210
Missouri	87,571	41,426	1,689	44,636
Nebraska	14,747	5,568	247	8,932
New Hampshire [1]	5,296	1,896	130	3,270
New Mexico	25,076	9,972	453	14,651
North Carolina	139,749	62,304	3,085	74,360
North Dakota	6,132	2,994	75	3,063
Oklahoma [2]	66,531	33,050	996	32,485
Oregon	24,328	8,247	567	15,514
South Carolina [3]	82,280	36,372	1,882	44,026
South Dakota [1]	7,940	3,587	140	4,213
Utah [3]	7,613	2,275	156	5,182
Virginia [1]	79,761	32,051	1,390	45,320
West Virginia [3]	40,336	12,691	659	26,986
Wyoming [3]	1,736	685	36	1,015

[1] Excludes data for State supplementation only in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia.

[2] Includes March 1980 supplementation data for Alaska, May 1981 data for Minnesota and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for September 1981.

[3] Represents data for federally administered payments; no persons receiving State supplementation only.

[4] Includes data for State supplementation only not distributed by reason for eligibility.

Table Q-34.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving Federal SSI payments in States with State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation
Total	1,264,683	.....	533,035	.....	22,401	.....	709,247	.....
States reporting combined payment cases	[1] 1,171,686	[1] 193,780	482,254	102,069	17,367	2,679	636,612	83,167
Alabama	131,124	13,358	71,917	9,883	1,920	113	57,287	3,362
Alaska	3,079	[2] 668	1,158	[2] 251	55	[2] 10	1,866	[2] 407
Arizona	29,212	1,455	10,968	822	586	3	17,658	630
Colorado	29,543	23,732	12,074	15,021	363	135	17,106	8,576
Connecticut	23,453	3,442	7,020	1,545	379	40	16,054	1,857
Florida	172,422	7,045	83,195	3,860	2,765	(3)	86,462	[4] 3,185
Idaho	7,450	2,276	2,423	862	112	21	4,915	1,393
Illinois	122,111	22,883	33,479	4,717	1,860	268	86,772	17,898
Kentucky	93,259	6,370	39,660	3,293	2,041	101	51,558	2,976
Maryland	47,515	.....	15,219	.....	667	.....	31,629	.....
Minnesota	30,982	[2] 9,165	11,908	[2] 2,645	639	[2] 147	18,435	[2] 6,373
Missouri	81,420	16,485	36,620	13,707	1,335	514	43,465	2,264
Nebraska	13,294	6,785	4,908	2,675	231	116	8,155	3,994
New Hampshire	5,296	(3)	1,896	(3)	130	(3)	3,270	(3)
New Mexico	25,075	[1] 283	9,972	(3)	453	(3)	14,650	(3)
North Carolina	137,416	8,460	60,734	4,638	3,048	222	73,634	3,600
North Dakota	6,130	110	2,993	74	75	2	3,062	34
Oklahoma	64,170	[2] 53,233	31,300	[2] 34,439	987	[2] 451	31,883	[2] 18,343
Oregon	22,066	10,010	6,930	2,731	492	499	14,644	6,780
South Carolina	82,280	1,667	36,372	705	1,882	19	44,026	943
South Dakota	7,940	(3)	3,587	(3)	140	(3)	4,213	(3)
Utah	7,613	5,582	2,275	(3)	156	(3)	5,182	(3)
Virginia	79,761	(3)	33,051	(3)	1,390	(3)	45,320	(3)
West Virginia	40,336	109	12,691	42	659	.....	26,986	67
Wyoming	1,736	662	685	159	36	18	1,015	485

[1] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[2] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, May 1981 data for Minnesota, and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for September 1981.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Includes data for the blind.

Table Q-35.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only
Total	[1] 249,818	.....	134,143	.....	3,503	.....	105,790	.....
States reporting supplementation only cases	[1] 241,751	47,971	130,602	28,533	3,307	628	101,460	18,294
Alabama	16,697	3,339	12,388	2,505	129	16	4,180	818
Alaska [2]	928	260	379	128	12	2	537	130
Arizona	1,663	208	985	163	3	.....	675	45
Colorado	33,914	10,182	23,748	8,727	143	8	10,023	1,447
Connecticut	11,402	7,960	4,959	3,414	84	44	6,359	4,502
Florida	7,045	.....	3,860	.....	(3)	.....	[4] 3,185	.....
Idaho	2,890	614	1,186	324	24	3	1,680	287
Illinois	30,107	7,224	6,171	1,454	311	43	23,625	5,727
Kentucky	8,068	1,698	4,570	1,277	107	6	3,391	415
Maryland	[1] 516	[1] 516	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Minnesota [2]	10,392	1,227	3,082	437	162	15	7,148	775
Missouri	22,816	6,331	18,513	4,806	868	354	3,435	1,171
Nebraska	8,238	1,453	3,335	660	132	16	4,771	777
New Hampshire	4,364	(3)	1,576	(3)	163	(3)	2,625	(3)
New Mexico	[1] 284	1	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	1
North Carolina	10,793	2,333	6,208	1,570	259	37	4,326	726
North Dakota	112	2	75	1	2	.....	35	1
Oklahoma [2]	55,594	2,361	36,189	1,750	460	9	18,945	602
Oregon	12,272	2,262	4,048	1,317	574	75	7,650	870
South Carolina	1,667	.....	705	.....	19	.....	943	.....
South Dakota	355	(3)	224	(3)	3	(3)	128	(3)
Utah	[1] 5,582	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....
Virginia	3,348	(3)	1,741	(3)	30	(3)	1,577	(3)
West Virginia	109	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	67	.....
Wyoming	662	.....	159	.....	18	.....	485	.....

[1] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[2] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, May 1981 data for Minnesota and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for September 1981.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Includes data for the blind.

Table Q-36.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of combined federally administered payments and State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981

[In thousands]

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	[2] $219,723	$73,280	$4,661	$141,642
Alabama	20,026	8,894	371	10,761
Alaska [3]	669	212	13	444
Arizona	5,356	1,575	121	3,660
Colorado	7,185	3,433	68	3,685
Connecticut	5,700	1,605	84	4,011
Florida [1]	30,184	12,640	551	16,993
Idaho	1,417	344	23	1,051
Illinois	23,250	4,468	385	18,397
Kentucky	16,076	5,133	446	10,497
Maryland [1]	[2] 8,244	1,720	132	6,329
Minnesota [3]	5,124	1,412	119	3,393
Missouri	13,284	4,703	357	8,224
Nebraska	2,374	574	47	1,753
New Hampshire	1,244	251	37	955
New Mexico	[2] 4,111	1,189	89	2,812
North Carolina	22,716	7,795	621	14,300
North Dakota	847	299	15	533
Oklahoma [3]	12,826	5,577	225	6,725
Oregon	4,011	958	122	2,932
South Carolina	12,464	4,047	371	8,046
South Dakota [1]	1,117	377	28	712
Utah	[2] 1,224	279	29	860
Virginia	12,823	3,888	268	8,667
West Virginia	7,185	1,540	133	5,512
Wyoming	264	68	7	189

[1] Includes federally administered mandatory supplementary payments totaling $22,000 for three States: $1,000 for Florida, $17,000 for Maryland, and $4,000 for South Dakota.

[2] Includes State-administered optional supplementary payments for three States totaling $140,000 not distributed by reason for eligibility: $63,000 for Maryland, $21,000 for New Mexico, and $56,000 for Utah.

[3] Includes March 1980 State-administered supplementary payments for Alaska, May 1981 data for Minnesota, and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for September 1981.

Table Q-37.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1981

State	All persons				Persons with Federal SSI and State supplementation				Persons with State supplementation only			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Alabama	$53.88	$53.04	$54.48	$56.36	$57.89	$56.99	$56.39	$60.60	$37.85	$37.48	$41.00	$38.92
Alaska [1]	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79	156.62	147.99	172.30	161.55	80.29	79.22	(2)	79.92
Arizona	66.58	85.84	(2)	38.53	59.83	76.80	(2)	37.71	113.82	131.44	...	50.00
Colorado	78.42	86.30	32.57	60.39	57.88	68.47	23.64	39.86	126.29	116.99	183.13	182.05
Connecticut	151.13	152.12	119.36	150.78	146.67	150.36	96.48	144.67	153.07	152.92	140.16	153.30
Florida	32.02	26.11	(3)	[4] 39.19	32.02	26.11	(3)	[4] 39.19	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Idaho	99.08	84.19	79.71	109.88	101.16	83.76	79.43	112.25	91.39	85.31	(2)	98.34
Illinois	82.77	64.54	73.33	87.66	58.52	54.22	71.54	59.46	159.59	98.05	84.47	175.78
Kentucky	113.43	109.99	66.06	119.55	111.39	106.10	63.92	118.86	121.06	120.02	102.00	124.51
Maryland	[6] 121.49	(3)	(3)	(3)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	[6] 121.49	(3)	(3)	(3)
Minnesota [1]	94.03	74.04	77.54	103.02	79.42	60.56	73.16	87.40	203.12	155.59	120.40	231.52
Missouri	35.97	30.34	144.42	38.94	30.80	27.51	109.01	32.98	49.43	38.39	195.84	50.46
Nebraska	55.10	38.03	66.03	66.72	50.77	34.60	62.89	61.25	75.28	51.94	88.81	94.83
New Hampshire	101.18	42.22	83.57	137.68	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
New Mexico	[6] 74.74	(3)	(3)	(3)	[6] 75.00	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	...	...	(2)
North Carolina	192.85	189.78	216.00	195.86	208.04	206.95	221.90	208.59	137.75	139.06	180.57	132.74
North Dakota [8]	21.13	19.69	(2)	25.14	21.18	19.62	(2)	25.56	(2)	(2)	...	(2)
Oklahoma [1]	61.97	60.42	66.58	64.82	62.17	60.56	66.92	65.08	57.43	57.65	(2)	56.93
Oregon	42.95	53.03	62.01	36.18	41.96	55.99	64.02	34.69	47.30	46.89	48.67	47.80
South Carolina	114.72	109.33	116.32	118.71	114.72	109.33	116.32	118.71	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
South Dakota	113.45	118.59	(2)	105.31	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Utah	[6] 10.00	(3)	(3)	(3)	[6] 10.00	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Virginia	208.82	204.19	191.57	214.25	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
West Virginia	71.73	73.62	...	70.55	71.73	73.62	...	70.55	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Wyoming	20.00	20.00	(2)	20.00	20.00	20.00	(2)	20.00	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)

[1] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, May 1981 data for Minnesota, and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for September 1981.

[2] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes data for the blind.

[5] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[6] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[7] No persons receiving SSI and State supplementation.

[8] Excludes data for optional supplementation; data not available.

Table Q–38.—Black lung benefits to miners and their spouses and children: Number and monthly amount in current-payment status, by State, September 1981 [1]

State	Number				Monthly amount		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners	Widows
December, total:							
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$12,515,000	$8,785,000	$3,730,000
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	27,250,000	16,430,000	10,820,000
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	37,860,000	22,920,000	14,940,000
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	63,700,000	40,400,000	23,300,000
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	71,500,000	45,100,000	26,400,000
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	75,500,000	46,600,000	28,900,000
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	77,400,000	46,500,000	30,800,000
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	80,500,000	47,100,000	33,400,000
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	82,300,000	46,800,000	35,500,000
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	86,500,000	47,800,000	38,700,000
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	91,400,000	48,800,000	42,600,000
September 1981, total	381,479	113,055	146,376	122,048	88,400,000	45,900,000	42,500,000
Alabama	16,674	4,792	6,744	5,138	3,918,000	1,949,000	1,969,000
Alaska	32	10	15	7	8,000	4,000	4,000
Arizona	1,022	300	423	299	244,000	123,000	121,000
Arkansas	2,475	799	889	787	582,000	326,000	256,000
California	3,051	793	1,516	742	752,000	318,000	434,00
Colorado	3,004	965	1,151	888	717,000	387,000	330,000
Connecticut	837	209	422	206	205,000	84,000	121,000
Delaware	426	115	187	124	101,000	47,000	54,000
District of Col.	176	39	96	41	43,000	15,000	28,000
Florida	6,741	2,092	2,362	2,287	1,552,000	869,000	683,000
Georgia	696	167	345	184	167,000	67,000	100,000
Hawaii	15	3	3	9	2,000	1,000	1,000
Idaho	107	31	42	34	24,000	12,000	12,000
Illinois	20,926	5,740	9,915	5,271	5,142,000	2,305,000	2,837,000
Indiana	9,400	2,568	4,156	2,676	2,253,000	1,052,000	1,201,000
Iowa	2,349	692	1,034	623	573,000	277,000	296,000
Kansas	1,106	289	569	248	276,000	114,000	162,000
Kentucky	46,200	14,481	13,629	18,090	10,119,000	6,070,000	4,049,000
Louisiana	169	44	75	50	40,000	18,000	22,000
Maine	17	6	8	3	4,000	2,000	2,000
Maryland	3,661	971	1,771	919	894,000	384,000	510,000
Massachusetts	162	29	99	34	40,000	11,000	29,000
Michigan	4,537	1,120	2,327	1,090	1,120,000	450,000	670,000
Minnesota	90	21	44	25	21,000	8,000	13,000
Mississippi	184	53	85	46	45,000	21,000	24,000
Missouri	1,544	416	731	397	378,000	168,000	210,000
Montana	561	181	225	155	134,000	70,000	64,000
Nebraska	35	8	21	6	9,000	3,000	6,000
Nevada	238	67	107	64	57,000	27,000	30,000
New Hampshire	45	13	21	11	11,000	5,000	6,000
New Jersey	3,521	861	1,828	832	869,000	347,000	522,000
New Mexico	937	285	356	296	218,000	114,000	104,000
New York	2,758	634	1,524	600	688,000	251,000	437,000
North Carolina	1,750	507	675	568	407,000	210,000	197,000
North Dakota	53	11	32	10	14,000	5,000	9,000
Ohio	22,687	6,454	9,558	6,675	5,362,000	2,590,000	2,772,000
Oklahoma	2,227	688	843	696	525,000	282,000	243,000
Oregon	266	66	134	66	65,000	27,000	38,000
Pennsylvania	110,863	32,412	46,131	32,320	26,135,000	12,887,000	13,248,000
Rhode Island	64	17	21	26	13,000	7,000	6,000
South Carolina	389	110	161	118	93,000	45,000	48,000
South Dakota	28	9	13	6	7,000	3,000	4,000
Tennessee	12,790	3,881	4,486	4,423	2,917,000	1,609,000	1,308,000
Texas	749	196	353	200	179,000	77,000	102,000
Utah	1,863	577	691	595	437,000	239,000	198,000
Vermont	24	6	12	6	5,000	2,000	3,000
Virginia	22,712	7,025	6,961	8,726	5,002,000	2,943,000	2,059,000
Washington	712	189	339	184	173,000	76,000	97,000
West Virginia	67,958	21,419	21,929	24,610	15,208,000	8,726,000	6,482,000
Wisconsin	189	40	105	44	47,000	17,000	30,000
Wyoming	1,025	297	462	266	251,000	118,000	133,000
Other	1,434	357	750	327	354,000	138,000	216,000

[1] Benefits payable under the Black Lung program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the Treasury.

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April 1982 Volume 45, Number 4

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The **Social Security Bulletin** is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Calendar-year data for each year 1939–48 were published in the **Social Security Yearbooks** and, beginning with data for 1949, in the **Annual Statistical Supplements** to the **Bulletin**. (The **Supplements** with data for each year 1949–54 were included in the September **Bulletin**, 1950–55; beginning with 1955 data, the **Supplement** is a separate publication.) Statements in **Bulletin** articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.

The **Bulletin** is prepared in the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, under the general supervision of Robert Robinson, Chief of the Publications Staff, and the editorial supervision of Marilyn Thomas. Suggestions or comments concerning the **Bulletin** should be addressed to the Office of Research and Statistics.

The **Social Security Bulletin** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A copy of the **Supplement** is included in the annual subscription price of the **Bulletin**.

Price: $22.00 a year in the United States and $27.50 in all other countries; single copies, $3.50 domestic and $4.40 foreign. Price of the 1980 **Supplement** is $5.50 domestic and $6.90 foreign.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

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ISSN 0037-7910

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SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
John A. Svahn, Commissioner

OFFICE OF POLICY
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Social Security in Review

SSA Computer Modernization Program

Over the next 5 years, the Social Security Administration will allocate $479 million in administrative funds to modernize its data processing system, once one of the best in the country but now outmoded because of technological inadequacies and the pressures of an expanding workload. Announcement of the effort was made on March 2 by Richard S. Schweiker, Secretary of Health and Human Services, and John A. Svahn, Commissioner of Social Security.

"Serious problems have existed within SSA's computer operations as a result of long-standing deficiencies which, if not corrected, could result in a disaster that would affect millions of our most economically vulnerable citizens," Secretary Schweiker said.

"We have reached the point where we cannot afford to delay modernization efforts any longer," Commissioner Svahn added. "We are now only marginally capable of performing critical program functions and continue to fall behind in processing existing workloads.

"The people who are running the system and who will be running it through the transition are performing a daily miracle enabling us to get the Social Security checks out each month," the Commissioner observed. "This is one of the largest systems in the world, serving 36 million beneficiaries and 115 million workers paying into Social Security, and it's got to be one of the best."

Records currently are maintained on 240 million workers, 36 million Social Security beneficiaries, and 4.1 million Supplemental Security Income recipients. In addition, SSA annually processes about 380 million wage reports from employers, 19 million post-adjudicative transactions, 120 million health insurance bills and queries, 7.5 million new claims applications, and 10 million requests for Social Security cards.

The plan to overhaul the Social Security computer system takes into account the concerns of congressional committees, the General Accounting Office, the General Services Administration, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Department of Health and Human Services.

Most of the plan's cost is for improving and reengineering software components in the system and for replacing antiquated hardware. More than half the total had already been budgeted by SSA for data processing improvements. Significant savings and avoided costs are expected as a result of implementing the plan.

Tax Refund Offset Program

Regulations for deducting delinquent support payments from Federal income tax refunds owed to absent parents of children receiving cash assistance through Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) were issued on February 19 by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The new collection effort, which is an expanded version of a program established last October under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, is jointly implemented by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE). The Commissioner of Social Security, John A. Svahn, also serves as OCSE director.

"It is outrageous that parents should get away with abandoning their responsibility to their children and shifting the costs to the taxpayers," HHS Secretary Richard S. Schweiker said in announcing the regulations. "The Tax Refund Offset program will give us an important new tool to assure that parents fulfill their clear obligation to provide support." It is expected that the effort will lead to savings of millions of Federal and State welfare dollars.

The program provides, for example, that a parent expecting a $400 Federal income tax refund but who has been delinquent by more than 3 months and owes support payments totaling $300 would receive a refund of only $100. Forty-seven States and the District of Columbia have submitted 550,000 cases for forwarding to IRS since the program went into effect.

The regulations require that State Child Support Enforcement agencies submit a listing of parents delinquent in support payments by the beginning of each fiscal year so that it can be sent to IRS for potential tax offset. Delinquent parents due a tax refund are subject to the offset and are so notified by IRS.

The statute providing for the program requires that the relevant support obligations be imposed by a court or through an administrative process sanctioned by State law. The regulations also require that arrearages be at least 3 months old and amount to not less than $150. Many States are also using the process of offsetting delinquent support payments against State income tax refunds.

Since its inception, OCSE has collected $3.05 billion on behalf of AFDC families and $3.99 billion for non-AFDC families. The program has also located 3 million absent parents and established paternity for 650,000

children. The Department of HHS provides 75-percent funding, technical assistance, and a variety of services to State and local agencies carrying out the effort.

Program Operations

OASDI Benefits

At the end of December 1981, the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program was paying $12.3 billion in monthly cash benefits to 36,006,371 beneficiaries—an increase of $1.6 billion in total monthly benefits payable and 388,000 in the number of beneficiaries since December 1980. The OASI program accounted for 94 percent of the rise in the amount of monthly benefits and 100 percent of the increase in the number of beneficiaries. Retired workers numbered 20,195,362, or 56 percent of all OASDI beneficiaries.

During the 12-month period ended December 1981, the monthly amount of OASI and DI benefits rose 16 percent and 7 percent, respectively. The number of OASI beneficiaries increased 2 percent, while the number of DI beneficiaries decreased 5 percent.

Average monthly benefit amounts payable in December 1981 to retired and disabled workers were $385.97 and $413.15, respectively. A year earlier, average benefits were $341.41 for retired workers and $370.74 for disabled workers.

The number of monthly cash benefits awarded in December 1981 reached 294,532. Eighty-eight percent of all awards and 85 percent of awards to retired workers were immediately payable. The average monthly benefit amounts for currently payable awards were $362.21 for retired workers and $419.50 for disabled workers.

OASDI	December 1981	November 1981	December 1980
Monthly beneficiaries, total (in thousands)	36,006	35,968	35,619
Aged 65 and over, total	24,438	24,350	23,843
Retired workers	18,081	18,006	17,565
Survivors and dependents	6,281	6,267	6,185
Special age-72 beneficiaries	76	77	93
Under age 65, total	11,568	11,618	11,776
Retired workers	2,115	2,114	2,017
Disabled workers	2,776	2,787	2,861
Survivors and dependents	6,677	6,717	6,898
Total monthly benefits (in millions) [1]	$12,255	$12,223	$10,694
Average benefit in current-payment status:			
Retired workers	$385.97	$385.51	$341.41
Disabled workers	413.15	413.27	370.74
Aged widows and widowers	346.08	345.82	308.12
Children of deceased workers	270.94	270.89	239.52
Average benefits awarded:			
Retired workers	$396.28	$386.96	$359.25
Disabled workers	419.30	419.73	391.71
Aged widows and widowers	340.57	340.82	305.91
Children of deceased workers	266.48	265.85	235.84

[1] In current-payment status; excludes lump-sum and retroactive payments and adjustments.

SSI Payments

Federally administered payments. In December 1981, 4,018,900 persons received federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, a decline of 123,000 from the December 1980 total. This decrease was centered in the aged caseload, which fell by 129,700 to 1,678,100. The number of disabled recipients rose by 6,400 to 2,262,200, and the number of blind by 200 to 78,600. The total number of recipients over age 65 for December 1981 was 2,111,000, and of these 1,678,100 were classified as aged, 409,000 as disabled, and 24,000 as blind.

Among individual States, all but two experienced a drop in their total SSI caseload over the 12-month period. While aged recipients declined in every State, the number of disabled and blind rose in 35 and 26 States, respectively.

Federally administered payments totaled $734.4 million in December, up $39.5 million from the previous December. Federal SSI payments rose by $47.6 million to $575.5 million, and federally administered State supplementation dropped by $8.1 million to $158.9 million.

State-administered supplementary payments. During October 1981, 249,870 persons received State-administered supplementary payments. This number remained below 250,000 for the second consecutive month. Total expenditures for State supplements amounted to $19.3 million—relatively unchanged from the September level.

Aid to Families With Dependent Children: Characteristics of Recipients in 1979

by Henrietta J. Duvall, Karen W. Goudreau, and Robert E. Marsh*

In March 1979, 10.4 million persons were receiving Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC). Nearly 70 percent of these recipients were children and most of the remainder were mothers. At that time, most AFDC families had only one or two children, were headed by women, and lived in a metropolitan area. Comparison with earlier surveys reveals that the number of children and other recipients per household has been declining in recent years, that the proportion of blacks on the rolls has diminished slightly, and that AFDC parents are younger and better educated than they used to be.

In the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, Federal grants help defray State expenses incurred in providing financial assistance to needy children living in the home of a parent or specified relative, and deprived of parental support or care because of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent. In about half the States, the program also covers children deprived of support because of their father's unemployment.

Under the AFDC program, States are responsible for defining need or establishing need standards. All States now provide payments for eligible children, and all States except Mississippi provide payments for one parent or other caretaker relative with whom a child is living. Virtually all the States include the second parent in the home if one parent of at least one of the children is incapacitated. About half the States assist families where the primary wage earner is unemployed. The amount of the payments is left to the discretion of the States.

In March 1979, about 10,358,000 persons were receiving AFDC. As chart 1 shows, the number of families assisted by this program doubled between 1959 and 1969—from 773,000 to 1,630,000—then doubled again in just 8 years, to 3,523,000 in 1977. From 1977 to 1979 the number of recipient families dropped by nearly 100,000, to 3,428,000, but after 1979, the number of recipients increased again. By September 1981, there were 11.1 million recipients in 3.8 million families receiving more than $1.1 billion in monthly payments. Another decline in the number of recipients is likely in the future because of provisions incorporated in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. That legislation reduced the number of families potentially eligible for AFDC by eliminating coverage for children over age 17 (age 18 under certain circumstances), families in which the parent or caretaker relative is involved in a labor strike, and unborn children until 3 months before birth. Program changes also reduced the amount of earned income that can be disregarded in determining the amount of assistance, called for retrospective accounting of income, and standardized deductions for employment expenses and child care.

From time to time, detailed surveys are made of the characteristics of AFDC recipients. This article reports some of the findings of the most recent of these, conducted in March 1979. The data were derived from a sample survey that included all States and United States jurisdictions except Guam. The sample required from each State was 0.4 percent, but smaller States had the option of selecting a sample of about 400 cases so that reliable data could be presented for them. The sample data are inflated to represent all families receiving money payments during the survey month. Therefore, the data are subject to sampling variability and, as in all surveys, the figures are subject to errors of response.

In general, the article follows the outline of, and draws much of its data from, **Aid to Families with Dependent Children: 1979 Recipient Characteristics Study**, a two-part report to be released soon by the Office of Research and Statistics. The larger report contains detailed tables and distributions by State and region.

Highlights of this article include:

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—The average size of AFDC families has been decreasing for a decade. In 1979, the average number of children in AFDC families was not much different from that for families with children in the population as a whole.

—In 1979, more than half of all AFDC families were white, including Hispanics. The proportion of blacks on the rolls fell between 1973 and 1979.

—The median age of parents living in the home has fallen sharply in recent years. At the same time, their educational level has risen substantially.

—The vast majority of AFDC parents are native-born Americans.

Demographic and Program Characteristics

AFDC Families

Child recipients. In 1979 the average AFDC family received aid for 2.1 children, compared with 2.2 in 1977 and 3.0 in 1969. In the most recent year, more than two-thirds of the families had either one or two child recipients and less than one-seventh had more than three. As table 1 shows, the proportion of families with only one child recipient rose from 34 percent to 42 percent in the period 1973–79. In 55 percent of the AFDC families, at least one of the child recipients was under age 6 in 1979. Eighty-three percent of the families had at least one child under age 12.

Other recipients. The total number of recipients in the average AFDC family fell from 4.1 in 1969 to 3.2 in 1977 and to 3.0 in 1979. This steady decline reflects a substantial decrease in the number of children per family and a slight decrease in the number of adult recipients. Only one adult—usually the mother—received assistance in about 80 percent of the families, a proportion that remained virtually constant during the period 1969–79. In that span the proportion of families with two adult recipients was halved, falling from 12 percent to 6 percent, while the proportion receiving aid only for children rose by nearly half, from about 10 percent to 15 percent. Families with two adult recipients included unemployed and incapacitated parents. Families without any adult recipients often included a stepfather who was supporting the children's mother.

Other household members. The overall composition of AFDC households remained virtually the same in 1979 as it was in 1975. In addition to parents, about 15 percent of the AFDC families contained a grandparent, 9 percent had nonrecipient brothers and sisters (including half and step) of recipient children, and 15 percent contained other relatives.

Sex of household head. In 1979, as in 1977, women headed four-fifths of all AFDC households. Most of

Chart 1.—Number of AFDC families during March of selected years

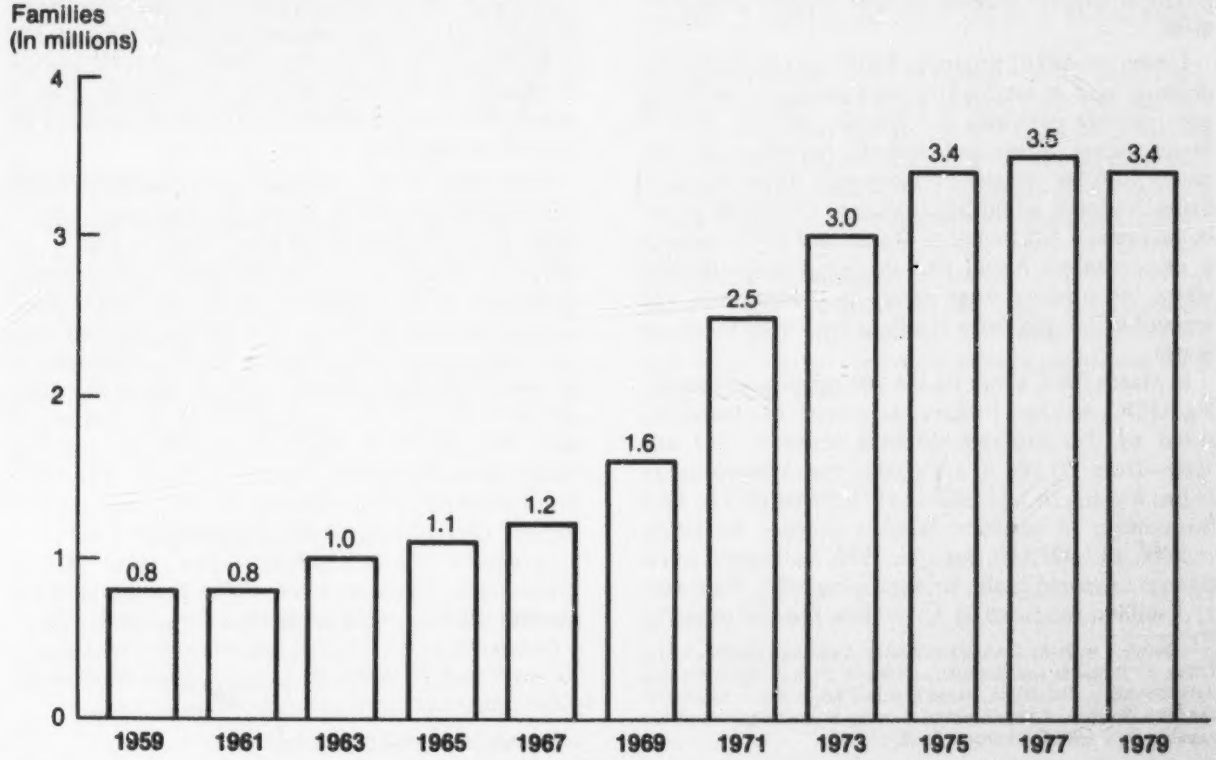


Table 1.—AFDC families: Percentage distribution, by selected demographic and program characteristics, 1973–79

Characteristic	1973	1977	1979
Total families	2,989,891	3,523,294	3,428,078
Total recipients	10,692,081	11,115,977	10,358,028
Average family size	3.58	3.15	3.02
Youngest child age group			
Under age 6	59.9	56.6	55.5
6–14	33.5	35.2	35.9
15 and over	6.6	6.3	6.8
Unknown	0	1.9	1.7
Sex of head			
Female	75.8	78.9	81.1
Male	23.8	21.0	18.1
Unknown	.4	.2	.6
Race and ethnicity			
Hispanic	13.4	12.2	13.6
White, not Hispanic	38.0	41.4	40.4
Black, not Hispanic	45.8	43.0	43.1
American Indian	1.1	1.1	1.4
Asian		.4	1.0
Other and unknown	1.7	1.9	.4
Place of residence			
SMSA, central city	57.7	56.3	56.2
SMSA, outside central city	20.4	20.9	21.7
Outside SMSA	21.8	22.2	20.4
Out of State and unknown	.3	.7	1.7
Persons in household (percent) [1]			
Mother	93.6	91.7	91.7
Father	17.3	15.4	14.2
Siblings not in AFDC group	9.8	8.2	8.8
Grandparents	14.2	15.5	15.4
Other relatives	13.3	15.4	14.6
Other nonrelatives	2.7	3.4	3.5
Number of child recipients			
1	33.8	40.3	42.5
2	25.5	27.3	28.0
3	16.3	16.1	15.5
4	11.0	8.2	7.9
5 or more	13.4	8.1	6.0

[1] Includes steprelatives related to youngest child.

these women were the natural or adoptive mothers. By contrast, the Bureau of the Census reports that less than 15 percent of all families in the United States were headed by women in March 1979.

Place of residence. The urban character of the AFDC program is reflected in the fact that nearly 80 percent of the families receiving aid in 1979 lived within a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)—about the same proportion as in 1977. As the tabulation at the right shows, 46 percent of the families resided within a central city with a population of 100,000 or more. The six largest cities in the United States—Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia—contained nearly 20 percent of all AFDC families.

Race and ethnicity. In 1979, just over half of all AFDC families were classified as white. About 14 percent of the families receiving aid were Hispanic, 40 percent were white (not Hispanic), and 43 percent were black (not Hispanic). Although the racial and ethnic composition of AFDC families did not change much from 1977 to 1979, table 1 reveals a slight reduction (2.7 percentage points) in the proportion of black recipient families from 1973 to 1979 and a corresponding increase (2.6 percentage points) in the combined "White, not Hispanic" and "Hispanic" categories.

Place of residence and population	Percent
In SMSA county:	
In central city with population of—	
1,000,000 or more	18.3
250,000–999,999	18.0
100,000–249,999	9.6
Less than 100,000	10.3
Outside central city	21.7
Not in SMSA county	20.4
Other	.1
Unknown	1.6

Duration on the rolls. Families receiving assistance in March 1979 had been on the rolls for a median period of 29 continuous months. The duration of recipiency was measured from the date of the most recent case opening through March 1979 and was based only on cases on the rolls during that month.

AFDC Parents

Public assistance status. In 1979, 91 percent of all AFDC families had a natural or adoptive mother in the home and 9 percent had a natural or adoptive father. Because adults may receive AFDC payments if they are caring for eligible children and meet other criteria, most of these parents—9 in 10 of the mothers and 3 in 4 of the fathers—were also included in the AFDC money grant. Table 2 shows that, of those not receiving AFDC, most of the fathers received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments for disability and most of the mothers had a nonassistance source of support, usually the children's stepfather. The most recent survey reveals an increase, from 16.9 percent in 1977 to 17.7 percent in 1979, in the importance of SSI for fathers living at home and not receivng AFDC payments.

Employment status. Parents in an AFDC household are required to seek and accept employment if they are able-bodied and not providing full-time care for a child under age 6. In 1979, 1 in every 4 mothers and 2 in every 5 fathers were either working or seeking employment. Of those not in the labor force, 3 in 4 of the fathers and 3 in 5 of the mothers were either incapacitated or caring for a child under age 6. Changes in the program in 1981 provide each State the option to develop work alternatives, including community work experience, to provide jobs instead of welfare, and to demonstrate its own work incentive (WIN) program. The community work experience program (CWEP) provides on-the-job train-

Table 2.—Parents in AFDC households: Percentage distribution, by sex and selected demographic and program characteristics, 1973–79

Characteristic	1973		1977		1979	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Total parents in households	2,793,547	379,048	3,219,343	360,220	3,122,346	299,144
Money payment status						
Received AFDC	93.2	80.8	90.3	75.4	89.7	75.1
Received SSI	1.1	14.5	2.6	16.9	2.7	17.7
Received general assistance only	.1	.1	.1	.5	.1	.2
Not a recipient	5.5	3.3	6.6	6.4	7.2	6.4
Status unknown	0	.5	.4	.8	.3	.7
Employment status						
Employed full time	9.8	5.3	8.4	4.9	8.8	8.5
Employed part time	6.3	6.4	5.4	3.3	5.4	3.0
Seeking work or recall	11.5	27.6	11.2	36.9	10.5	34.7
Not employed—						
Incapacitated	8.1	53.8	6.3	39.1	6.6	40.0
Homemaker	46.9	1.5	41.6	1.8	39.8	2.4
In school	.....	.....	3.2	2.2	2.8	1.5
Other	17.4	4.8	21.3	8.8	23.3	8.1
Unknown	0	.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.8
Age						
Under 20	8.1	1.3	8.1	2.1	7.4	1.5
20–29	41.4	20.8	44.5	25.6	46.1	28.1
30–39	28.5	23.5	26.6	24.6	27.1	27.5
40 and over	20.6	50.8	15.2	36.3	15.1	36.2
Unknown	1.4	3.5	3.2	11.4	4.3	6.7
Median	29.8	41.0	28.4	36.7	28.7	35.9
Education						
Less than 8th grade	12.6	31.6	6.8	16.7	5.1	12.5
8th–11th grade	41.5	34.3	29.9	26.2	25.2	19.6
High school graduate	26.2	16.7	23.9	17.3	21.9	15.4
Unknown	19.7	17.5	39.4	39.8	47.8	52.5
Citizenship						
Born in State	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.1	33.5
Born in other State	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.2	34.4
Naturalized citizen	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	1.2
Alien	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.4	8.7
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	2.2

ing and work experience for recipients in order to assist them in moving into regular employment.

Age. The median age of AFDC parents dropped sharply from 1969 to 1979—from 33.1 to 28.7 for the mothers and from 44.2 to 35.9 for the fathers. In 1979, more than half the mothers in the home and 3 in 10 of the fathers were under age 30. Seven percent of the mothers and 1.5 percent of the fathers were teenagers—proportions that were almost double those found in the survey conducted 10 years earlier.

Educational attainment. Although the majority of parents in AFDC households were not high school graduates in 1979, about twice as many mothers and three times as many fathers held diplomas than did a decade earlier. Of those for whom the educational level was known (about half for both sexes), 18.2 percent of the mothers and 36.5 percent of the fathers had less than a 9th-grade education, 39.9 percent of the mothers and 30.9 percent of the fathers had completed 1–3 years of high school, 36.0 percent of the mothers and 26.7 percent of the fathers were high school graduates, and 5.2 percent of the mothers and 4.2 percent of the fathers had some college training short of a degree. Just under 1 percent of the mothers and 1.5 percent of the fathers were college graduates.

Nativity and citizenship. In 1979, 94 percent of the mothers and 88 percent of the fathers in AFDC households were native-born Americans. One percent of the mothers and 1.2 percent of the fathers were naturalized citizens and 3.4 percent of the mothers and 8.7 percent of the fathers were aliens. Only 59 percent of the AFDC mothers and 54 percent of the fathers, however, were born in the State in which they lived in 1979.

AFDC Children

Reason for eligibility. In 1979, 89 percent of the AFDC children received aid because their fathers did not live with them and provided little or no support (chart 2). Table 3 compares the situation in 1979 with that 2 and 6 years earlier. It shows that marital breakup remained the most common basis for eligibility, although lack of a marriage tie between parents gained in importance. Only a small proportion of the children were eligible for AFDC because their fathers were incapacitated or deceased. These categories decreased by about half.

Age and sex. The average AFDC child in 1979 was 8 years and 4 months old, compared with an age of 8 years and 11 months in 1969. The tabulation in the next column shows that more than a third of the children in 1979 were under age 6. About 85 percent of the AFDC children were under age 15.

Employment experience. From 1977 to 1979, an increasing proportion of AFDC children worked. In 1979, 4.7 percent of the children aged 16–17 and 8.4 percent of those aged 18–20 were employed, compared with 3.6 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively, in 1977.

Age group	Percent in—	
	1969	1979
Unborn	0.6	0.5
Under 3	14.3	18.4
3–5	17.6	17.6
6–8	18.4	17.2
9–11	18.1	15.8
12–14	16.4	14.8
15–17	12.0	12.3
18–20	2.6	2.7
Unknown	0	.9

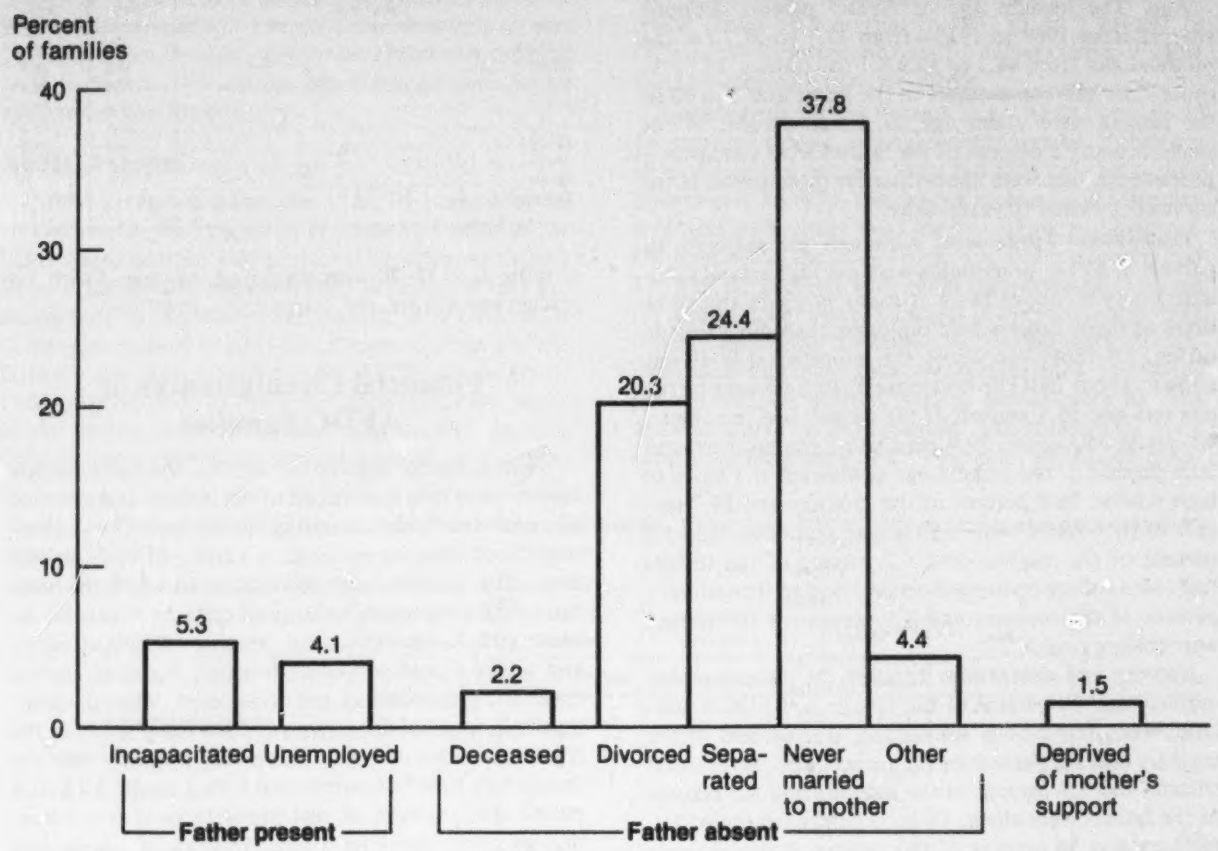
Financial Circumstances of AFDC Families

When a family applies for AFDC, the local welfare agency takes into account all of the income and assets of the adult persons requesting assistance. The income considered includes earnings, a variety of cash income from other sources, noncash income to which the State can assign a monetary value, and certain nontaxable income such as Social Security, Veterans Administration, and workers' compensation benefits. Some of the income is disregarded, or not considered, when calculating the amount of the payment. Each State specifies the types and value of liquid assets and property that the family may hold for current and future needs. All States permit the retention of real property used as a home, though some limit its value. Household goods and clothing usually may be retained, and quite often an automobile of moderate value. The value of other items of real property and liquid assets such as shares of

Table 3.—AFDC children: Percentage distribution, by age and reason for eligibility, 1973–79

Characteristic	1973	1977	1979
Total children	7,717,665	7,835,803	7,230,304
Average per family	2.58	2.22	2.11
Age distribution			
Under age 6	34.8	35.1	36.5
6–14	50.5	49.2	47.8
15 and over	14.7	14.8	15.0
Unknown	0	.9	.9
Reason for eligibility			
Father was—			
Dead	4.0	2.6	2.2
Incapacitated	10.2	5.9	5.3
Unemployed	4.1	5.0	4.1
Absent due to—			
Divorce	17.7	21.4	20.3
Separation	28.8	25.5	24.4
No marriage tie	31.5	33.8	37.8
Other reason	2.4	4.1	4.4
Mother did not provide support	1.2	1.6	1.5

Chart 2.—Percentage distribution of AFDC recipient children, by reason for eligibility, 1979



stock, bonds, and the face value and cash reserves of life insurance are always limited. If holdings of such items exceed the State limitation, the family is not eligible for assistance.

The Benefit Determination Process

Each State establishes in dollar terms the amount of money a given family needs to meet a minimal standard of living in the State. The major elements of this process are (1) the need requirements established by the State, (2) the amount of nonassistance income received by the family, (3) the amount of nonassistance income that can be disregarded, and (4) the AFDC payment. The amount of the payment is determined by subtracting net nonassistance income (after income disregards) from the requirement.

Need requirements. The need standard—which covers such items as housing, food, clothing, personal and household items, and utilities—varies by the size and composition of the family. Some States budget a single amount to cover all items, while others budget separate amounts for items such as housing.

In March 1979, monthly requirements averaged $247 for one adult and one child (33 percent of the caseload) and $308 for one adult with two children (23 percent of the caseload). Table 4 shows the need requirements for families of various sizes.

Nonassistance income. A lower proportion of AFDC families had nonassistance income in 1979 (19 percent) than in 1977 (22 percent), but the average amount of income increased from $248 to $300 in the period. Table 5 shows that the main source of this income was earnings, primarily those of mothers, which averaged $383 a month. Declines were apparent in the proportion of

Table 4.—Average monthly AFDC standard of need in 1979, by number of adult recipients and child recipients

Child recipients	Adult recipients		
	None	One	Two
One	$135.82	$246.71	$324.30
Two	219.82	308.00	396.30
Three	264.75	365.00	454.03
Four	353.00	417.90	501.93
Five	379.77	471.86	514.10
Six	400.82	516.08	581.04
Seven or more	631.54	532.98	616.76

Table 5.—Percent of AFDC families with nonassistance income and average amount for families with each type, 1979

Type of nonassistance income	Percent	Average amount
Total, one or more sources	19.3	$299.91
Earnings of one or more persons	12.8	381.11
Mother	12.2	383.00
Father	.5	335.45
Children aged 14 and over	.1	205.71
Other adults	.1	268.52
Public service employment earnings	.1	239.50
CASDI and Railroad Retirement benefits	3.1	132.61
Veterans' benefits	.4	130.18
Other pensions or benefits	.4	143.47
Unemployment compensation	.6	236.68
Workers' compensation	.1	234.84
Contributions from stepparent in home	.2	62.53
Contributions from other persons in home	.6	71.66
Other cash income	1.9	80.40
Other income in-kind with money value	.4	70.66

families receiving other types of nonassistance income. Social Security benefits were the second most important source of nonassistance income, although they were received by only 3 percent of AFDC families.

Disregarded income. Disregarded income under AFDC is of two types—mandatory and optional. Examples of the first type are the earnings of AFDC children if they are in school and not employed full time, the first $30 of monthly earnings plus one-third of the remaining gross earned income of other persons in the assistance group, and reasonable work expenses. Optional income that may be disregarded includes up to $5 per month for each AFDC recipient, and amounts set aside for future identifiable needs of AFDC children.

Seventy-one percent of the families with nonassistance income in 1979 had some of it disregarded. The average amount was $255 a month per family. As table 6 shows, most of the disregarded income was related to the $30 + 1/3 work incentive and employment expense provisions. Recently enacted Federal legislation limits to 4 months duration the $30 + 1/3 disregard and sets a standard amount for work expenses and a maximum amount for child care expenses.

Amount of AFDC and budget summary. The AFDC families were paid an average of $253 under the program and received an additional $58 in nonassistance income in March 1979. The average need requirement and AFDC payment were considerably higher for families living in metropolitan ($312 and $265) than nonmetropolitan ($258 and $192) areas. Table 7 shows the average AFDC payment for families of various sizes. A family with one adult and one child averaged $209 a month. The average payment to a family with one adult and two children was $257.

Nationally, assistance payments totaled $869 million for March 1979 and nonassistance income amounted to $199 million. More than half ($121 million) of the nonassistance income was not counted in determining the AFDC payments.

Table 6.—Percent of families with nonassistance income, by type of income disregarded and average amount of such income for families with each type, 1979

Type of disregarded income	Percent of families	Amount
Total	71.4	$255.37
$5 or less per person	5.9	6.11
First $30 plus 1/3 of remaining earned income	64.9	147.20
Allowed employment expenses	60.5	129.03
Differentiated:		
Child care	20.2	101.22
Other	44.3	95.29
Undifferentiated	15.5	99.97
For support of dependents outside assistance group	.7	90.35
Additional disregarded income	9.5	80.23

Table 7.—Average AFDC payment amounts, by number of adult recipients and child recipients, 1979

Child recipients	Adult recipients		
	None	One	Two
One	$115.81	$208.81	$272.53
Two	186.88	257.08	327.08
Three	221.44	298.86	366.23
Four	286.84	345.30	413.06
Five	284.57	389.66	358.05
Six	354.23	414.93	429.40
Seven or more	455.72	412.03	419.27

The AFDC grant therefore made up the bulk of the cash income available to most families. When assistance and nonassistance cash income were combined, the average amount available for the families of the most common sizes were $229 for one adult and one child and $284 for one adult with two children.

In March 1979, 3 in 4 of the AFDC families also received a supplemental income benefit in the form of food stamps. To participate in this program, low-income households must meet standards set by the Department of Agriculture that consider household size and the income of all family members. The average food stamp benefit per participating AFDC family was $106. A very small proportion of the AFDC families also received general or emergency assistance in addition to AFDC in March 1979. Families that are eligible for AFDC often receive other benefits such as Medicaid, housing assistance, energy assistance, and social services.

Child Support Enforcement

When the Child Support Enforcement program was established in 1975, the States were directed to locate

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Current Operating Statistics

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Table M-1.—Public income-maintenance programs: Cash benefit payments, 1940–81

[In millions; includes payments outside the United States and benefits to spouses and children where applicable]

Period	Total [1,2]	Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits							Unemployment benefits		Temporary disability benefits		Workers' compensation benefits [14]	Public assistance payments [15]	Supplemental security income payments [16]
		Monthly					Lump-sum [9]								
		OASDHI [3]	Railroad retirement [4]	Public employee retirement [5]: Federal civil service [6]	Public employee retirement [5]: Other [7]	Veterans' pension and compensation [8]	OASDHI	Other [10]	State laws [11]	Railroad [12]	State laws [12]	Railroad [13]			
1940	$2,560.2	$23.5	$115.6	$62.0	$183.1	$423.5	$11.8	$24.9	$518.7	$16.0	.....	.....	$161.0	$1,020.1	.....
1945	3,595.4	247.8	138.9	83.9	253.7	952.1	26.1	39.2	572.5	2.4	$4.7	.....	283.0	990.7	.....
1950	8,693.7	928.4	298.1	184.2	600.4	2,223.8	32.7	54.0	1,407.8	59.8	89.3	$28.1	415.0	2,372.2	.....
1955	14,692.4	4,855.3	560.8	370.4	1,043.0	2,745.9	112.9	82.8	1,466.9	93.3	192.7	51.9	591.0	2,525.6	.....
1960	25,886.8	11,080.5	942.4	804.5	1,793.3	3,436.9	164.3	135.2	2,867.1	157.7	311.3	56.9	860.0	3,276.7	.....
1965	36,597.4	18,093.7	1,133.2	1,366.0	3,229.8	4,196.0	216.9	203.6	2,283.4	60.5	425.9	40.8	1,214.0	4,025.9	.....
1970	64,473.8	31,569.8	1,756.2	2,796.6	6,369.4	5,480.1	293.6	288.6	4,183.7	38.7	664.6	56.2	1,981.0	8,864.4	.....
1971	76,501.5	36,865.1	2,002.6	3,306.0	7,441.3	5,934.5	305.6	298.5	6,143.7	75.7	680.0	44.7	2,433.0	10,814.4	.....
1972	83,860.0	41,275.2	2,175.1	3,927.2	8,635.9	6,340.1	319.8	325.9	6,043.2	51.5	707.8	35.7	2,811.0	11,066.7	.....
1973	96,038.4	51,130.5	2,565.1	4,788.2	9,920.4	6,446.7	328.8	346.9	4,534.7	30.6	775.3	27.9	3,623.0	11,397.2	.....
1974	112,645.0	58,194.1	2,807.7	6,060.2	11,733.1	7,077.0	327.3	411.7	6,928.7	22.2	842.3	30.2	4,021.0	8,813.6	$5,245.7
1975	139,743.6	66,585.7	3,282.7	7,511.2	13,834.7	7,668.2	337.0	420.8	18,188.1	89.5	890.4	47.6	4,568.0	10,434.4	5,878.2
1976	152,715.7	75,332.1	3,570.1	8,563.2	15,679.9	8,409.2	332.5	441.5	16,537.2	134.7	916.7	84.4	5,217.0	11,431.1	6,065.8
1977	163,565.7	84,263.8	3,823.8	9,605.1	17,531.9	9,078.7	312.0	441.6	13,337.8	99.8	939.9	74.2	5,943.0	11,915.1	6,306.0
1978	174,102.6	92,530.7	4,021.4	10,898.6	19,638.9	9,595.6	344.5	485.5	9,890.8	124.5	1,027.5	68.5	6,775.0	12,024.0	6,551.7
1979	194,394.4	103,973.7	4,377.5	12,498.4	22,549.4	10,570.7	298.6	531.9	10,212.0	82.5	1,100.0	60.9	8,530.0	12,402.3	7,206.5
1980	(17)	120,261.7	4,866.6	15,042.5	(17)	11,358.4	250.2	(17)	18,756.5	179.4	(17)	101.0	(17)	14,051.2	7,857.5
1980															
May	.....	9,315.2	378.9	1,252.0	.....	912.3	20.6	17.4	1,227.1	10.4	.....	7.6	83.1	1,118.0	614.7
June	.....	9,340.3	416.0	1,249.6	.....	919.8	22.8	18.7	1,230.0	11.0	.....	7.0	84.9	1,122.7	610.2
July	.....	10,599.5	423.9	1,253.8	.....	924.4	16.5	17.6	1,442.2	13.7	.....	8.0	84.4	1,158.3	697.5
Aug	.....	10,718.5	429.3	1,255.7	.....	944.1	24.5	16.4	1,283.0	18.1	.....	8.8	84.3	1,206.9	695.6
Sept	.....	10,701.8	416.8	1,254.5	.....	924.5	19.0	12.8	1,179.4	18.8	.....	9.6	83.9	1,290.7	695.0
Oct	.....	10,807.6	425.7	1,370.2	.....	1,050.4	20.5	26.2	1,163.2	17.5	.....	9.5	83.5	1,235.3	702.2
Nov	.....	10,765.0	428.2	1,379.9	.....	1,013.8	19.9	12.7	1,087.4	14.6	.....	7.9	91.6	1,223.3	696.1
Dec	.....	10,861.8	426.6	1,375.4	.....	1,004.2	17.7	22.5	1,284.2	17.7	.....	8.2	91.0	1,246.6	694.9
1981															
Jan	.....	10,985.5	426.9	1,393.0	.....	999.6	24.4	20.4	1,458.6	24.7	.....	8.2	90.9	(17)	685.5
Feb	.....	11,085.7	428.3	1,386.3	.....	1,008.1	22.4	17.2	1,350.6	22.3	.....	7.3	90.8	(17)	680.5
Mar	.....	11,258.7	424.8	1,411.7	.....	1,025.1	24.4	22.4	1,433.8	24.7	.....	8.9	90.5	(17)	681.5
Apr	.....	11,097.7	426.1	(17)	.....	1,017.4	19.3	(17)	1,263.6	18.9	.....	7.5	90.2	(17)	691.3
May	.....	11,109.3	427.7	(17)	.....	1,012.7	19.8	(17)	1,037.3	15.8	.....	6.5	90.5	(17)	681.2

[1] Emergency relief funds of $1,630.3 million in 1940 total, not included elsewhere. Includes training allowances to unemployed workers under Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act for 1961–75, not shown separately.

[2] Beginning December 1980, includes public assistance payment revisions for 1940–79.

[3] Retirement and survivor benefits beginning 1940; disability benefits beginning 1957. Beginning Oct. 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Includes annuities to widows under joint-and-survivor election before 1947. Beginning Feb. 1967, includes supplemental annuities for career railroad employees.

[5] Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

[6] Includes survivor annuities under joint-and-survivor elections before 1948.

[7] Represents Federal contributory systems other than civil service, Federal noncontributory systems for civilian employees and career military personnel, and systems for State and local government employees. Monthly data not available.

[8] Payments to veterans and survivors of deceased veterans, including special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956) and through June 1973, subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

[9] Death payments.

[10] Includes annual and monthly data for railroad retirement, veterans' programs, and Federal civil service retirement. For "other" public employee systems, annual data only.

[11] Annual and monthly totals include regular State unemployment insurance program and payments made by States as agents of the Federal Government under the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-Servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958. Annual data only for payments under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Disaster Relief Act of 1970, and the temporary and permanent extended unemployment insurance programs. Beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

[12] Benefits in Rhode Island (from 1943), in California (from 1947), in New Jersey (from 1949), in New York (from 1950), in Puerto Rico (from 1970), including payments under private plans where applicable. Monthly data not available.

[13] Benefits began 1947.

[14] Under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data refer only to Federal "black lung" benefits administered by Social Security Administration (starting 1970).

[15] Includes aid to families with dependent children and general assistance. Through 1973 includes old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Includes payments to intermediate-care facilities (July 1968–December 1971), and payments for emergency assistance, beginning July 1969. Includes money payments under medical assistance for the aged (1960–69). Excludes medical vendor payments. Starting 1974, includes money payments to the aged, blind, and disabled in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under federally aided public assistance programs.

[16] Supersedes the public assistance programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning 1974; beginning 1978, in the Northern Mariana Islands. Annual, but not monthly, totals include payments under State-administered supplementary programs.

[17] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies on a checks-issued basis (including retroactive payments) where available. Data for public assistance and State unemployment insurance programs adjusted monthly, other data adjusted annually.

Table M-2.—Public income-maintenance programs: Hospital and medical care payments, 1940–81

[In millions]

Period	Total	OASDHI (health insurance) [1]			Other programs			
		Total	Hospital insurance [2]	Medical insurance	Veterans	Temporary disability [3]	Workers' compensation [4]	Public assistance [5]
1940	$165	.....	.....	.....	$70	.....	$95	.....
1945	222	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	125	.....
1950	832	.....	.....	.....	573	$7	200	$52
1955	1,265	.....	.....	.....	688	20	325	232
1960	1,846	.....	.....	.....	848	41	435	522
1961	2,093	.....	.....	.....	899	46	460	688
1962	2,406	.....	.....	.....	940	46	495	925
1963	2,611	.....	.....	.....	971	50	525	1,065
1964	2,890	.....	.....	.....	1,019	51	565	1,255
1965	3,204	.....	.....	.....	1,072	52	600	1,480
1966	4,898	$1,019	$891	$128	1,137	54	680	2,008
1967	9,554	4,549	3,353	1,197	1,328	53	750	2,873
1968	12,107	5,697	4,179	1,518	1,429	55	830	4,096
1969	13,837	6,603	4,739	1,865	1,573	59	920	4,681
1970	15,614	7,099	5,124	1,975	1,793	66	1,050	5,606
1971	18,109	7,868	5,751	2,117	2,087	71	1,130	6,953
1972	21,173	8,644	6,319	2,325	2,409	65	1,250	8,805
1973	23,732	9,584	7,057	2,526	2,681	69	1,480	9,919
1974	29,108	12,419	9,101	3,318	3,076	71	1,760	11,782
1975	35,803	15,591	11,318	4,273	3,551	74	2,030	14,555
1976	41,267	18,423	13,343	5,080	4,422	71	2,380	15,941
1977	47,179	21,826	15,743	6,038	4,465	74	2,680	18,179
1978	53,332	24,940	17,688	7,252	5,257	80	2,960	20,095
1979	[6]	29,297	20,590	8,708	5,399	65	3,530	[6]
1980	.....	33,708	23,073	10,635	6,122	.....	.....	[6]
1980								
May	.....	3,010	2,164	846	498	.....	.....	[6]
June	.....	2,891	2,050	841	492	.....	.....	[6]
July	.....	2,986	2,068	918	527	.....	.....	[6]
August	.....	2,925	1,997	928	479	.....	.....	[6]
September	.....	3,077	2,114	963	513	.....	.....	[6]
October	.....	3,230	2,238	992	548	.....	.....	[6]
November	.....	2,950	2,039	991	489	.....	.....	[6]
December	.....	3,346	2,357	989	542	.....	.....	[6]
1981								
January	.....	3,278	2,308	970	594	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	3,243	2,247	996	[6]	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	3,243	2,529	1,049	[6]	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	3,536	2,511	1,025	[6]	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	3,362	2,391	971	[6]	.....	.....	.....

[1] Benefit expenditures from the Federal hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance trust funds as reported by the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Excludes payments by Railroad Retirement Board for beneficiaries in Canadian hospitals.

[3] Benefits in California and New York (from 1950), including payments under private plans. Monthly data not available.

[4] Benefits under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data not available.

[5] Federal matching for medical vendor payments under public assistance began October 1950.

[6] Data not available.

Source: U.S. Treasury and unpublished data from administrative agencies.

Table M-3.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Beneficiaries of cash payments, 1940–81

[In thousands. For explanatory footnotes on programs, see table M-1]

At end of selected month	Retirement and disability					Survivor				Railroad temporary disability [4]	Unemployment		Federal "black lung" [6]
	OASDHI [1]		Railroad [1]	Federal civil service	Veterans	OASDHI	Railroad	Federal civil service	Veterans [3]		State laws [5]	Railroad [4]	
	Retirement [2]	Disability											
December:													
1940	148	.....	146	65	610	74	3	.....	323	.....	667	74	.....
1945	691	.....	173	92	1,534	597	4	(7)	698	.....	1,743	13	.....
1950	2,326	.....	256	161	2,366	1,152	142	25	1,010	32	838	35	.....
1955	5,788	.....	427	234	2,707	2,172	206	74	1,136	36	912	48	.....
1960	10,599	687	553	379	3,064	3,558	256	154	1,393	34	2,165	102	.....
1961	11,655	1,027	567	408	3,137	3,812	262	167	1,547	31	1,993	75	.....
1962	12,675	1,275	585	438	3,177	4,103	270	182	1,633	30	1,585	59	.....
1963	13,262	1,452	594	465	3,195	4,321	278	197	1,750	31	1,609	49	.....
1964	13,697	1,563	600	494	3,024	4,539	286	214	1,848	29	1,351	41	.....
1965	14,175	1,739	620	522	3,216	4,953	291	227	1,924	25	1,035	30	.....
1966	15,437	1,970	630	564	3,194	5,360	299	240	1,995	23	936	18	.....
1967	15,907	2,141	641	588	3,175	5,659	309	258	2,077	21	989	39	.....
1968	16,264	2,335	647	613	3,171	5,963	318	274	2,151	25	941	19	.....
1969	16,595	2,488	651	626	3,179	6,229	321	288	2,208	23	1,084	16	.....
1970	17,096	2,665	653	697	3,210	6,468	326	308	2,301	22	2,045	21	.....
1971	17,660	2,930	660	747	3,251	6,700	330	324	2,365	20	1,784	38	.....
1972	18,176	3,250	661	829	3,288	6,919	334	343	2,393	16	1,458	17	299
1973	19,151	3,561	660	924	3,267	7,160	335	358	2,360	14	1,462	8	461
1974	19,688	3,912	667	981	3,250	7,254	336	376	2,282	15	2,716	14	487
1975	20,364	4,352	694	1,029	3,244	7,368	337	391	2,259	19	2,845	37	482
1976	20,934	4,624	693	1,077	3,261	7,466	337	402	2,225	18	2,515	24	470
1977	21,634	4,854	695	1,129	3,289	7,594	338	416	2,191	17	2,114	22	457
1978	22,140	4,869	691	1,173	3,286	7,578	335	431	2,119	15	1,921	14	440
1979	22,730	4,777	689	1,230	3,235	7,618	333	430	1,925	13	2,267	18	419
1980	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1980													
May	22,853	4,772	684	1,265	3,198	7,670	331	437	.....	15	2,866	24	412
June	22,892	4,734	684	1,268	3,194	7,594	331	439	1,823	14	3,003	26	410
July	22,932	4,691	686	1,270	3,195	7,522	330	442	.....	15	3,229	30	409
August	23,036	4,698	685	1,272	3,195	7,565	330	444	.....	17	3,124	39	406
September	23,133	4,700	685	1,274	3,195	7,595	330	445	1,777	19	2,736	41	404
October	23,223	4,704	685	1,278	3,193	7,627	330	447	.....	18	2,571	38	401
November	23,283	4,691	685	1,290	3,192	7,633	330	449	.....	16	2,462	33	401
December	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1981													
January	23,436	4,683	684	1,298	3,173	7,630	329	452	.....	16	3,328	53	397
February	23,437	4,691	684	1,302	3,165	7,663	329	(8)	.....	16	3,313	52	395
March	23,465	4,693	682	(8)	3,162	7,688	328	(8)	1,731	17	3,158	52	(8)
April	23,496	4,688	681	(8)	3,161	7,697	328	(8)	.....	15	2,777	44	(8)
May	23,521	4,675	679	(8)	3,160	7,703	328	(8)	.....	13	2,400	16	(8)

[1] Includes dependents.

[2] Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over and not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Monthly number at end of quarter.

[4] Average number during 14-day registration period.

[5] Average weekly number in December. Includes regular State unemployment insurance, the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, and the ex-servicemen's compensation program.

[6] Includes dependents and survivors.

[7] Less than 500.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table M-4.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Contributions and taxes collected, 1940–81

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor				Hospital insurance under OASDHI [1 2 5]	Unemployment		
	Old-age and survivors insurance [1 2]	Disability insurance [1 2]	Federal civil service [3]	Railroad retirement [2 4]		State unemployment insurance [6]	Federal unemployment taxes [7]	Railroad unemployment insurance [8]
Fiscal year:								
1940	$604,694	.....	$131,880	$120,967	.....	$853,955	$107,523	$49,167
1945	1,309,919	.....	486,719	285,038	.....	1,251,958	184,544	131,993
1950	2,106,388	.....	662,262	550,172	.....	1,094,406	226,306	18,855
1955	5,087,154	.....	469,856	600,106	.....	1,146,188	279,986	23,720
1960	9,842,685	$987,079	1,509,695	806,865	.....	2,166,956	341,108	161,912
1961	11,292,676	1,022,002	1,745,833	570,713	.....	2,398,100	345,356	161,308
1962	11,454,643	1,020,866	1,759,409	564,218	.....	2,728,617	452,638	155,259
1963	13.327,762	1,076,621	1,884,796	571,534	.....	3,008,934	945,367	157,682
1964	15,502,726	1,143,161	2,036,419	593,477	.....	3,042,408	846,567	156,057
1965	15,857,212	1,175,244	2,182,203	535,545	.....	3,051,539	614,891	152,300
1966	17,865,947	1,556,652	2,277,013	683,458	$908,797	3,067,204	561,014	148,411
1967	22,567,002	2,249,397	2,469,071	776,493	2,704,884	2,916,933	596,773	145,665
1968	22,662,430	2,699,368	2,808,230	814,327	3,557,662	2,605,057	600,980	139,596
1969	25,952,737	3,532,434	3,000,763	884,748	4,477,012	2,560,913	633,178	134,400
1970	29,954,673	4,141,358	3,735,518	918,832	4,846,096	2,563,745	769,639	130,898
1971	31,915,231	4,569,470	4,614,013	980,394	4,961,234	2,582,192	964,435	127,328
1972	35,710,725	4,852,996	5,292,976	1,008,383	5,289,673	3,226,286	1,010,869	119,516
1973	41,318,177	5,460,969	6,071,960	1,188,934	7,724,341	4,634,192	1,297,226	120,065
1974	48,454,693	6,234,425	7,175,825	1,411,333	10,606,551	5,263,812	1,454,371	118,362
1975	56,017,343	7,356,217	9,283,742	1,489,333	11,296,773	5,299,041	1,354,945	116,720
1976	59,554,690	7,797,092	10,706,295	1,525,144	12,039,194	6,404,310	1,531,107	118,241
1977	68,894,809	8,899,502	13,755,508	1,908,718	13,659,042	9,252,205	1,874,718	184,583
1978	74,046,779	12,404,396	14,373,511	1,822,006	16,885,867	11,031,805	2,599,910	217,883
1979	84,357,910	14,749,743	16,432,003	2,189,887	20,118,684	12,272,625	2,906,566	207,542
1980 [9]	97,607,645	16,805,255	19,535,155	2,311,976	23,482,135	11,914,826	3,246,403	174,562
1981 [9]	119,016,091	12,589,490	22,464,571	2,457,238	30,692,679	12,366,289	3,587,243	175,714
July-Sept. (transition quarter) [10]	16,105,848	2,159,051	1,413,918	328,310	3,503,803	2,289,298	371,241	37,365
1980								
November	7,946,851	- 1,027,838	604,217	415,027	1,928,353	1,212,558	281,500	5,359
December	7,538,326	919,540	652,597	212,577	1,725,399	131,853	60,562	31,868
1981								
January	9,469,856	1,220,115	723,087	44,851	2,365,045	371,082	401,523	507
February	10,350,153	1,517,584	619,117	423,367	2,907,558	953,590	606,480	2,556
March	10,519,603	1,373,776	705,921	223,071	2,720,058	139,021	2,194	32,307
April	13,088,424	1,783,582	634,570	49,307	3,314,218	1,439,958	360,342	1,316
May	10,871,842	1,453,944	498,053	388,469	2,877,264	3,849,235	806,101	4,841
June	9,725,069	1,355,892	626,729	- 20,598	2,929,601	179,432	9,432	44,776
July	9,434,231	1,238,359	756,350	74,226	2,580,864	1,030,406	347,089	1,017
August	10,468,717	1,418,191	644,843	401,580	2,858,118	2,094,112	462,292	4,416
September	9,372,953	1,418,413	15,142,911	226,473	2,824,096	118,410	28,432	46,223
October	10,326,060	1,387,842	679,000	54,000	2,707,052	550,000	- 113,000	1,000
November	9,417,845	1,300,336	645,000	448,000	2,603,135	1,238	302,000	23,000

[1] Represents contributions of employees, and the self-employed in employments covered by OASDHI under the Social Security Act, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments. Data for earlier years reflect former appropriation bases. Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Employee-tax refunds deducted. Excludes transfer from general revenues.

[2] Excludes transfers between OASDHI system and railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

[3] Represents employee and Government contributions. Beginning 1968, also includes Foreign Service and contributory survivor programs for Federal judiciary and Tax Court. For civil service, employee share includes voluntary contributions to purchase additional annuity; government share includes Federal and District of Columbia agency contributions and, beginning 1968, Federal payment for current unfunded liability.

[4] Beginning 1959, net of tax refunds. Contributions for hospital insurance of railroad workers are collected and reported with railroad retirement contribution initially and are transferred once a year (usually in August) to the hospital insurance trust fund; data for that month only are adjusted by the Treasury source to reflect the transfer.

[5] Excludes reimbursement from Treasury general funds for cost of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement. Includes contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (principal amount only), see footnote 4; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for voluntary coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[6] Through 1952 represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees (3 States in recent years), as reported by State agencies (to Department of Labor, 1950–52). Starting 1953, represents State deposits in (Federal) unemployment trust fund.

[7] Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Beginning 1961, net of tax refunds. Includes tax proceeds for financing temporary extended unemployment compensation programs for 1958 and 1961. December 1976 figure includes treasury adjustments (minus) for misclassification of two prior month's taxes.

[8] Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

[9] Preliminary data.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

Source: **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government** and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table M–5.—Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: Status, 1940–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Reimbursements from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Cash benefit payments [4]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [5]	Net administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:										
1940	$550,000	.....	$42,489	$15,805	.....	.....	$12,288	$1,738,100	$6,598	[9] $1,744,698
1945	1,309,919	.....	123,854	239,834	.....	.....	26,950	6,546,281	67,100	6,613,381
1950	2,106,388	$3,604	256,778	727,266	.....	.....	56,841	12,644,823	247,789	12,892,612
1955	5,087,154	.....	438,029	4,333,147	.....	−$9,551	103,202	20,580,491	560,511	21,141,001
1960	9,842,685	.....	517,130	10,269,709	.....	600,437	202,369	19,748,848	1,079,877	20,828,725
1961	11,292,676	.....	531,103	11,184,531	.....	331,734	235,889	19,523,517	1,376,833	20,900,350
1962	11,454,643	.....	541,254	12,657,835	.....	360,788	251,490	18,434,665	1,191,468	19,626,133
1963	13,327,762	.....	514,822	13,844,584	.....	422,523	262,527	17,613,190	1,325,894	18,939,083
1964	15,502,726	.....	541,552	14,579,166	.....	402,636	302,709	18,304,869	1,393,982	19,698,851
1965	15,857,212	.....	586,237	15,225,894	.....	435,638	300,283	18,765,724	1,414,761	20,180,485
1966	17,865,947	.....	594,758	18,071,453	.....	443,820	253,680	17,908,655	1,963,580	19,872,236
1967	22,567,002	78,000	725,901	18,885,714	$88	508,046	333,901	21,764,099	1,751,290	23,515,389
1968	22,662,430	78,000	899,397	20,737,393	277	437,634	447,309	23,234,480	2,298,423	25,532,904
1969	25,952,737	381,545	1,014,080	23,732,010	1,806	491,482	465,028	26,220,292	1,970,647	28,190,939
1970	29,954,673	442,151	1,349,613	26,266,928	1,239	578,818	474,035	30,106,913	2,509,443	32,616,355
1971	31,915,231	448,916	1,618,138	31,101,018	1,859	613,026	551,889	31,361,082	2,969,766	34,330,848
1972	35,710,725	487,546	1,718,572	34,540,813	1,555	724,341	581,923	33,188,486	3,210,572	36,399,058
1973	41,318,177	474,645	1,846,518	42,169,744	2,470	782,954	667,335	35,487,612	928,283	36,415,896
1974	48,454,693	441,788	2,039,243	47,848,838	3,873	908,585	723,315	37,703,419	163,589	37,867,008
1975	56,017,343	447,323	2,292,182	54,838,818	7,731	981,785	847,708	39,879,154	68,659	39,947,814
1976	59,554,690	425,317	2,347,000	62,140,449	7,480	1,212,303	934,713	37,955,347	24,529	37,979,876
1977	68,894,809	613,902	2,286,888	71,270,519	7,502	1,207,841	992,727	35,397,620	−25,407	35,372,213
1978	74,046,779	612,927	2,151,741	78,524,092	6,461	1,588,664	1,086,180	30,955,085	23,179	30,978,264
1979	84,357,910	615,229	1,920,140	87,591,968	16,980	1,447,532	1,072,218	27,317,094	425,752	27,742,846
1980	97,607,645	557,253	1,886,219	100,615,304	11,090	1,441,988	1,159,824	23,565,572	1,000,185	24,565,757
1981 [10]	119,016,090	540,067	2,016,331	119,413,467	7,542	1,584,932	1,298,285	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [11]	16,105,848	.....	80,432	16,875,545	1,714	.....	233,695	37,042,171	13,031	37,055,202
1980										
November	7,946,851	.....	84,924	9,431,782	.....	.....	108,348	22,809,503	1,013,888	23,823,391
December	7,538,326	539,936	544,994	9,520,900	.....	.....	102,248	21,811,516	1,011,984	22,823,500
1981										
January	9,469,856	40	18,059	9,622,902	4,110	.....	116,956	21,750,238	817,250	22,567,487
February	10,350,153	.....	103,204	9,724,749	.....	.....	80,453	22,912,441	303,201	23,215,641
March	10,519,603	6	65,927	9,907,321	.....	.....	131,940	23,542,617	219,300	23,761,918
April [12]	13,088,424	−16	202,244	9,737,758	3,432	.....	109,379	26,301,281	900,720	27,202,001
May	10,871,842	27	61,593	9,753,891	.....	.....	109,116	27,026,252	1,246,205	28,272,457
June	9,725,069	−1	658,629	9,827,480	.....	1,584,932	96,701	25,944,302	1,202,739	27,147,041
July	9,434,231	.....	27,926	10,778,681	.....	.....	115,721	25,528,288	186,509	25,714,797
August	10,468,717	67	107,289	10,819,908	.....	.....	104,677	24,865,362	500,923	25,366,284
September	9,372,954	.....	66,684	10,850,988	.....	.....	120,913	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
October	10,326,060	53	93,003	10,887,831	.....	.....	118,513	22,494,816	751,975	23,246,791
November	9,417,845	40	83,508	10,905,539	.....	.....	103,325	21,042,116	697,205	21,739,321

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect former appropriation bases.

[2] From 1947 to 1951, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning Dec. 1968 for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits, see footnote 4.

[3] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses, 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[4] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[5] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M–7).

[6] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[7] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Reflects assets of predecessor fund, the old age reserve account, January 1937–December 1939.

[10] Preliminary data.

[11] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

[12] Public Law 96-403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-6.—Disability insurance trust fund: Status, 1957–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Cash benefit payments [5]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	Net administrative expenses [7]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [8]	Cash balances [9]	Total assets
Fiscal year:											
1957	$337,199	.....	.....	$1,363	.....	.....	.....	$1,305	$325,363	$11,895	$337,258
1958	926,403	.....	.....	15,843	$168,420	.....	.....	12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
1959	894,995	.....	.....	33,293	339,231	.....	.....	21,410	1,606,874	59,747	1,666,621
1960	987,079	.....	.....	46,910	528,304	.....	−$26,831	31,922	2,100,862	66,352	2,167,214
1961	1,022,002	.....	.....	60,610	703,996	.....	5,148	36,299	2,385,575	118,809	2,504,384
1962	1,020,866	.....	.....	67,752	1,011,376	.....	11,030	63,927	2,406,137	100,532	2,506,670
1963	1,076,621	.....	.....	67,221	1,170,678	.....	19,609	66,512	2,277,244	116,468	2,393,712
1964	1,143,161	.....	.....	65,152	1,251,207	.....	19,139	67,691	2,138,509	125,478	2,263,987
1965	1,175,244	.....	.....	62,135	1,392,190	.....	23,615	78,862	1,875,566	131,133	2,006,699
1966	1,556,652	.....	.....	53,877	1,721,133	$1,493	24,962	183,479	1,462,628	223,532	1,686,161
1967	2,249,397	.....	$16,000	66,840	1,860,789	6,534	30,634	98,834	1,832,627	188,978	2,021,606
1968	2,699,368	.....	16,000	84,913	2,088,352	15,393	20,410	112,336	2,349,683	235,713	2,585,396
1969	3,532,434	.....	32,000	140,860	2,443,437	14,891	21,328	133,495	3,490,762	186,778	3,677,539
1970	4,141,358	.....	16,000	222,762	2,778,118	16,487	10,439	149,020	4,833,225	270,372	5,103,596
1971	4,569,470	.....	16,000	325,068	3,381,448	21,242	13,240	189,875	6,076,203	332,126	6,408,329
1972	4,852,996	.....	50,000	388,233	4,045,895	27,523	24,190	211,671	7,010,202	380,076	7,390,277
1973	5,460,969	.....	51,000	434,580	5,161,840	39,361	19,503	246,649	7,801,908	67,565	7,869,472
1974	6,234,425	.....	52,000	481,800	6,158,569	49,670	22,327	154,266	8,192,613	60,252	8,252,865
1975	7,356,217	.....	52,000	511,656	7,629,796	70,936	28,514	252,985	8,155,910	34,597	8,190,507
1976	7,797,092	.....	90,000	468,197	9,222,211	92,276	26,366	265,613	6,928,982	10,348	6,939,330
1977	8,899,502	.....	103,000	371,741	11,135,237	77,144	−318	377,659	4,240,249	2,881	4,243,131
1978	12,404,396	.....	128,003	251,387	12,213,895	84,339	29,797	327,234	4,350,739	20,913	4,371,652
1979	14,749,743	.....	141,663	304,657	13,428,454	78,886	29,906	406,757	5,581,158	42,553	5,623,711
1980	16,805,255	$10,900	117,827	454,480	14,898,923	98,910	.....	334,166	7,672,741	7,433	7,680,173
1981 [10]	12,589,490	.....	168,235	272,724	16,853,311	−7,542	29,443	405,129	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [11]	2,159,051	.....	.....	13,294	2,555,020	27,293	.....	70,753	6,451,490	7,118	6,458,609
1980											
November	1,027,838	.....	.....	31,404	1,353,078	.....	.....	3,187	3,839,391	17,664	3,857,054
December	919,540	.....	130,389	119,005	1,358,605	.....	.....	38,360	3,598,240	30,783	3,629,023
1981											
January	1,220,115	.....	.....	2,319	1,387,073	−4,110	.....	32,633	3,406,334	29,527	3,435,861
February	1,517,584	.....	.....	14,435	1,383,360	.....	.....	38,650	3,565,098	−19,228	3,545,871
March	1,373,776	.....	.....	7,780	1,375,722	.....	.....	40,636	3,504,965	6,104	3,511,069
April [12]	1,783,582	.....	.....	−107,456	1,379,324	−3,432	.....	12,433	3,800,288	−1,417	3,798,870
May	1,453,944	.....	.....	8,570	1,375,226	.....	.....	34,439	3,849,545	2,174	3,851,719
June	1,355,892	.....	.....	106,787	1,369,530	.....	29,443	31,636	3,864,846	18,943	3,883,789
July	1,238,359	.....	.....	4,654	1,510,706	.....	.....	41,440	3,579,546	4,891	3,574,656
August	1,418,191	.....	.....	17,108	1,481,301	.....	.....	33,764	3,484,875	10,014	3,494,890
September	1,418,413	.....	.....	10,481	1,458,335	.....	.....	43,015	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
October	1,387,842	.....	.....	8,027	1,479,666	.....	.....	47,093	3,259,916	1,628	3,261,544
November	1,300,336	.....	.....	11,516	1,464,972	.....	.....	31,839	3,079,585	−3,001	3,076,584

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect appropriation bases.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for disability insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] From 1950–51, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning Dec. 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits; see footnote 4.

[4] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses, 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[5] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[6] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M-7).

[7] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[8] Book value; includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[9] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[10] Preliminary data.

[11] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

[12] Public Law 96-403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-7.—Hospital insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Net hospital and related service benefits [5]	Administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:									
1966	$908,797	.....	.....	$5,970	.....	$63,564	$785,758	$65,446	$851,204
1967	2,688,684	$16,200	$337,850	45,903	$2,507,773	88,848	1,298,168	45,053	1,343,221
1968	3,514,049	43,613	283,631	61,091	3,736,322	78,647	1,370,276	60,360	1,430,636
1969	4,423,236	53,776	770,968	96,063	4,653,976	104,182	2,001,444	15,078	2,016,521
1970	4,784,789	61,307	628,262	139,423	4,804,242	148,660	2,653,322	24,079	2,677,401
1971	4,897,979	63,255	873,849	183,027	5,442,971	149,434	3,029,856	73,250	3,103,106
1972	5,225,891	63,782	551,351	190,105	5,109,139	166,370	2,883,958	−25,233	2,858,725
1973	7,663,119	61,222	429,415	197,844	6,648,819	192,839	4,222,365	146,301	4,368,666
1974	10,606,551	96,163	498,780	408,273	7,806,687	258,048	7,864,355	49,344	7,913,699
1975	11,296,773	126,749	529,353	614,989	10,355,390	256,134	9,760,883	109,156	9,870,039
1976	12,039,194	130,904	658,430	715,744	12,270,382	308,215	10,942,180	−106,466	10,835,714
1977	13,659,042	.....	944,000	770,966	14,912,370	294,762	10,973,740	140,945	11,114,685
1978	16,689,361	196,506	830,938	797,209	17,415,132	417,537	11,757,306	38,725	11,796,031
1979	19,943,084	175,600	874,849	883,158	19,898,459	411,565	13,162,539	199,161	13,362,700
1980	23,260,335	221,800	837,906	1,061,433	23,793,420	460,841	14,656,077	166,164	14,489,913
1981 [9]	30,445,979	246,700	800,000	1,324,834	28,909,081	305,416	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [10]	3,367,940	135,863	.....	11,951	3,315,251	88,408	11,009,482	−61,672	10,947,810
1980									
November	1,928,353	.....	.....	9,781	2,038,608	44,450	13,788,333	−52,270	13,736,063
December	1,725,399	.....	141,000	543,422	2,356,852	40,156	14,083,085	−334,209	13,748,876
1981									
January	2,365,045	.....	.....	3,872	2,307,487	45,032	13,790,313	−25,040	13,765,273
February	2,907,558	.....	.....	14,316	2,247,304	40,598	14,436,539	−37,294	14,399,245
March	2,720,058	.....	659,000	40,629	2,529,010	−103,368	15,409,456	−16,166	15,393,290
April	3,314,218	.....	.....	−412	2,510,994	−32,051	16,250,457	−22,304	16,228,153
May	2,877,264	.....	.....	28,268	2,391,152	56,665	16,791,046	−105,179	16,585,867
June	2,682,901	246,700	.....	641,141	2,621,001	36,937	17,709,144	−110,473	17,598,671
July	2,580,864	.....	.....	11,222	2,567,596	47,958	17,571,107	4,096	17,575,203
August	2,858,118	.....	.....	10,818	2,439,409	45,943	17,919,775	10,013	17,958,787
September	2,824,096	.....	.....	14,084	2,661,669	42,370	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
October	2,707,052	.....	.....	19,116	2,610,864	67,515	17,992,461	148,257	18,140,718
November	2,603,135	.....	.....	4,992	2,583,143	42,998	18,082,468	40,236	18,122,704

[1] Represents amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) after deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to meet costs of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement and for costs of benefits arising from military wage credits.

[4] Interest and profit on investments after transfers of interest or reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 6) and interest on amounts transferred from railroad retirement account (see footnote 3).

[5] Represents (1) payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to fiscal intermediaries under sec. 1816 and (2) direct payments to providers of services under sec. 1815 of the Social Security Act.

[6] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 20).

[7] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on accounts of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Preliminary data.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of U.S. Government.**

Table M-8.—Supplementary medical insurance trust fund: Status, 1967–81

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Premium income [1]	Transfers from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Net medical service benefits [4]	Administrative expenses [5]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [6]	Cash balances [7]	Total assets
Fiscal year:								
1967	$646,682	$623,000	$14,052	$664,261	$133,682	$478,849	$6,942	$485,791
1968	698,465	634,000	20,677	1,389,622	142,608	281,413	25,290	306,703
1969	902,821	984,287	23,466	1,644,842	194,660	357,971	19,803	377,774
1970	936,000	928,151	11,536	1,979,287	216,993	13,417	43,764	57,181
1971	1,252,936	1,245,282	17,268	2,034,999	247,612	257,427	32,629	290,056
1972	1,340,052	1,365,295	28,993	2,255,069	288,619	478,075	2,634	480,709
1973	1,426,607	1,430,451	45,049	2,391,232	245,861	699,631	46,091	745,722
1974	1,704,371	2,028,926	75,924	2,873,649	409,117	1,230,685	41,492	1,272,177
1975	1,886,962	2,329,590	105,539	3,765,397	404,458	1,378,214	46,199	1,424,413
1976	1,951,221	2,939,338	103,645	4,671,847	528,214	1,230,135	−11,580	1,218,555
1977	2,192,903	5,052,944	136,710	5,866,922	474,717	2,232,078	47,348	2,279,426
1978	2,431,133	6,385,503	228,848	6,852,252	504,234	4,020,692	−52,267	3,968,425
1979	2,635,492	6,840,785	362,787	8,259,077	554,496	4,974,022	19,891	4,993,913
1980	2,927,711	6,931,713	415,510	10,143,930	593,327	4,558,083	−26,492	4,531,591
1981 [8]	3,319,607	8,747,430	384,348	12,344,913	895,374	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [9]	538,648	878,000	4,420	1,269,038	132,077	1,243,945	−5,437	1,238,508
1980								
November	255,035	635,638	3,785	911,212	55,695	4,385,877	14,042	4,399,919
December	267,908	716,874	180,970	989,044	46,186	4,563,893	−33,452	4,530,441
1981								
January	265,924	688,293	4,439	970,047	53,828	4,468,439	−3,217	4,465,222
February	264,466	682,849	7,227	995,719	55,047	4,430,237	−61,239	4,368,998
March	264,193	706,683	−19,236	1,048,946	175,550	4,091,865	4,277	4,096,142
April	273,488	687,858	11,942	1,024,721	148,549	3,868,818	27,342	3,896,160
May	269,884	693,774	5,764	970,824	75,217	3,823,053	−3,511	3,819,542
June	257,661	664,605	158,741	1,047,602	52,302	3,791,281	9,364	3,800,645
July	311,569	1,039,820	6,460	1,112,584	70,632	3,999,686	−24,409	3,975,277
August	306,321	1,035,672	8,179	1,122,933	53,804	4,225,222	−76,510	4,148,712
September	312,230	490,376	11,903	1,159,450	61,081	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
October	315,368	1,032,637	8,709	1,193,455	65,393	3,910,038	−69,482	3,840,556
November	298,917	1,032,306	7,351	1,213,155	65,312	4,022,744	−122,082	3,900,662

[1] Represents voluntary premium payments from and in behalf of the insured aged and (beginning July 1973) disabled.

[2] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to match aggregate premiums paid.

[3] Represents interest and profit on investments, after transfers of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 5).

[4] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to carriers under section 1842 of the Social Security Act.

[5] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 30).

[6] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on account of interest accrued on bonds at the time of purchase.

[7] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[8] Preliminary data.

[9] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (Oct. 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-9.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status, by program, 1940–81

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1977–79 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 11]

At end of selected month	Number			Amount (in thousands)		
	Total [1]	OASI [2]	DI [3]	Total	OASI [2]	DI [3]
December:						
1940	222,488	222,488	.....	$4,070	$4,070	.....
1945	1,288,107	1,288,107	.....	23,801	23,801	.....
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243	.....	126,856	126,856	.....
1955	7,960,616	7,960,616	.....	411,613	411,613	.....
1960	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	936,321	888,320	$48,000
1965	20,866,767	19,127,716	1,739,051	1,516,802	1,395,817	120,986
1970	26,228,629	23,563,634	2,664,995	2,628,326	2,385,926	242,400
1971	27,291,508	24,361,500	2,930,008	3,058,957	2,763,022	295,934
1972	28,476,028	25,204,542	3,271,486	3,916,203	3,514,741	401,462
1973	29,868,145	26,309,163	3,558,982	4,269,863	3,821,165	448,698
1974	30,852,817	26,941,483	3,911,334	5,001,918	4,445,170	556,748
1975	32,084,511	27,732,311	4,352,200	5,727,758	5,047,656	680,102
1976	33,023,552	28,399,725	4,623,827	6,415,103	5,624,858	790,246
1977	34,082,556	29,228,350	4,854,206	7,175,513	6,270,000	905,513
1978	34,586,771	29,718,195	4,868,576	7,930,576	6,933,292	997,284
1979	35,125,066	30,347,848	4,777,218	9,056,622	7,950,300	1,106,322
1980	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1981	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1980						
December	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1981						
January	35,748,776	31,065,433	4,683,343	10,756,026	9,494,549	1,261,477
February	35,790,741	31,099,663	4,691,078	10,781,855	9,519,240	1,262,615
March	35,846,079	31,152,581	4,693,498	10,812,618	9,549,992	1,262,626
April	35,880,038	31,192,498	4,687,540	10,830,253	9,568,962	1,261,291
May	35,898,198	31,223,676	4,674,522	10,843,984	9,585,794	1,258,190
June	35,793,226	31,157,395	4,635,831	12,053,391	10,658,796	1,394,595
July	35,698,351	31,117,671	4,580,680	12,054,448	10,669,839	1,384,608
August	35,791,980	31,235,163	4,556,817	12,103,073	10,724,638	1,378,435
September	35,833,358	31,298,618	4,534,740	12,139,006	10,765,798	1,373,208
October	35,904,374	31,391,504	4,512,870	12,182,866	10,815,165	1,367,701
November	35,967,914	31,483,497	4,484,417	12,223,246	10,862,462	1,360,784
December	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Benefits paid from the OASI trust fund to retired workers and their spouses and children and to all survivors. Includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Benefits paid from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their spouses and children.

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absent parents, establish paternity, enforce obligations, and collect child support payments. By 1979, efforts were underway to establish paternity for 44 percent of the children (with success in three-fourths of the cases) and to locate absent parents for 54 percent of the children (with success in about half the cases). Court orders or other obligations for child support had been obtained on behalf of 31 percent of the AFDC families, which contained about one-third of the children whose parents were divorced, separated, or not married to each other. The average monthly amount of child support ordered per family was $116. Child support payments were actually made for about 35 percent of the families with orders or obligations. Under the Child Support Enforcement program, AFDC applicants are required to assign any support rights they have to the State. Thus, collections under that program serve to offset partially the costs of the AFDC program.

Table M-10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–81

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the **1977–79 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 11]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	222,488	112,331	29,749	54,648	20,499	4,437	824	.....
1945	1,288,107	518,234	159,168	390,134	120,581	93,781	6,209	.....
1950	3,477,243	1,770,984	508,350	699,703	169,438	314,189	14,579	.....
1955	7,960,616	4,473,971	1,191,963	1,276,240	291,916	701,360	25,166	.....
1960	14,157,138	8,061,469	2,269,384	1,844,970	401,358	1,543,843	36,114	.....
1961	15,467,673	8,924,849	2,392,012	1,988,635	428,138	1,697,308	36,731	.....
1962	16,778,290	9,738,500	2,531,465	2,159,885	451,984	1,859,191	37,265	.....
1963	17,583,017	10,263,331	2,580,566	2,229,744	461,675	2,010,769	36,932	.....
1964	18,236,173	10,688,731	2,603,964	2,297,604	470,597	2,158,912	36,365	.....
1965	19,127,716	11,100,584	2,613,530	2,535,044	471,816	2,371,433	35,289	.....
1966	20,796,930	11,658,443	2,640,467	2,739,397	487,755	2,602,010	34,540	634,313
1967	21,564,773	12,019,175	2,644,937	2,872,665	496,307	2,769,618	33,494	728,577
1968	22,225,263	12,420,742	2,645,407	3,009,033	504,916	2,937,890	31,596	675,679
1969	22,826,514	12,822,201	2,644,022	3,123,441	511,639	3,091,710	30,207	603,294
1970	23,563,634	13,349,175	2,668,105	3,233,705	523,136	3,227,160	28,729	533,624
1971	24,361,500	13,926,939	2,698,117	3,336,301	535,126	3,366,304	27,157	471,556
1972	25,204,542	14,555,475	2,734,699	3,427,202	540,965	3,509,777	26,055	410,369
1973	26,309,163	15,364,562	2,807,996	3,526,101	571,907	3,656,353	24,183	358,061
1974	26,941,483	15,958,521	2,825,910	3,512,717	573,506	3,769,559	23,023	278,247
1975	27,732,311	16,588,001	2,867,388	3,561,504	581,845	3,888,705	21,444	223,424
1976	28,399,725	17,165,415	2,896,290	3,556,249	578,780	3,995,021	19,915	188,055
1977	29,228,350	17,832,484	2,964,287	3,552,194	582,173	4,119,273	18,481	159,458
1978	29,718,195	18,357,985	2,979,959	3,441,228	576,353	4,211,749	17,177	133,744
1979	30,347,848	18,970,172	2,991,340	3,362,870	573,750	4,321,567	16,041	112,108
1980	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1980								
December	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981								
January	31,065,433	19,677,075	3,019,915	3,273,476	564,030	4,425,212	14,672	91,053
February	31,099,663	19,678,949	3,013,678	3,310,009	564,082	4,429,099	14,558	89,288
March	31,152,581	19,706,332	3,010,676	3,340,160	561,696	4,432,022	14,410	87,285
April	31,192,498	19,736,339	3,011,156	3,349,583	558,958	4,436,215	14,312	85,935
May	31,223,676	19,761,598	3,010,488	3,356,884	555,303	4,440,549	14,229	84,625
June	31,157,395	19,791,930	3,009,786	3,263,824	548,720	4,445,598	14,141	83,396
July	31,117,671	19,854,817	3,012,352	3,151,826	546,724	4,455,943	14,075	81,934
August	31,235,163	19,928,001	3,017,517	3,182,717	544,716	4,467,555	13,989	80,668
September	31,298,618	19,976,257	3,016,815	3,192,826	540,102	4,479,039	13,911	79,668
October	31,391,504	20,039,216	3,018,087	3,211,058	541,303	4,489,493	13,814	78,533
November	31,483,497	20,119,289	3,024,276	3,204,408	545,435	4,499,048	13,706	77,335
December	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-11.—OASDI cash benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–81

[In thousands]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	$4,070	$2,539	$361	$668	$402	$90	$11	.....
1945	23,801	12,538	2,040	4,858	2,391	1,893	81	.....
1950	126,856	77,678	11,995	19,366	5,901	11,481	535	.....
1955	411,613	276,942	39,416	46,444	13,403	34,152	1,256	.....
1960	888,320	596,849	87,867	88,578	23,795	89,054	2,178	.....
1961	1,003,937	675,154	94,366	96,347	25,425	110,179	2,466	.....
1962	1,099,227	741,961	100,305	105,108	26,838	122,475	2,541	.....
1963	1,166,587	789,064	103,059	110,071	27,438	134,403	2,552	.....
1964	1,224,240	827,548	104,769	114,947	27,954	146,476	2,547	.....
1965	1,395,817	931,532	114,035	141,802	30,882	174,883	2,683	.....
1966	1,502,863	983,338	115,686	154,618	31,983	192,821	2,642	$21,777
1967	1,575,646	1,026,047	117,016	164,706	32,686	207,692	2,587	24,913
1968	1,880,601	1,227,875	135,479	196,216	37,833	253,923	2,787	26,488
1969	1,964,275	1,287,300	137,176	205,260	38,406	269,799	2,687	23,647
1970	2,385,926	1,576,551	163,263	245,515	45,258	328,245	2,965	24,128
1971	2,763,022	1,840,748	184,420	280,203	51,163	380,963	3,103	22,423
1972	3,514,741	2,363,098	229,973	348,964	62,457	483,161	3,620	23,468
1973	3,821,165	2,556,956	238,072	362,931	67,578	571,654	3,488	20,485
1974	4,445,170	3,003,601	270,609	409,101	76,980	663,569	3,627	17,684
1975	5,047,656	3,436,752	301,623	456,662	85,678	747,903	3,685	15,354
1976	5,624,858	3,859,827	330,560	497,056	92,475	827,479	3,686	13,774
1977	6,270,000	4,333,016	364,805	540,541	101,116	914,469	3,665	12,388
1978	6,933,292	4,831,614	395,645	575,607	109,717	1,005,939	3,675	11,095
1979	7,950,300	5,582,292	443,799	634,904	121,957	1,153,289	3,829	10,229
1980	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1981	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1980								
December	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1981								
January	9,494,549	6,735,304	520,584	721,286	139,001	1,364,811	4,056	9,507
February	9,519,240	6,747,765	520,752	731,260	138,971	1,367,140	4,029	9,323
March	9,549,992	6,768,523	521,292	739,623	138,160	1,369,287	3,993	9,115
April	9,568,962	6,783,129	521,782	742,544	137,095	1,371,470	3,968	8,974
May	9,585,794	6,796,529	522,103	744,658	135,871	1,373,847	3,948	8,837
June	10,658,796	7,576,860	581,251	806,141	149,550	1,530,939	4,372	9,683
July	10,669,839	7,610,410	582,632	777,808	149,339	1,535,783	4,349	9,518
August	10,724,639	7,648,637	584,520	787,536	149,077	1,541,171	4,325	9,373
September	10,765,798	7,680,129	585,193	792,294	148,230	1,546,393	4,302	9,256
October	10,815,165	7,715,881	586,352	799,079	149,201	1,551,249	4,278	9,124
November	10,862,462	7,756,107	588,274	798,351	150,615	1,555,880	4,250	8,985
December	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-12.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–81

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
December:								
1957	149,850	149,850	.....	.....	$10,904	$10,904	.....	.....
1958 [4]	268,057	237,719	12,231	18,107	20,425	19,516	$415	$494
1959	460,354	334,443	47,914	77,997	33,907	29,765	1,727	2,414
1960	687,451	455,371	76,599	155,481	48,000	40,668	2,636	4,697
1961	1,027,089	618,075	118,187	290,827	67,756	55,374	3,910	8,472
1962	1,275,105	740,867	147,066	387,172	82,498	66,673	4,767	11,058
1963	1,452,472	827,014	168,243	457,215	93,325	74,922	5,422	12,981
1964	1,563,366	894,173	179,344	489,849	101,205	81,473	5,781	13,951
1965	1,739,051	988,074	193,362	557,615	120,986	96,599	6,761	17,626
1966	1,970,322	1,097,190	219,559	653,573	135,685	107,627	7,577	20,482
1967	2,140,214	1,193,120	234,550	712,544	147,831	117,424	8,040	22,358
1968	2,335,134	1,295,300	253,198	786,636	181,949	144,892	9,687	27,370
1969	2,487,548	1,394,291	264,340	828,917	195,982	157,188	10,081	28,713
1970	2,664,995	1,492,948	283,447	888,600	242,400	196,010	12,060	34,330
1971	2,930,008	1,647,684	311,581	970,743	295,934	241,414	14,237	40,284
1972	3,271,486	1,832,916	350,139	1,088,431	401,462	328,675	19,044	53,743
1973	3,558,982	2,016,626	381,079	1,161,277	448,698	369,090	21,151	58,457
1974	3,911,334	2,236,882	411,660	1,262,792	556,748	460,078	25,479	71,191
1975	4,352,200	2,488,774	452,922	1,410,504	680,102	562,180	30,536	87,386
1976	4,623,827	2,670,244	473,909	1,479,674	790,246	654,656	34,586	101,004
1977	4,854,206	2,834,432	494,389	1,525,385	905,513	751,660	39,106	114,747
1978	4,868,576	2,879,828	491,535	1,497,213	997,284	830,118	42,324	124,842
1979	4,777,218	2,870,411	475,493	1,431,314	1,106,322	924,346	45,768	136,208
1980	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1981	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1980								
December	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1981								
January	4,683,343	2,857,331	460,851	1,365,161	1,261,477	1,059,801	50,836	150,840
February	4,691,078	2,854,519	459,745	1,376,814	1,262,615	1,059,311	50,630	152,674
March	4,693,498	2,851,342	457,881	1,384,275	1,262,626	1,058,575	50,277	153,774
April	4,687,540	2,847,434	455,945	1,384,161	1,261,291	1,057,440	49,912	153,939
May	4,674,522	2,840,134	453,367	1,381,021	1,258,190	1,055,056	49,547	153,587
June	4,635,831	2,835,471	450,338	1,350,022	1,394,595	1,172,651	54,965	166,979
July	4,580,680	2,827,181	447,493	1,306,006	1,384,608	1,169,320	54,663	160,625
August	4,556,817	2,814,150	443,011	1,299,656	1,378,435	1,163,966	54,116	160,352
September	4,534,740	2,804,617	438,789	1,291,334	1,373,208	1,159,895	53,573	159,740
October	4,512,870	2,795,892	434,873	1,282,105	1,367,701	1,155,906	53,057	158,738
November	4,484,417	2,786,712	431,649	1,266,056	1,360,784	1,151,660	52,602	156,521
December	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439

[1] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] November data; December data not available.

Table M-13.—OASDI cash benefits: Average amount of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, 1940–81

Period [1]	Retired workers and their spouses and children			Survivors of deceased workers				Disabled workers and their spouses and children			Persons with special age-72 benefits [9]
	Retired workers [2]	Wives and husbands [2 3]	Children [4]	Children [4]	Widowed mothers [5]	Widows and widowers [2 6]	Parents [2]	Disabled workers [7]	Wives and husbands [8]	Children [4]	
	Average benefits in current-payment status at end of period										
1940	$22.60	$12.13	$9.70	$12.22	$19.61	$20.28	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	43.86	23.60	17.05	28.43	34.24	36.54	36.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	74.04	38.72	28.25	51.37	59.29	57.68	60.31	$89.31	$34.41	$30.21	.....
1965	83.92	43.63	31.98	61.26	65.45	73.75	76.03	97.76	34.96	31.61	.....
1970	118.10	61.19	44.85	82.23	86.51	101.71	103.21	131.29	42.55	38.63	$45.22
1975	207.18	105.19	77.42	139.40	147.25	192.33	171.86	225.89	67.42	61.95	68.72
1976	224.86	114.13	87.91	152.12	159.78	207.13	185.07	245.17	72.98	68.26	73.24
1977	242.98	123.07	94.85	165.68	173.69	221.95	198.30	265.19	79.10	75.23	77.69
1978	263.19	132.77	105.69	182.12	190.36	238.84	213.95	288.25	86.11	83.38	82.96
1979	294.27	148.36	119.80	205.53	212.56	266.87	238.72	322.03	96.25	95.16	91.24
1980	341.41	171.95	140.49	239.52	246.20	308.12	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1981	385.97	194.75	161.39	270.94	276.68	346.08	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1981											
March	343.47	173.15	142.76	240.82	245.97	308.95	277.11	371.26	109.80	111.09	104.42
June	382.83	193.12	158.38	268.58	272.54	344.37	309.18	413.56	122.05	123.69	116.11
September	384.46	193.98	159.66	269.99	274.45	345.25	309.23	413.57	122.09	123.70	116.18
December	385.97	194.75	161.39	270.94	276.68	346.08	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
	Average benefits awarded during period										
1940	$22.71	$12.15	$10.60	$12.46	$19.60	$20.36	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Jan.–Aug.)	29.03	15.02	14.08	14.35	22.65	21.65	14.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Sept.–Dec.)	33.24	19.72	11.22	27.95	35.42	36.89	37.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	81.73	40.25	30.37	50.87	65.93	62.10	70.14	$91.16	$35.38	$30.25	.....
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	82.69	40.52	29.07	53.55	61.65	73.80	80.59	93.26	33.93	28.07	.....
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	89.20	43.74	40.40	67.95	68.03	75.36	85.77	101.30	36.82	35.07	.....
1970	123.82	57.57	45.45	79.91	86.70	105.82	116.43	139.79	40.40	37.00	$45.18
1975 (Jan.–May)	196.42	92.75	78.32	131.18	144.50	181.85	184.63	220.60	64.18	60.69	63.51
1975 (June–Dec.)	213.68	99.27	85.03	142.31	154.21	194.80	205.70	243.47	70.24	64.78	68.24
1976 (Jan.–May)	218.40	102.64	88.12	143.21	155.71	197.02	208.83	247.32	70.33	66.88	68.34
1976 (June–Dec.)	233.72	109.34	104.07	156.11	170.44	210.31	225.85	271.19	78.13	74.54	72.61
1977 (Jan.–May)	239.64	111.86	110.52	159.42	172.66	212.70	218.84	273.15	78.89	76.37	73.05
1977 (June–Dec.)	254.92	116.10	120.02	170.70	186.60	220.67	245.76	294.78	84.29	82.11	77.57
1978 (Jan.–May)	262.22	121.00	122.88	173.71	188.66	227.98	244.42	300.15	85.53	84.39	77.61
1978 (June–Dec.)	278.44	129.38	131.53	189.73	206.81	240.72	272.47	328.83	93.99	92.60	82.23
1979 (Jan.–May)	289.33	134.05	134.71	188.51	200.64	236.84	275.59	333.63	96.61	97.15	82.35
1979 (June–Dec.)	316.99	145.62	148.40	205.24	214.40	269.53	288.33	360.25	104.35	105.36	91.11
1980 (Jan.–May)	321.09	150.08	150.54	205.64	211.29	271.45	262.99	352.07	102.48	105.06	89.91
1980 (June–Dec.)	359.78	168.14	170.65	236.90	239.75	305.68	316.38	396.50	110.46	113.37	103.03
1981 (Jan.–May)	363.59	171.76	173.78	236.63	236.98	306.34	312.99	389.80	103.87	108.75	103.06
1981 (June–Dec.)	400.10	188.08	192.51	264.28	260.77	338.80	345.63	425.60	111.82	118.30	115.65
1981											
March	360.81	171.35	173.69	238.47	235.85	306.67	302.58	388.35	102.60	106.07	102.19
June	394.60	185.42	186.80	268.87	263.31	338.67	346.35	438.88	116.53	124.82	117.00
September	426.82	186.24	193.90	264.62	259.70	337.64	324.77	424.18	109.10	117.67	115.55
December	396.28	191.63	195.59	266.48	257.94	340.57	338.25	419.30	112.81	120.29	116.05

[1] Some years shown in several parts because of amendments changing the benefit provisions.

[2] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[3] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[4] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[5] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[6] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[7] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[8] Includes wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care, and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[9] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-14.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of beneficiaries with monthly benefits in current-payment status, by age group and by type of benefit, 1940–81

[In thousands. Adjusted to exclude duplication arising from dual entitlement: See the **1977–79 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 11]

At end of selected month	Total, all ages [1]	Under age 62	Aged 62 and over								
			Total, aged 62 and over	Aged 62–64				Aged 65 and over			
				Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [3]
December:											
1940	222	75	147	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	147	112	35	.....
1945	1,287	510	777	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	776	518	258	.....
1950	3,462	877	2,586	1	.....	.....	1	2,585	1,771	814	.....
1955	7,912	1,622	6,291	3	.....	.....	3	6,287	4,474	1,812	.....
1956	9,070	1,701	7,369	338	113	.....	225	7,031	4,999	2,032	.....
1957	11,081	2,009	9,072	729	266	46	417	8,343	5,931	2,411	.....
1958 [5]	12,390	2,231	10,159	837	299	77	461	9,322	6,621	2,701	.....
1959	13,667	2,560	11,107	968	334	105	529	10,139	7,191	2,948	.....
1960	14,811	2,883	11,928	1,041	357	127	557	10,887	7,704	3,183	.....
1961	16,471	3,406	13,065	1,375	648	141	586	11,690	8,277	3,413	.....
1962	18,032	3,858	14,174	1,659	873	156	630	12,515	8,865	3,650	.....
1963	19,016	4,109	14,907	1,748	946	163	639	13,159	9,318	3,841	.....
1964	19,783	4,274	15,509	1,848	998	183	667	13,661	9,671	3,990	.....
1965	20,867	4,735	16,132	1,854	992	197	665	14,278	10,108	4,169	.....
1966	22,767	5,199	17,568	1,954	1,028	230	696	15,614	10,631	4,349	634
1967	23,705	5,491	18,214	2,013	1,040	258	714	16,202	10,979	4,494	729
1968	24,560	5,829	18,733	2,096	1,084	283	729	16,635	11,337	4,622	676
1969	25,314	6,088	19,226	2,195	1,141	304	751	17,031	11,682	4,746	603
1970	26,229	6,380	19,849	2,332	1,225	322	785	17,517	12,122	4,861	534
1971	27,292	6,744	20,548	2,479	1,333	352	794	18,069	12,594	5,003	472
1972	28,476	7,160	21,316	2,665	1,440	390	835	18,651	13,115	5,126	410
1973	29,868	7,577	22,291	2,835	1,560	420	856	19,456	13,805	5,294	358
1974	30,853	7,859	22,994	2,973	1,631	462	880	20,021	14,328	5,415	278
1975	32,085	8,309	23,777	3,134	1,723	512	899	20,643	14,865	5,554	224
1976	33,024	8,512	24,511	3,264	1,781	563	920	21,247	15,384	5,675	188
1977	34,083	8,711	25,372	3,410	1,868	598	945	21,961	15,965	5,837	159
1978	34,587	8,587	26,000	3,412	1,861	609	942	22,588	16,497	5,958	134
1979	35,125	8,422	26,702	3,447	1,906	601	941	23,255	17,064	6,078	112
1980	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1981	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1980											
December	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1981											
January	35,749	8,228	27,521	3,637	2,075	602	960	23,884	17,602	6,191	91
February	35,791	8,272	27,519	3,632	2,074	601	957	23,886	17,605	6,192	89
March	35,846	8,302	27,544	3,632	2,077	599	956	23,911	17,629	6,195	87
April	35,880	8,302	27,578	3,634	2,081	599	954	23,944	17,655	6,203	86
May	35,898	8,292	27,606	3,637	2,085	599	953	23,969	17,676	6,210	85
June	35,793	8,155	27,638	3,648	2,099	598	952	23,990	17,693	6,213	83
July	35,698	7,992	27,706	3,670	2,121	595	954	24,036	17,734	6,220	82
August	35,792	8,004	27,788	3,678	2,130	593	955	24,110	17,798	6,231	81
September	35,833	7,987	27,846	3,648	2,104	593	951	24,198	17,872	6,246	80
October	35,904	7,983	27,921	3,639	2,095	593	951	24,282	17,945	6,258	79
November	35,968	7,951	28,017	3,667	2,114	594	960	24,350	18,006	6,267	77
December	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Includes spouses and children of disabled workers.

[3] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Fewer than 500.

[5] November data; December data not available.

Table M-15.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses and children and to survivors, 1940–81

Period	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
1940	254,984	132,335	34,555	59,382	23,260	4,600	852	.....
1945	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	55,108	29,844	1,755	.....
1950	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	41,101	66,735	2,252	.....
1955	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	76,018	140,624	3,538	.....
1960	1,969,842	981,717	339,987	311,409	92,607	239,267	4,855	.....
1961	2,500,024	1,361,505	394,198	390,459	98,449	251,275	4,138	.....
1962	2,514,301	1,347,268	393,857	402,270	99,925	267,051	3,930	.....
1963	2,275,310	1,145,602	345,610	396,731	104,960	278,709	3,698	.....
1964	2,139,326	1,041,807	316,262	388,355	106,249	283,263	3,390	.....
1965	2,552,128	1,183,133	321,015	585,586	100,005	359,431	2,958	.....
1966	4,086,807	1,647,524	396,856	779,956	107,135	403,595	3,202	748,539
1967	2,925,453	1,161,130	319,503	702,244	110,762	355,589	2,648	273,565
1968	2,908,154	1,240,098	329,935	765,791	113,765	375,391	2,144	81,030
1969	2,946,573	1,272,784	335,723	798,271	116,922	375,753	2,093	45,027
1970	2,959,199	1,338,107	339,447	774,319	112,377	363,216	1,852	29,881
1971	3,063,814	1,391,403	338,219	809,782	116,548	381,262	1,635	24,965
1972	3,211,037	1,461,399	353,742	852,935	117,699	402,809	2,086	20,367
1973	3,186,928	1,493,194	349,493	836,533	118,775	372,167	1,655	15,111
1974	2,988,881	1,413,145	319,149	775,858	109,221	363,693	1,155	6,660
1975	3,171,132	1,505,750	350,558	816,697	116,224	377,246	969	3,688
1976	3,141,506	1,475,585	346,743	815,670	113,516	385,679	913	3,400
1977	3,371,373	1,593,467	390,874	847,034	118,821	416,833	870	3,474
1978	3,120,645	1,479,709	346,822	776,584	110,012	403,617	844	3,057
1979	3,305,812	1,597,103	358,155	791,773	110,423	445,545	788	2,025
1980	3,330,624	1,620,100	360,363	787,793	107,810	452,159	724	1,345
1981	3,271,888	1,600,018	341,096	748,147	100,288	480,772	611	956
1980								
December	250,349	115,838	26,260	63,289	8,738	36,084	57	83
1981								
January	341,404	182,475	34,305	70,908	9,369	44,212	48	87
February	263,911	124,420	26,509	64,337	8,380	40,128	56	81
March	306,054	148,304	30,898	72,547	9,586	44,554	62	103
April	263,047	131,495	27,854	60,090	7,768	35,732	42	66
May [7]	355,710	165,297	39,365	81,277	12,295	57,300	66	110
June [8]	176,475	96,314	19,296	36,119	3,922	20,775	23	26
July	302,538	152,876	32,747	60,841	9,203	46,713	72	86
August	278,668	136,795	29,477	60,149	8,872	43,224	51	100
September	223,700	95,038	20,272	61,561	8,420	38,274	52	83
October	244,619	112,501	23,054	63,106	8,331	37,502	43	82
November	277,327	136,785	30,526	62,813	7,559	39,518	56	70
December	238,435	117,718	26,793	54,399	6,583	32,840	40	62

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives, aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[8] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-16.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses, by payment status at time of award, 1950–81

[Number of awards in thousands]

Period	Retired workers			Wives and husbands		
		Currently payable awards			Currently payable awards	
	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total
1950	567	[2] 550	[2] 97	163	[2] 155	[2] 95
1955	910	862	95	289	276	95
1960	982	883	90	340	315	93
1961	1,362	1,217	89	394	358	91
1962	1,347	1,171	87	394	351	89
1963	1,146	1,015	89	346	313	90
1964	1,042	922	89	316	287	91
1965	1,183	975	82	321	278	96
1966	1,648	1,008	61	397	278	70
1967	1,161	840	72	320	258	81
1968	1,240	889	72	330	261	79
1969	1,273	906	71	336	262	78
1970	1,338	966	72	339	268	79
1971	1,391	1,031	74	338	278	82
1972	1,461	1,066	73	354	287	81
1973	1,493	1,177	79	349	293	84
1974	1,413	1,154	82	319	276	87
1975	1,506	1,241	82	351	302	86
1976	1,476	1,234	84	347	298	86
1977	1,593	[3]	[3]	391	[3]	[3]
1978	1,480	1,128	76	347	296	85
1979	1,596	1,312	82	358	290	81
1980	1,620	1,311	81	361	284	79
1981	1,598	1,319	83	341	272	80
1980						
December	116	95	82	26	21	81
1981						
January	182	159	87	34	27	79
February	124	104	84	27	21	78
March	148	120	81	31	24	77
April	131	106	81	28	22	79
May [4]	165	130	79	39	30	77
June [5]	96	81	84	19	16	84
July	152	125	82	33	26	79
August	137	113	82	29	24	83
September	95	75	79	20	15	75
October	113	91	81	23	18	78
November	137	115	84	31	26	84
December	118	100	85	27	23	85

[1] Includes awards currently payable and conditional or deferred awards. Conditional or deferred awards are those suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because of earnings of the beneficiary or the worker on whose account benefits are paid; since September 1965 most conditional and deferred awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Estimated on basis of awards for 10 months.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-17.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–81

Period	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
1957	178,802	178,802	.....	.....
1958	162,566	131,382	12,920	18,264
1959	310,765	177,811	54,299	78,655
1960	366,302	207,805	54,187	104,310
1961	546,629	279,758	77,588	189,283
1962	490,200	250,634	69,212	170,354
1963	454,249	223,739	66,543	163,967
1964	412,737	207,592	59,706	145,439
1965	520,298	253,499	69,183	197,616
1966	636,009	278,503	81,284	276,222
1967	671,317	301,359	87,296	282,662
1968	711,773	323,154	89,603	299,016
1969	753,060	344,741	94,690	313,629
1970	763,234	350,384	96,304	316,546
1971	901,343	415,897	113,222	372,224
1972	991,570	455,438	124,366	411,766
1973	1,033,565	491,616	128,198	413,751
1974	1,111,928	535,977	132,042	443,909
1975	1,256,006	592,049	148,741	515,216
1976	1,210,732	551,740	147,433	511,559
1977	1,239,445	569,035	151,936	518,474
1978	1,045,507	457,451	130,192	457,864
1979	921,213	408,680	113,101	399,432
1980	883,984	389,152	108,502	386,330
1981	787,328	345,254	96,207	345,867
1980				
December	73,243	31,638	8,701	32,904
1981				
January	69,962	29,708	8,413	31,841
February	70,945	30,535	8,563	31,847
March	81,298	34,384	10,046	36,868
April	64,491	28,361	7,803	28,327
May [4]	89,839	39,248	11,351	39,240
June [5]	33,977	15,581	3,660	14,736
July	65,667	29,175	8,208	28,284
August	61,021	27,254	7,711	26,056
September	64,624	28,882	7,778	27,964
October	66,425	29,173	7,960	29,292
November	62,982	28,124	7,745	27,113
December	56,097	24,829	6,969	24,299

[1] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18-21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-18.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, by reason for eligibility, December 1981

Reason for eligibility	All persons	Amount of payments (in thousands)		
		Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [1]
Total	4,018,875	$734,400	$575,472	$158,927
Aged	1,678,090	231,274	169,076	62,197
Blind	[2] 78,570	17,891	12,975	4,916
Disabled	[3] 2,262,215	485,235	393,421	91,814

[1] Excludes payments for State supplementation under State-administered programs.
[2] Includes approximately 24,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes approximately 409,000 persons aged 65 and over.

Table M-20.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons initially awarded federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, 1974–81

Period	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1974 [1]	890,768	498,555	5,206	387,007
1975	702,147	259,823	5,834	436,490
1976	542,355	171,798	4,735	365,822
1977	557,570	189,750	5,753	362,067
1978	532,447	177,224	6,375	348,848
1979	483,993	159,927	6,476	317,590
1980	496,137	169,862	7,576	318,699
1980				
August	40,696	14,136	614	25,946
September	41,118	14,712	617	25,789
October	45,049	15,028	736	29,285
November	36,771	11,091	692	24,988
December	34,836	9,757	662	24,417
1981				
January [2]	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	33,908	10,716	542	22,650
March	34,588	10,466	549	23,573
April	41,286	11,837	748	28,701
May	25,365	6,448	425	18,492
June	33,219	9,927	578	22,714
July	33,266	9,625	572	23,069
August	28,211	7,904	501	19,806

[1] Reflects data for May–December.
[2] Data not available.

Table M-19.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, 1974–81 [1]

Period	Number of persons [2]				Amount of payments (in thousands)		
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [2]
January 1974	3,215,632	1,865,109	72,390	1,278,133	$365,149	$260,159	$104,989
December 1974	3,996,064	2,285,909	74,616	1,635,539	450,856	340,853	110,003
December 1975	4,314,275	2,307,105	74,489	1,932,681	493,495	374,419	119,076
December 1976	4,235,939	2,147,697	76,366	2,011,876	507,060	386,440	120,620
December 1977	4,237,692	2,050,921	77,362	2,109,409	527,658	402,743	124,915
December 1978	4,216,925	1,967,900	77,135	2,171,890	546,567	420,454	126,113
December 1979	4,149,375	1,871,716	77,250	2,200,609	645,890	456,808	189,082
December 1980	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
1981							
January	4,147,776	1,804,252	78,623	2,264,901	685,460	529,247	156,213
February	4,133,305	1,791,635	78,425	2,263,245	680,530	525,779	154,751
March	4,115,666	1,775,725	78,417	2,261,524	681,534	526,730	154,805
April	4,133,346	1,777,400	78,846	2,277,100	691,484	535,032	156,451
May	4,107,758	1,761,294	78,517	2,267,947	681,173	523,737	157,436
June	4,098,895	1,753,213	78,511	2,267,171	682,006	526,889	155,117
July	4,069,743	1,725,922	78,490	2,265,331	741,696	583,919	157,777
August	4,042,800	1,709,934	78,196	2,254,670	733,037	577,422	155,615
September	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546	736,244	580,048	156,195
October	4,030,123	1,692,324	78,426	2,259,373	743,702	579,069	164,633
November	4,027,072	1,686,502	78,596	2,261,974	738,246	578,486	159,760
December	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927

[1] Excludes emergency advance payments made by the Social Security Administration district offices. Figures not adjusted for returned checks and refunds of overpayments.
[2] Excludes data for State supplementation under State-administered programs.

Table M-21.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215
Alabama [2]	130,052	70,660	1,933	57,459
Alaska [2]	3,105	1,150	60	1,895
Arizona [2]	29,012	10,767	568	17,677
Arkansas	74,505	39,396	1,467	33,642
California	694,167	300,323	18,079	375,765
Colorado [2]	29,374	11,855	376	17,143
Connecticut [2]	23,423	6,881	405	16,137
Delaware	6,872	2,311	154	4,407
District of Columbia	14,718	4,001	202	10,515
Florida	171,956	82,266	2,806	86,884
Georgia	150,436	66,354	2,907	81,175
Hawaii	10,027	4,724	168	5,135
Idaho [2]	7,434	2,364	116	4,954
Illinois [2]	121,732	32,954	1,887	86,891
Indiana [2]	40,922	13,458	1,156	26,308
Iowa	24,989	9,833	1,041	14,115
Kansas	19,806	7,098	288	12,420
Kentucky [2]	91,691	37,993	2,046	51,652
Louisiana	130,512	58,984	2,125	69,403
Maine	20,789	8,784	296	11,709
Maryland	47,226	14,999	674	31,553
Massachusetts	112,802	57,292	5,046	50,464
Michigan	111,626	34,305	1,898	75,423
Minnesota [2]	30,676	11,603	635	18,438
Mississippi	110,927	58,080	1,827	51,020
Missouri [2]	80,541	35,685	1,318	43,538
Montana	6,736	2,091	129	4,516
Nebraska [2]	13,260	4,792	230	8,238
Nevada	6,711	3,387	456	2,868
New Hampshire [2]	5,304	1,858	124	3,322
New Jersey	85,292	31,167	1,149	52,976
New Mexico [2]	24,892	9,844	460	14,588
New York	352,910	126,119	4,095	222,696
North Carolina [2]	136,499	59,527	3,048	73,924
North Dakota [2]	6,054	2,910	77	3,067
Ohio	116,628	31,398	2,322	82,908
Oklahoma [2]	63,418	30,646	989	31,783
Oregon [2]	22,102	6,853	495	14,754
Pennsylvania	158,239	52,422	3,165	102,652
Rhode Island	14,758	5,572	205	8,981
South Carolina [2]	81,858	35,863	1,868	44,127
South Dakota	7,749	3,441	146	4,162
Tennessee	126,765	55,897	1,994	68,874
Texas [3]	253,908	137,443	4,202	112,263
Utah [2]	7,589	2,219	164	5,206
Vermont	8,682	3,339	119	5,224
Virginia [2]	79,241	32,441	1,418	45,382
Washington	43,913	14,033	565	29,315
West Virginia [2]	40,030	12,452	648	26,930
Wisconsin	64,649	27,229	969	36,451
Wyoming [2]	1,754	679	35	1,040
Unknown	18	7	1	10
Other areas:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	596	341	19	236

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table M-22.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of payments, Federal SSI payments, and federally administered State supplementation, by State, December 1981

[In thousands]

State	Total	Federal SSI	Federally administered State supplementation
Total	$734,400	$575,472	$158,927
Alabama	18,847	18,847	...
Alaska	567	567	...
Arizona	5,203	5,203	...
Arkansas	9,964	9,958	6
California	180,110	73,329	106,781
Colorado	4,491	4,491	...
Connecticut	4,028	4,028	...
Delaware	1,051	1,013	39
District of Columbia	3,032	2,690	342
Florida	29,703	29,702	1
Georgia	22,613	22,605	8
Hawaii	1,988	1,612	377
Idaho	1,130	1,130	...
Illinois	20,680	20,680	...
Indiana	5,977	5,977	...
Iowa	3,404	3,316	89
Kansas	2,752	2,745	7
Kentucky	14,889	14,889	...
Louisiana	20,845	20,831	14
Maine	2,818	2,400	418
Maryland	8,058	8,042	16
Massachusetts	21,914	11,791	10,123
Michigan	22,105	16,959	5,147
Minnesota	4,099	4,099	...
Mississippi	16,637	16,632	6
Missouri	12,270	12,270	...
Montana	1,061	1,001	60
Nebraska	1,892	1,892	...
Nevada	1,132	905	227
New Hampshire	813	813	...
New Jersey	16,494	13,164	3,329
New Mexico	4,059	4,059	...
New York	74,281	54,993	19,287
North Carolina	20,491	20,491	...
North Dakota	815	815	...
Ohio	19,757	19,747	11
Oklahoma	9,238	9,238	...
Oregon	3,535	3,535	...
Pennsylvania	29,575	24,653	4,921
Rhode Island	2,451	1,847	604
South Carolina	12,145	12,145	...
South Dakota	1,014	1,010	3
Tennessee	19,330	19,329	1
Texas	35,485	35,485	...
Utah	1,174	1,174	...
Vermont	1,497	1,073	425
Virginia	12,000	12,000	...
Washington	8,051	6,655	1,396
West Virginia	7,075	7,075	...
Wisconsin	11,482	6,190	5,293
Wyoming	246	246	...
Unknown	7	7	...
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	126	126	...

[1] Less than $500.

Table M-23.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of combined Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981

[In thousands]

State	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$231,274	$17,891	$485,235
Alabama	8,035	363	10,449
Alaska	165	13	389
Arizona	1,458	123	3,622
Arkansas	4,156	256	5,551
California	62,013	5,692	112,405
Colorado	1,350	66	3,075
Connecticut	843	79	3,106
Delaware	227	29	795
District of Columbia	547	42	2,442
Florida	12,386	546	16,771
Georgia	7,534	551	14,527
Hawaii	800	38	1,150
Idaho	235	22	873
Illinois	4,019	366	16,295
Indiana	1,307	215	4,455
Iowa	897	184	2,323
Kansas	716	47	1,988
Kentucky	4,412	436	10,040
Louisiana	7,318	405	13,122
Maine	702	51	2,065
Maryland	1,696	131	6,231
Massachusetts	8,443	1,228	12,242
Michigan	4,506	420	17,179
Minnesota	1,148	103	2,847
Mississippi	6,646	349	9,643
Missouri	4,007	231	8,033
Montana	201	22	838
Nebraska	435	38	1,419
Nevada	479	95	558
New Hampshire	179	21	614
New Jersey	4,822	248	11,424
New Mexico	1,161	92	2,806
New York	20,239	927	53,114
North Carolina	6,460	556	13,475
North Dakota	282	15	518
Ohio	3,437	431	15,889
Oklahoma	3,593	197	5,448
Oregon	734	86	2,715
Pennsylvania	6,602	753	22,219
Rhode Island	651	44	1,756
South Carolina	3,891	357	7,897
South Dakota	310	28	675
Tennessee	6,055	395	12,880
Texas	15,320	777	19,389
Utah	268	31	874
Vermont	391	26	1,081
Virginia	3,466	273	8,261
Washington	1,766	126	6,160
West Virginia	1,494	135	5,446
Wisconsin	3,331	220	7,931
Wyoming	66	6	174
Unknown	1	(1)	6
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	70	4	52

[1] Less than $500.

Table M-24.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$133.73	$105.50	$174.75	$165.01
California	259.46	206.49	314.84	299.14
Delaware	153.00	98.43	189.40	180.33
District of Columbia	205.98	136.77	210.25	232.23
Florida	172.73	150.56	194.56	193.03
Georgia	150.32	113.55	189.63	178.96
Hawaii	198.31	169.43	226.17	223.96
Iowa	136.23	91.21	176.70	164.61
Kansas	138.95	100.94	163.70	160.10
Louisiana	159.72	124.06	190.71	189.07
Maine	135.53	79.94	170.94	176.34
Maryland	170.63	113.07	194.88	197.47
Massachusetts	194.27	147.37	243.39	242.59
Michigan	198.03	131.36	221.29	227.77
Mississippi	149.98	114.42	190.92	189.00
Montana	157.51	96.06	172.16	185.54
Nevada	168.70	141.32	209.16	194.59
New Jersey	193.38	154.73	215.49	215.64
New York	210.48	160.48	226.43	238.51
Ohio	169.40	109.48	185.68	191.64
Pennsylvania	186.90	125.95	237.95	216.45
Rhode Island	166.08	116.81	213.04	195.57
South Dakota	130.81	90.23	190.43	162.28
Tennessee	152.48	108.33	197.94	187.01
Vermont	172.47	117.05	218.61	206.84
Washington	183.33	125.81	222.14	210.12
Wisconsin	177.61	122.34	227.11	217.58

Table M-25.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons, total, and average State payment amount to persons under State-administered State supplementation programs, by reason for eligibility, 1974–81 [1]

Period	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled
January 1974	358,293	251,926	8,502	96,926	$14,884	$9,237	$517	$5,102	$41.54	$36.66	$60.86	$52.64
December 1974	300,724	193,057	5,898	101,769	11,354	6,824	330	4,200	[3] 37.75	[3] 35.35	[3] 55.95	[3] 41.27
December 1975	303,391	184,679	4,933	113,504	13,803	7,225	301	6,273	45.59	39.12	61.13	55.26
December 1976	274,377	160,360	4,731	109,248	13,720	6,882	327	6,511	50.00	42.91	69.04	59.60
December 1977	269,695	152,449	4,467	112,467	14,477	7,096	336	7,033	53.68	46.54	75.21	62.53
December 1978	259,162	146,854	4,188	107,524	15,577	7,885	363	7,279	60.11	53.69	86.63	67.70
December 1979	257,289	140,894	3,937	105,830	18,327	9,540	361	8,305	71.23	67.71	91.60	78.47
December 1980	249,514	134,648	3,633	104,330	19,855	10,441	352	8,927	79.57	77.54	96.92	85.57
1980												
October	248,028	133,992	3,659	103,617	18,718	9,453	360	8,776	75.47	70.55	98.37	84.70
November	248,328	133,980	3,635	103,914	19,395	10,064	352	8,855	78.10	75.12	96.95	85.21
December	249,514	134,648	3,633	104,330	19,855	10,441	352	8,927	79.57	77.54	96.92	85.57
1981												
January	249,813	135,772	3,626	104,982	19,977	10,486	356	9,021	79.97	77.23	96.44	85.93
February	251,084	135,232	3,611	105,268	20,063	10,509	352	9,064	79.90	77.71	97.61	86.11
March	251,268	135,817	3,596	105,143	20,041	10,518	348	9,038	79.76	77.45	96.83	85.96
April	251,635	135,999	3,576	105,590	19,643	10,095	344	9,070	78.06	74.23	96.32	85.90
May	251,478	135,720	3,588	105,522	19,692	10,115	350	9,101	78.31	74.53	97.48	86.25
June	250,589	134,963	3,520	105,184	19,468	9,898	341	9,091	77.69	73.34	96.98	86.43
July	252,532	135,150	3,578	106,942	19,255	9,576	333	9,202	76.25	70.86	93.14	86.05
August	250,171	134,195	3,524	105,798	19,260	9,708	340	9,071	76.99	72.34	96.41	85.74
September	249,818	134,143	3,503	105,790	19,278	9,724	347	9,068	77.17	72.49	98.97	85.72
October	249,870	133,929	3,470	105,634	19,342	9,752	340	9,106	77.41	72.81	98.04	86.20

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes optional supplementation data for North Dakota; for Maryland in December 1974 and 1975; and for New Mexico in December 1976.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Excludes data for South Carolina.

Table M-26.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation and total average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, October 1981 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 249,870	133,929	[3] 470,	105,634	[2] $19,342	$9,752	$340	$9,106	[2] $77.41	$72.81	$98.04	$86.20
Alabama	16,751	12,417	129	4,205	903	659	7	237	53.91	53.08	54.48	56.36
Alaska [3]	928	379	12	537	125	47	2	76	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79
Arizona	1,671	989	4	678	112	85	[4]	26	66.79	86.10	[5]	38.67
Colorado [3]	33,914	23,748	143	10,023	2,659	2,050	5	605	78.42	86.30	32.57	60.39
Connecticut	11,401	4,970	85	6,346	1,741	759	10	973	152.74	152.68	117.16	153.27
Florida	7,109	3,884	[6]	[7] 3,225	269	121	[6]	[7] 148	37.90	31.27	[6]	[7] 45.87
Idaho	2,884	1,182	29	1,673	288	101	2	184	99.71	85.63	76.97	110.05
Illinois	29,916	6,165	312	23,439	2,457	398	23	2,035	82.13	64.58	74.64	86.84
Kentucky	8,078	4,579	106	3,393	919	505	7	406	113.76	110.38	67.27	119.76
Maryland	[2] 514	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 62	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 120.96	[6]	[6]	[6]
Minnesota [3]	10,239	2,981	167	7,091	982	222	14	747	95.92	74.30	83.84	105.29
Missouri	22,542	18,283	854	3,405	810	555	124	132	35.94	30.34	144.74	38.73
Nebraska [3]	8,238	3,335	132	4,771	454	127	9	318	55.10	38.03	66.03	66.72
New Hampshire	4,409	1,574	168	2,667	453	68	14	372	102.74	43.04	80.88	139.34
New Mexico	[2] 290	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 22	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 75.00	[6]	[6]	[6]
North Carolina	10,821	6,240	258	4,323	2,086	1,184	54	848	192.76	189.83	208.47	196.05
North Dakota	112	75	2	35	2	1	[4]	1	21.13	19.69	[5]	25.14
Oklahoma [3]	55,594	36,189	460	18,945	3,445	2,187	31	1,228	61.97	60.42	66.58	64.82
Oregon	12,281	4,064	567	7,650	545	217	36	292	44.40	53.32	64.11	38.20
South Carolina	1,688	716	20	952	192	79	2	111	113.96	110.53	116.30	116.49
South Dakota	352	222	3	127	39	27	[4]	12	111.01	120.75	[5]	94.80
Utah	[2] 6,033	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 60	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 10.00	[6]	[6]	[6]
Virginia	3,331	1,741	.....	1,590	694	353	.....	340	208.28	203.03	.....	214.03
West Virginia	109	42	.....	67	8	3	.....	5	71.73	73.62	.....	70.55
Wyoming	665	154	19	492	13	3	[4]	10	20.00	20.00	[5]	20.00

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, September 1981 data for Colorado, Minnesota and Nebraska and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for October 1981.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Includes data for the blind.

Table M–27.—Supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation only and total and average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, October 1981 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 47,729	28,538	619	18,058	[2] $5,402	$2,684	$95	$2,561	[2] $113.19	$94.03	$153.98	$141.84
Alabama	3,323	2,499	16	808	126	94	1	31	37.81	37.48	41.00	38.79
Alaska [3]	260	128	2	130	21	10	(4)	10	80.29	79.22	(5)	79.92
Arizona	205	171	.....	34	24	22	.....	2	117.71	130.88	.....	51.47
Colorado [3]	10,182	8,727	8	1,447	1,286	1,021	1	263	126.29	116.99	183.13	182.05
Connecticut	7,989	3,431	46	4,512	1,238	525	6	706	154.95	153.06	139.96	156.56
Florida [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	604	321	2	281	55	27	(4)	27	90.76	85.49	(5)	96.70
Illinois	7,078	1,464	44	5,570	1,122	146	4	972	158.49	99.53	91.14	174.52
Kentucky	1,724	1,296	6	422	212	157	1	54	123.09	120.89	118.67	129.92
Maryland	[2] 514	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 62	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 120.96	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minnesota [3]	1,182	432	15	735	276	81	2	193	233.40	187.48	124.40	262.62
Missouri	6,260	4,750	349	1,161	309	182	68	58	49.32	38.39	196.35	49.85
Nebraska [3]	1,453	660	16	777	109	34	1	74	75.28	51.94	88.81	94.83
New Mexico [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	2,334	1,585	36	713	321	220	6	95	137.52	139.94	169.58	132.74
North Dakota	2	1	.....	1	(4)	(4)	.....	(4)	(5)	(5)	.....	(5)
Oklahoma [3]	2,361	1,750	9	602	136	101	(4)	34	57.43	57.65	(5)	56.93
Oregon	2,258	1,323	70	865	106	63	3	41	47.09	47.34	46.60	46.76
South Carolina [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for mandatory and optional programs in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia; for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, September 1981 data for Colorado, Minnesota and Nebraska and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for October 1981.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[7] Data not available.

Table M-28.—Public assistance: Recipients and average monthly payments per recipient, by program, 1940–80

[Data subject to revision. Except for emergency assistance, excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payment]

Period	Old-age assistance [1]	Aid to the blind [1 2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [1]	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance [4]		Emergency asistance [5]
				Families	Total recipients [3]	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (in thousands)								
December:									
1940	2,070	73.4	.....	372	1,222	895	1,239	3,618	.....
1945	2,056	71.5	.....	274	943	701	257	507	.....
1950	2,786	97.5	69	651	2,233	1,661	413	866	.....
1955	2,538	104.5	241	602	2,192	1,661	314	743	.....
1960	2,305	106.9	369	803	3,073	2,370	431	1,244	.....
1965	2,087	85.1	557	1,054	4,396	3,316	310	677	.....
1970	2,082	81.0	935	2,552	9,659	7,033	547	1,056	9.7
1975	.....	.....	.....	3,568	11,404	8,106	692	977	34.1
1976	.....	.....	.....	3,588	11,211	7,909	685	905	26.9
1977	.....	.....	.....	3,553	10,796	7,582	654	820	32.0
1978	.....	.....	.....	3,489	10,349	7,226	620	766	32.0
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	3,560	10,379	7,207	696	885	38
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	3,591	10,473	7,256	706	885	47
February	.....	.....	.....	3,619	10,548	7,301	714	887	48
March	.....	.....	.....	3,652	10,636	7,350	740	925	58
April	.....	.....	.....	3,664	10,658	7,359	742	922	56
May	.....	.....	.....	3,665	10,644	7,344	737	908	45
June	.....	.....	.....	3,672	10,657	7,349	749	929	45
July	.....	.....	.....	3,704	10,738	7,388	774	973	46
August	.....	.....	.....	3,743	10,864	7,469	770	955	44
September	.....	.....	.....	3,778	10,945	7,515	782	977	46
October	.....	.....	.....	3,810	11,014	7,553	795	1,002	53
November	.....	.....	.....	3,809	11,010	7,546	990	990	44
December	.....	.....	.....	3,843	11,101	7,599	796	986	52
	Average monthly payment								
December:									
1940	$20.25	$25.35	.....	$32.40	$9.85	.....	$24.30	$8.30	.....
1945	30.90	33.50	.....	52.05	15.15	.....	32.70	16.55	.....
1950	43.05	46.00	$44.10	71.45	20.85	.....	46.65	22.25	.....
1955	50.05	55.55	48.75	85.50	23.50	.....	55.05	23.30	.....
1960	58.90	67.45	56.15	108.35	28.35	.....	71.60	24.85	.....
1965	63.10	81.35	66.50	136.95	32.85	.....	68.95	31.65	.....
1970	77.65	104.35	97.65	190.40	50.30	.....	111.60	57.85	$151.35
1975	.....	.....	.....	228.81	71.58	.....	144.08	102.07	157.56
1976	.....	.....	.....	241.48	77.29	.....	153.84	116.54	154.20
1977	.....	.....	.....	250.03	82.29	.....	155.97	124.34	177.50
1978	.....	.....	.....	255.53	86.15	.....	157.49	128.11	191.30
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	270.74	92.86	.....	156.69	123.31	197.52
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	271.68	93.16	.....	158.92	126.72	194.77
February	.....	.....	.....	271.73	93.23	.....	160.46	129.18	193.92
March	.....	.....	.....	271.16	93.11	.....	160.89	128.72	191.31
April	.....	.....	.....	270.92	93.13	.....	159.21	128.16	192.56
May	.....	.....	.....	270.55	93.16	.....	158.42	128.59	201.84
June	.....	.....	.....	271.06	93.39	.....	157.13	126.58	199.98
July	.....	.....	.....	277.48	95.73	.....	155.76	123.93	197.0.
August	.....	.....	.....	287.31	99.00	.....	159.19	128.28	184.55
September	.....	.....	.....	304.08	104.94	.....	158.55	126.86	194.55
October	.....	.....	.....	288.51	99.79	.....	157.73	125.07	189.93
November	.....	.....	.....	286.03	98.96	.....	156.23	124.64	195.51
December	.....	.....	.....	287.77	99.61	.....	160.92	129.84	196.97

[1] Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate programs and under the combined State adult assistance programs. Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning January 1974.

[2] Beginning September 1965, excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.

[3] Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[4] Data incomplete.

[5] Represents average per family. Beginning January 1972, includes New York City.

Table M-29.—Public assistance: Total money payments, by program and emergency assistance, 1945–80

[In thousands. Data subject to revision.]

Period	Total [1]	Money payments						Emergency assistance payments
		Total [2]	Old-age assistance [3]	Aid to the blind [3]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [3]	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance	
1945	$990,704	$990,704	$726,550	$26,557	.....	$149,667	$87,930	.....
1950	2,372,204	2,372,204	1,461,624	52,698	87,967	551,653	298,262	.....
1955	2,525,585	2,525,585	1,490,352	67,958	135,168	617,841	214,266	.....
1960	3,276,707	3,276,707	1,629,541	86,231	237,366	1,000,784	322,465	.....
1961	3,426,895	3,426,895	1,571,309	84,739	256,910	1,156,769	355,991	.....
1962	3,531,067	3,531,067	1,571,162	84,039	282,711	1,298,774	292,709	.....
1963	3,666,628	3,666,628	1,615,023	85,335	318,948	1,365,851	279,623	.....
1964	3,842,754	3,842,754	1,612,983	86,558	357,856	1,510,352	272,737	.....
1965	4,025,903	4,025,903	1,600,708	85,121	417,720	1,660,186	259,225	.....
1966	4,336,075	4,336,075	1,633,675	85,615	487,301	1,863,925	263,866	.....
1967	4,956,901	4,956,901	1,702,091	87,711	574,574	2,266,400	325,847	.....
1968	5,706,592	5,694,890	1,676,632	88,885	658,589	2,849,298	421,211	$2,445
1969	6,893,920	6,668,986	1,752,730	92,204	788,079	3,563,427	472,360	11,030
1970	8,864,428	8,431,848	1,862,412	98,292	999,861	4,852,964	618,319	11,396
1971	10,814,361	10,143,441	1,888,878	100,840	1,189,636	6,203,528	760,559	19,843
1972	11,066,718	11,022,538	1,876,755	105,515	1,390,509	6,909,260	740,499	44,180
1973	11,397,212	11,357,947	1,743,465	104,373	1,609,572	7,212,035	688,502	39,265
1974	8,813,762	8,749,731	4,725	88	2,947	7,916,563	825,408	64,031
1975	10,434,353	10,356,837	4,599	79	2,953	9,210,995	1,138,211	77,516
1976	11,431,072	11,375,923	4,783	75	3,066	10,140,134	1,227,865	55,779
1977	11,915,076	11,848,824	4,938	76	3,426	10,602,775	1,237,609	66,252
1978	12,024,019	11,942,961	5,076	82	3,754	10,728,668	1,205,381	81,058
1979	12,402,352	12,318,290	9,448	170	9,064	11,068,864	1,230,744	84,062
1980	14,048,471	13,935,233	8,873	135	8,702	12,475,245	1,442,278	113,238
1979								
December	1,081,234	1,073,688	439	7	586	963,753	109,103	7,546
1980								
January	1,097,840	1,088,598	435	6	334	975,639	112,164	9,242
February	1,108,008	1,098,750	437	6	347	983,347	114,613	9,258
March	1,121,245	1,110,198	436	6	356	990,328	119,072	11,047
April	1,122,375	1,111,504	433	6	351	992,560	118,154	10,871
May	1,118,030	1,108,935	367	6	310	991,514	116,738	9,095
June	1,122,703	1,113,762	437	6	367	995,325	117,627	8,941
July	1,158,313	1,149,338	432	6	378	1,027,926	120,596	8,975
August	1,206,913	1,198,832	431	6	365	1,075,515	122,515	8,081
September	1,290,424	1,281,455	4,124	67	4,630	1,148,651	123,983	8,969
October	1,235,254	1,225,271	443	6	378	1,099,080	125,364	9,983
November	1,222,319	1,213,795	439	6	390	1,089,583	123,377	3,524
December	1,245,020	1,234,767	459	6	450	1,105,777	123,075	10,253

[1] Includes money payments for institutional services in intermediate-care facilities for 1968–71.

[2] Includes money payments for medical assistance for the aged for 1960–69.

[3] Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia beginning 1974. Data for 1974 and thereafter are for only Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

[4] Money payments to families and medical vendor payments to needy families with children, authorized under title IV of the Social Security Act.

Table M-39.—Public assistance: Total medical vendor payments, by program, 1951-78

[Data subject to revision]

Period	Total amount of payments (in thousands)				
	Total	Federally aided programs [1]			General assistance [3]
		Medical assistance [2]	Medical assistance for the aged	Other	
1951	$103,179	.....	.....	$56,782	$46,397
1955	231,544	.....	.....	163,417	68,127
1960	522,228	.....	$5,348	414,896	101,983
1965	1,480,119	.....	585,501	773,555	121,063
1966	2,007,626	$1,193,768	293,442	435,932	84,484
1967	2,872,696	2,510,531	63,916	232,143	66,106
1968	4,096,133	3,783,095	65,267	171,783	75,989
1969	4,681,110	4,360,445	58,873	178,481	83,311
1970	5,605,610	5,506,940	.....	.....	98,670
1971	6,953,129	6,842,098	.....	.....	111,031
1972	8,804,716	8,707,524	.....	.....	97,192
1973	9,919,266	9,806,853	.....	.....	112,413
1974	11,782,345	11,476,418	.....	.....	305,927
1975	14,555,229	14,177,418	.....	.....	377,811
1976	15,941,469	15,542,513	.....	.....	398,956
1977	17,739,452	17,139,712	.....	.....	599,740
1977					
September	1,514,697	1,442,882	.....	.....	71,815
October	1,440,630	1,376,225	.....	.....	64,405
November	1,535,085	1,459,746	.....	.....	75,339
December	1,565,316	1,490,473	.....	.....	74,843
1978					
January	1,490,925	1,419,886	.....	.....	71,039
February	1,492,674	1,427,185	.....	.....	65,489
March	1,729,900	1,652,037	.....	.....	77,863
April	1,655,139	1,581,679	.....	.....	73,460
May	1,771,244	1,683,284	.....	.....	87,960
June	1,571,800	1,510,477	.....	.....	61,323
July	1,676,646	1,594,291	.....	.....	82,355
August	1,696,753	1,622,081	.....	.....	74,672
September	1,666,240	1,597,392	.....	.....	68,848

[1] Federal participation in medical vendor payments, beginning October 1950, was authorized by the social security amendments.

[2] Beginning Jan. 1970, medical assistance for the aged and medical vendor payments under the categorical programs were replaced by the medical assistance program. Beginning Jan. 1972, includes payments to intermediate-care facilities formerly listed separately in table M-29.

[3] Data incomplete.

Source: Health Care Financing Administration.

Table M-31.—Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments, unemployed father segment, and AFDC foster-care data]

State	Number of—			Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
		Recipients			Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Families	Total	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	3,842,534	11,101,149	7,599,376	$1,105,776,662	$288.77	$99.61	0.8	1.3	7.0	14.7
Alabama	63,246	178,322	127,684	6,967,928	110.17	39.07	−.4	−.2	−.4	.9
Alaska	6,606	15,931	10,882	2,590,514	392.15	162.61	.4	4.1	5.5	31.3
Arizona	21,573	59,809	42,589	3,809,666	176.59	63.70	1.1	1.9	19.7	26.8
Arkansas	29,822	85,008	61,667	4,360,856	146.23	51.30	1.1	2.3	.4	3.1
California	511,486	1,498,216	996,054	220,451,580	431.00	147.14	1.0	1.0	10.1	27.8
Colorado	29,467	81,031	55,415	7,591,646	257.63	93.69	1.4	8.6	8.9	17.8
Connecticut	49,407	139,685	96,240	18,308,524	370.57	131.07	−.3	−.3	2.9	14.7
Delaware	12,404	34,243	23,555	2,817,520	227.15	82.28	3.0	3.6	5.1	5.9
District of Columbia	30,278	81,985	56,556	7,661,257	253.03	93.45	.1	1.5	−5.1	−4.4
Florida	103,315	279,392	199,015	18,229,236	176.44	65.25	1.8	2.7	12.8	16.0
Georgia	89,912	233,730	168,813	12,591,009	140.04	53.87	.6	.5	8.5	23.4
Guam	1,492	5,311	3,877	316,333	212.02	59.56	−1.0	.2	12.4	15.6
Hawaii	20,046	61,342	40,802	7,731,955	385.71	126.05	.7	1.2	2.2	3.7
Idaho	7,503	20,326	13,845	2,064,949	275.22	101.59	.8	1.4	.9	3.0
Illinois	222,937	691,434	482,773	62,903,873	282.16	90.98	1.2	4.3	4.6	8.4
Indiana	60,229	170,239	119,431	12,351,154	205.07	72.55	.3	.2	11.8	23.5
Iowa	40,476	111,287	73,907	12,553,542	310.15	112.80	.6	.5	13.6	15.3
Kansas	27,720	71,956	50,828	7,817,479	282.02	108.64	(1)	5.4	11.3	19.3
Kentucky	67,159	175,071	122,437	12,478,662	185.81	71.28	.9	1.4	6.7	22.5
Louisiana	72,163	218,966	160,212	11,254,465	155.96	51.40	.7	.3	4.1	19.1
Maine	21,466	57,700	39,504	4,954,190	230.79	85.86	(1)	−.6	−5.1	−.9
Maryland	80,823	220,316	148,989	19,304,624	238.85	87.62	.6	.5	5.0	17.5
Massachusetts	129,232	347,830	226,570	43,793,572	349.70	125.91	.1	1.0	−1.2	7.2
Michigan	246,648	752,578	494,459	96,243,119	390.20	127.88	.9	1.2	16.4	21.3
Minnesota	53,856	145,634	96,383	18,582,462	345.04	127.60	.5	−.8	11.9	20.0
Mississippi	59,814	176,253	129,704	5,257,257	87.89	29.83	.4	.5	2.8	5.8
Missouri	73,506	215,682	144,865	16,795,310	228.49	77.87	1.1	2.5	12.9	24.1
Montana	7,136	19,883	13,621	1,646,790	230.77	82.82	−.8	1.9	8.7	12.0
Nebraska	13,573	37,541	25,900	3,890,757	286.65	103.64	.4	.8	10.6	24.8
Nevada	5,114	13,827	9,524	1,096,034	214.32	79.27	6.0	7.3	23.9	35.7
New Hampshire	8,647	23,648	15,636	2,377,068	274.90	100.52	1.4	2.1	9.7	17.2
New Jersey	153,709	468,603	320,955	49,028,742	318.97	104.63	−.4	−.6	2.8	11.1
New Mexico	19,550	56,157	38,657	3,705,145	189.52	65.98	.5	.5	7.8	21.9
New York	367,628	1,109,601	762,672	136,745,976	371.97	123.24	.8	.8	1.3	1.9
North Carolina	80,074	201,828	142,638	13,014,235	162.53	64.48	.3	.4	4.3	5.5
North Dakota	4,859	13,111	9,045	1,413,489	290.90	107.81	−1.0	−2.4	3.2	9.9
Ohio	200,243	572,347	380,365	50,348,940	251.44	87.97	1.9	2.4	16.9	16.9
Oklahoma	31,543	91,984	66,752	7,880,651	249.84	85.67	1.1	2.5	5.5	6.4
Oregon	35,440	93,993	60,731	9,315,930	262.86	99.11	−1.4	−1.2	−4.3	−23.5
Pennsylvania [2]	218,713	637,387	435,408	64,712,837	295.88	101.53	.5	−.3	2.6	−9.1
Puerto Rico	46,245	169,697	118,368	2,812,545	60.82	16.57	1.9	24.3	−2.9	14.9
Rhode Island	18,772	53,930	36,563	7,613,825	405.59	141.13	1.2	38.3	7.3	8.7
South Carolina	57,643	156,080	110,573	6,685,505	115.98	42.83	1.2	2.0	4.5	21.8
South Dakota	6,946	18,753	13,120	1,555,186	223.90	82.93	−.8	.6	−7.1	−1.8
Tennessee	65,958	173,854	122,637	7,448,916	112.93	42.85	.9	.5	10.2	10.7
Texas	106,104	320,002	232,384	11,490,205	108.29	35.91	.4	.9	4.5	4.6
Utah	13,954	43,710	27,335	4,504,653	322.82	103.06	(1)	.4	25.9	33.8
Vermont	8,129	24,251	15,379	2,839,074	349.25	117.07	.1	.3	14.7	21.2
Virgin Islands	1,165	3,441	2,721	228,534	196.17	66.41	4.0	10.6	13.3	57.6
Virginia	65,272	175,927	121,821	14,487,213	221.95	82.35	1.4	1.5	7.8	19.1
Washington	61,639	173,339	108,234	23,434,682	380.19	135.20	2.3	4.1	20.9	27.2
West Virginia	28,026	79,971	60,820	4,970,373	177.35	62.15	3.0	2.5	3.8	5.6
Wisconsin	85,129	231,979	154,465	32,026,663	376.21	138.06	1.1	1.9	15.2	26.7
Wyoming	2,737	7,008	4,996	720,012	263.07	102.74	−.3	−.9	6.5	8.3

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Data estimated.

Table M-32.—Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-father segment: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State	Number of—			Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
		Recipients			Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Families	Total	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	192,603	820,455	457,131	$82,861,232	$430.22	$100.99	5.7	6.5	68.8	75.7
California	58,976	254,026	144,582	30,477,913	516.79	119.98	5.7	5.9	57.2	82.5
Colorado	1,355	5,699	3,011	506,030	373.45	88.79	6.4	13.8	60.5	84.2
Connecticut	780	3,456	1,940	407,504	522.44	117.91	1.0	12.2	13.5	41.4
Delaware	388	1,645	899	115,025	296.46	69.92	6.7	8.9	26.4	23.8
District of Columbia	214	910	507	70,717	330.45	77.71	.0	−3.3	1.2	−2.9
Guam	142	709	426	40,430	284.72	57.02	.9	3.2	86.6	92.4
Hawaii	940	4,336	2,471	426,035	453.23	98.26	4.2	6.0	4.2	−.1
Illinois	8,412	37,283	20,869	3,291,808	391.32	88.29	10.2	19.5	37.3	51.1
Iowa	2,979	11,893	6,192	1,103,171	370.32	92.76	4.8	4.6	195.7	193.9
Kansas	921	3,562	1,876	345,298	374.92	96.94	6.0	22.0	148.1	182.8
Maryland	1,313	5,663	3,135	407,509	310.36	71.96	4.9	3.6	26.6	35.6
Massachusetts	4,767	20,214	11,705	2,088,097	438.03	103.30	.7	−.4	1.2	7.0
Michigan	34,003	144,151	79,791	15,577,273	458.11	108.06	3.7	4.9	104.3	114.9
Minnesota	3,393	14,196	7,489	1,459,612	430.18	102.82	7.6	6.2	120.5	135.0
Missouri	2,474	10,695	5,747	684,786	276.79	64.03	10.5	10.4	205.7	231.1
Montana	438	1,860	1,064	120,428	274.95	64.75	−2.5	−1.6	136.0	106.0
Nebraska	227	1,056	603	88,294	388.96	83.61	1.7	5.8	284.0	406.3
New Jersey	5,692	24,284	13,998	2,162,171	379.86	89.04	.4	.3	20.7	28.7
New York	10,905	48,547	27,538	4,131,904	378.90	85.11	9.0	9.5	20.5	19.7
Ohio	22,870	94,101	49,603	7,377,604	322.59	78.40	6.0	6.9	73.8	74.2
Pennsylvania	10,858	46,138	24,654	3,777,707	347.92	81.88	5.4	4.1	32.4	41.1
Rhode Island	330	1,416	777	150,350	455.61	106.18	12.9	58.2	56.3	61.2
Utah	2,026	9,000	5,064	796,045	392.91	88.45	.7	3.2	73.1	93.9
Vermont	657	2,789	1,512	268,891	409.27	96.41	1.2	2.2	88.3	89.4
Washington	7,015	28,673	14,777	3,135,616	446.99	109.36	8.7	11.8	81.0	88.1
West Virginia	3,583	15,075	11,311	768,741	214.55	50.99	12.2	10.8	44.1	42.4
Wisconsin	6,944	29,078	15,590	3,082,273	443.88	106.00	8.9	8.6	117.0	137.8

Table M-33.—Aid to families with dependent children, foster-care segment: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980 [1]

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State	Foster care					Foster-family homes			Child-care institutions		
	Number of—		Amount of payments			Number of—			Number of—		
				Average per—							
	Cases	Children	Total	Case	Child	Cases	Children	Amount of payments	Cases	Children	Amount of payments
Total	82,175	102,218	$38,674,089	$470.63	$378.35	[2] 61,816	[2] 79,483	[2] $20,719,075	[2] 11,661	[2] 13,290	[2] $15,424,293
Alabama	805	1,478	189,965	235.98	128.53	715	1,356	175,061	90	122	14,904
Alaska	52	52	41,163	791.60	791.60	43	43	17,732	9	9	23,431
Arizona	165	268	79,416	481.31	296.33	153	256	61,638	12	12	17,778
Arkansas	188	293	48,776	259.45	166.47	178	277	45,774	10	16	3,002
California	9,781	14,798	7,580,003	774.97	512.23	7,534	12,128	4,023,012	2,247	2,670	3,556,991
Colorado [3]	582	582	117,718	202.26	202.26	443	443	55,885	139	139	61,833
Connecticut [3]	1,566	2,177	455,021	290.56	209.01	1,111	1,698	236,611	455	479	218,410
Delaware	171	305	62,741	366.91	205.71	127	232	38,491	54	73	24,250
District of Columbia [3]	720	893	258,012	358.35	288.93	512	625	166,676	208	268	91,336
Florida	791	1,099	204,706	258.79	186.27	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Georgia [3]	1,4[illegible]	1,495	244,213	165.34	163.35	1,299	1,315	210,854	178	180	33,359
Guam	11	16	2,140	(5)	(5)	11	16	2,140	0	0	0
Hawaii	19	19	2,547	(5)	(5)	19	19	2,547	0	0	0
Idaho	92	210	44,808	487.04	213.37	77	176	37,553	15	34	7,255
Illinois [3]	4,530	4,530	811,500	179.14	179.14	4,180	4,180	626,000	350	350	185,500
Indiana	1,344	1,726	153,660	114.33	89.03	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Iowa	661	661	156,545	236.83	236.83	522	522	105,563	139	139	50,982
Kansas	1,774	1,774	583,168	328.73	328.73	1,214	1,214	253,519	560	560	329,649
Kentucky	1,254	1,254	205,540	163.91	163.91	1,190	1,190	193,258	64	64	12,282
Louisiana [3]	1,515	1,721	399,131	263.45	231.92	1,444	1,635	303,887	71	86	95,244
Maine	1,170	1,170	273,101	233.42	233.42	1,055	1,055	178,331	115	115	94,770
Maryland	2,346	2,346	523,759	223.26	223.26	2,122	2,122	376,895	224	224	146,864
Massachusetts	1,810	1,996	644,563	356.11	322.93	1,653	1,837	409,033	157	159	235,530
Michigan	5,539	5,539	2,641,623	476.91	476.91	4,775	4,775	1,413,362	764	764	1,228,261
Minnesota	1,271	1,687	476,088	374.58	282.21	1,145	1,550	424,897	126	137	51,191
Mississippi	519	894	107,339	206.82	120.07	519	894	107,339	0	0	0
Missouri [3]	948	2,171	215,591	227.42	99.30	866	1,984	196,985	82	187	18,606
Montana	178	259	103,928	583.87	401.27	178	259	103,928	0	0	0
Nebraska	556	553	149,947	269.69	271.15	497	494	132,247	59	59	17,700
Nevada	191	254	75,758	396.64	298.26	155	218	56,186	36	36	19,572
New Hampshire	504	504	76,835	152.45	152.45	388	388	54,092	116	116	22,743
New Jersey	1,254	1,254	220,602	175.92	175.92	1,172	1,172	165,665	82	82	54,937
New Mexico	66	91	14,839	224.83	163.07	54	79	12,718	12	12	2,121
New York	14,389	20,305	14,470,529	1,005.67	712.66	10,653	15,866	6,991,207	3,736	4,439	7,479,332
North Carolina	1,062	1,741	239,329	225.36	137.47	910	1,451	199,895	182	290	39,434
North Dakota	202	360	88,212	436.69	245.03	169	321	68,934	33	39	20,178
Ohio	3,664	3,664	418,191	114.14	114.14	3,319	3,319	359,237	345	345	58,954
Oklahoma	426	710	134,102	314.79	188.88	426	710	134,102	0	0	0
Oregon	1,521	1,521	463,319	304.75	304.75	1,355	1,355	272,114	166	166	191,405
Pennsylvania [3]	6,377	6,377	2,118,894	332.27	332.27	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	(5)	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	291	423	126,341	434.16	298.68	232	355	60,164	59	68	66,237
South Carolina	342	528	70,150	205.12	132.86	342	528	70,150	0	0	0
South Dakota	387	387	79,501	205.43	205.43	358	358	64,159	29	29	15,342
Tennessee	857	1,835	246,960	288.17	134.58	816	1,766	235,064	58	69	11,896
Texas	2,784	2,784	785,060	281.99	281.99	2,675	2,675	742,902	109	109	42,158
Utah	243	243	53,461	220.00	220.00	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Vermont [3]	161	315	50,000	310.56	158.73	154	302	37,045	7	13	12,955
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	(5)	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,628	2,459	424,533	260.77	172.64	1,533	2,344	391,580	95	115	32,953
Washington	604	833	216,273	358.07	259.63	537	755	153,317	67	78	62,956
West Virginia	269	537	131,353	488.30	244.61	231	462	64,710	38	75	66,643
Wisconsin	3,082	3,082	1,378,277	447.20	447.20	2,731	2,731	680,818	351	351	697,459
Wyoming	36	45	14,658	(5)	(5)	24	33	6,758	12	12	7,900

[1] Case count may be inflated because States reporting identical number of cases and children may count each child in foster care as a family case.
[2] Data incomplete, see footnote 4.
[3] Data estimated.
[4] Data not reported.
[5] Not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases or children.

Table M-34.—Emergency assistance: [1] Families receiving assistance and amount of payments, by State, December 1980

State	Number of families			Amount of payments			
	Total	AFDC cases	Other	Total	Average per family	Maintenance	Medical care
Total	52,051	40,887	10,902	$10,252,544	$196.77	[2] $9,764,650	[2] $487,894
Arkansas	197	149	48	7,900	40.10	7,490	410
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	[3]	0	0
Delaware	193	193	0	18,716	96.97	18,716	0
District of Columbia	184	111	73	43,409	235.92	43,409	0
Illinois	397	397	0	62,260	156.83	62,260	0
Kansas	656	0	656	101,014	153.98	101,014	0
Kentucky	2,047	717	1,330	387,558	189.33	387,558	0
Maryland	1,429	1,077	352	290,197	203.08	290,197	0
Massachusetts	1,871	1,851	20	512,774	274.06	512,774	0
Michigan	5,706	4,258	1,448	1,413,914	247.79	1,385,766	28,148
Minnesota	1,277	865	412	314,980	246.66	313,757	1,223
Missouri	262	[4]	[4]	37,259	142.21	37,259	0
Montana	20	2	18	532	[3]	532	0
Nebraska	191	34	157	49,102	257.08	31,989	17,113
New Jersey	588	584	4	210,781	358.47	210,781	0
New York	20,638	20,638	0	3,895,373	188.75	3,887,285	8,088
North Dakota	12,852	9,246	3,606	2,267,330	176.42	1,851,716	415,614
Oklahoma	628	100	528	149,332	237.79	149,332	0
Oregon	1,050	0	1,050	234,547	223.38	232,613	1,934
Pennsylvania	69	69	0	10,162	147.28	9,580	582
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	[3]	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	[3]	0	0
Virginia	20	8	12	5,067	[3]	4,654	413
Washington	838	192	646	147,315	175.79	147,315	0
West Virginia	712	328	384	63,004	88.49	62,884	120
Wisconsin	68	68	0	15,769	231.90	15,769	0
Wyoming	158	0	158	14,249	90.18	0	14,249

[1] Payments to needy families with children authorized under title IV-A of the Social Security Act.
[2] Data incomplete, see footnote 4.
[3] Not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.
[4] Data not reported.

Table M-35.—General assistance: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State [1]	Number of—		Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
				Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Cases	Recipients	Total	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	795,915	986,392	$128,075,145	$160.92	$129.84	−0.4	3.8	11.5	17.4
Arizona	2,666	2,666	286,564	107.49	107.49	2.5	2.7	14.3	18.8
California	26,445	27,717	4,738,726	179.19	170.97	2.7	8.1	−1.3	17.6
Colorado	409	865	42,358	103.56	48.97	1.9	12.3	7.7	−16.9
Connecticut [2]	14,905	22,488	1,983,807	133.10	88.22	.0	.0	.0	.0
Delaware	2,051	2,898	238,659	116.36	82.35	−2.3	−1.5	21.9	28.6
District of Columbia	6,558	6,754	1,158,775	176.70	171.57	−1.8	−1.1	−6.1	−9.8
Georgia	1,682	2,691	113,717	67.61	42.26	4.5	−3.3	−10.2	−22.2
Guam	93	99	7,933	85.30	80.13	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Hawaii	6,035	9,699	1,703,471	282.27	175.63	2.4	3.7	−4.0	3.9
Illinois	84,827	99,715	13,688,070	161.36	137.27	4.2	7.9	19.6	23.9
Indiana	38,043	83,694	1,901,764	49.99	22.72	−25.8	23.5	−12.9	6.4
Kansas	5,931	6,636	951,255	160.39	143.35	1.8	14.3	52.6	39.1
Louisiana	4,046	4,264	312,208	77.16	73.22	3.5	2.1	26.5	37.3
Maine	2,588	6,672	244,570	94.50	36.66	−17.5	−10.6	−2.6	15.4
Maryland	24,364	26,020	2,940,968	120.71	113.03	3.4	3.0	11.5	20.7
Massachusetts	22,598	23,846	3,448,921	152.62	144.63	.9	−16.3	5.2	4.3
Michigan	105,825	123,456	19,144,550	180.91	155.07	2.0	3.1	47.5	41.8
Minnesota	15,357	17,276	2,743,139	178.62	158.78	8.2	8.0	41.9	69.1
Mississippi	596	734	9,242	15.51	12.59	−19.6	−18.9	−23.2	−31.9
Missouri	6,285	6,809	439,019	69.85	64.48	2.6	1.2	27.5	29.7
Montana	689	1,020	62,999	91.44	61.76	3.9	2.0	13.2	28.2
New Hampshire [2]	1,490	3,250	263,842	177.08	81.18	9.7	28.2	−5.6	14.2
New Jersey	28,085	37,631	4,677,451	166.55	124.30	2.4	10.7	15.2	9.9
New Mexico	647	663	74,600	115.30	112.52	4.4	4.2	23.2	70.1
New York	140,346	171,779	28,606,870	203.83	166.53	3.1	3.2	3.5	5.5
North Dakota	125	282	15,258	122.06	54.11	−4.7	5.4	38.4	39.5
Ohio	55,683	59,482	6,038,066	108.44	101.51	4.7	5.3	44.3	53.7
Oklahoma	839	2,070	29,435	35.08	14.22	−10.7	−7.3	−73.2	−73.7
Oregon	4,068	4,177	456,704	112.27	109.34	.7	1.2	−8.0	−26.4
Pennsylvania	163,840	181,043	26,208,465	170.36	144.76	−.6	.1	9.6	12.1
Puerto Rico	368	368	10,449	28.39	28.39	6.1	40.2	15.4	85.3
Rhode Island [2]	3,463	4,784	633,299	182.88	132.38	.0	.0	−20.2	−20.7
South Carolina	837	878	54,877	65.56	62.50	2.7	29.2	−6.1	16.3
South Dakota	425	900	32,875	77.35	36.53	−11.8	34.8	33.5	83.7
Utah	1,100	1,314	202,204	183.82	152.88	−.2	2.5	−28.8	−6.9
Virgin Islands	365	405	38,526	105.55	95.13	7.1	17.2	6.0	+57.9
Virginia	8,047	11,027	1,051,100	130.62	95.32	36.2	14.6	2.0	13.3
Washington	15,183	16,933	2,319,641	152.78	136.99	22.6	12.8	38.1	30.4
West Virginia	2,938	3,881	79,364	27.01	13.49	40.4	61.9	23.0	10.1
Wisconsin	5,816	6,881	1,103,385	189.72	160.35	22.7	58.3	36.2	40.4
Wyoming	257	625	18,019	70.11	28.83	32.7	12.5	−5.2	2.1

[1] Data not reported by some States because (1) programs are administered by townships and local areas and reports are not available, or (2) counties are unable to report on their State-assisted programs, or (3) program has been suspended. New Jersey data includes assistance under the "Insufficient Employment of Parents" program; Maryland data includes a State program of assistance to families with dependent children. In other States the program covers "home relief," "general welfare," "relief," etc.—State and local programs not federally aided.

[2] Data estimated.

[3] Not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

Table M-36.—Black lung benefits: Number of beneficiaries, average monthly family amount, and total monthly family amount in current-payment status, 1970–81 [1]

At end of selected month	Number of beneficiaries				Average monthly family amount			Total monthly family amount (in thousands)		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]
December:										
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$181.90	$200.10	$149.80	$12,515	$8,785	$3,730
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	188.50	212.80	160.60	27,250	16,430	10,820
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	199.40	225.20	169.60	37,860	22,920	14,940
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	224.30	252.80	187.70	63,700	40,400	23,300
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	235.40	266.70	196.00	71,500	45,100	26,400
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	247.70	281.70	207.30	75,500	46,600	28,900
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	257.40	294.30	216.40	77,400	46,500	30,800
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	274.70	316.90	231.20	80,500	47,100	33,400
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	289.40	337.80	243.40	82,300	46,800	35,500
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	313.20	368.70	264.20	86,500	47,800	38,700
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1981	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1981										
January	396,809	118,928	146,664	131,217	342.40	406.50	290.40	90,900	48,300	42,600
February	393,000	117,500	146,000	129,500	342.40	406.80	290.40	90,200	47,800	42,400
March	392,468	117,268	146,200	129,000	341.60	405.90	290.00	90,000	47,600	42,400
April	391,850	116,671	146,587	128,592	342.00	406.80	290.40	90,000	47,400	42,600
May	390,407	115,997	146,574	127,836	341.00	405.40	290.00	89,500	47,000	42,500
June	388,603	115,210	146,521	126,872	341.60	406.80	290.40	89,400	46,900	42,500
July	386,545	114,469	146,489	125,587	341.30	406.60	290.30	89,100	46,600	42,500
August	384,576	113,676	146,430	124,470	341.00	406.40	290.20	88,700	46,200	42,500
September	381,479	113,055	146,376	122,048	340.80	406.30	290.20	88,400	45,900	42,500
October	380,208	112,591	146,317	121,300	356.70	425.40	303.90	92,400	47,900	44,500
November	378,486	111,889	146,225	120,372	356.50	425.30	303.80	92,000	47,600	44,400
December	376,505	111,249	145,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400

[1] Benefits payable under the "black lung" program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the Treasury.

[2] Includes benefits for dependent wife and/or child.

[3] Includes benefits for dependent child of widow, surviving child, parent, brother, and sister.

Table M-37.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on State programs, 1940–81

[Excludes programs for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

Period	Average weekly insured employment [1]		Initial claims (weekly average) [4]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [6]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits	Funds available for benefits end of period [7] (in thousands)
	Number of workers [2]	Percent covered employment [3]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [5] (in thousands)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries			
1940	1,282,385	5.6	214,231	5,220,073	51,084,375	$518,700	982,392	$10.56	2,596,129	$1,817,108
1945	589,110	2.1	116,325	2,861,190	24,179,769	445,866	464,996	18.77	254,271	6,914,009
1950	1,503,164	4.6	235,590	5,211,883	67,859,529	1,373,114	1,304,991	20.76	1,853,336	6,972,295
1955	1,253,836	3.5	225,861	4,507,694	56,099,729	1,350,368	1,099,466	25.04	1,272,232	8,263,850
1960	1,905,752	4.8	331,027	6,753,387	85,630,399	2,726,656	1,640,429	32.87	1,603,372	6,643,257
1961	2,290,311	5.6	349,745	7,066,467	104,217,226	3,422,698	2,004,177	33.80	2,370,833	5,802,038
1962	1,783,118	4.4	302,112	6,073,668	79,324,955	2,675,447	1,525,481	34.56	1,638,359	6,272,863
1963	1,805,816	4.3	297,699	6,040,335	80,137,101	2,774,668	1,541,098	35.28	1,568,558	6,648,314
1964	1,605,395	3.8	268,015	5,497,903	71,380,122	2,522,100	1,372,695	35.96	1,370,857	7,296,220
1965	1,327,629	3.0	231,652	4,813,229	58,813,298	2,166,004	1,131,025	37.19	1,085,977	8,357,350
1966	1,061,395	2.3	203,351	4,140,026	46,546,925	1,771,298	895,133	39.76	780,700	9,828,244
1967	1,204,529	2.5	226,126	4,628,083	52,902,523	2,092,338	1,017,356	41.25	867,403	10,778,138
1968	1,110,646	2.2	201,200	4,197,966	48,668,357	2,031,617	935,930	43.43	848,179	11,717,246
1969	1,101,429	2.1	199,695	4,213,803	47,948,702	2,127,877	922,503	46.17	811,532	12,637,508
1970	1,804,631	3.4	295,911	6,401,782	78,857,992	3,848,467	1,516,500	50.34	1,295,319	11,895,901
1971	2,150,473	4.1	294,945	6,540,358	94,312,380	4,957,026	1,813,700	54.02	2,006,700	9,703,424
1972	1,848,484	3.5	261,058	5,703,866	81,260,712	4,470,969	1,562,706	56.75	1,809,450	9,422,799
1973	1,632,466	2.7	246,539	5,328,998	71,222,809	4,007,562	1,369,669	59.00	1,495,092	10,933,767
1974	2,261,821	3.5	363,423	7,729,590	97,803,299	5,974,922	1,880,833	64.25	1,926,147	10,599,249
1975	3,986,152	6.0	478,125	11,160,042	175,304,812	11,754,685	3,371,246	70.23	4,195,023	4,522,934
1976	2,991,485	4.6	385,866	8,560,107	127,424,765	8,974,546	2,450,476	75.16	3,270,042	3,343,482
1977	2,654,918	3.9	374,770	7,984,984	113,244,354	8,357,160	2,177,776	78.79	2,850,136	4,387,302
1978	2,359,468	3.3	364,420	7,568,589	100,963,558	7,717,173	1,941,607	83.67	2,039,012	9,307,267
1979	2,433,510	2.9	387,953	8,074,970	106,100,669	8,612,851	2,040,397	89.67	2,037,121	12,469,636
1980	3,350,326	3.9	488,683	10,000,851	149,019,558	14,590,270	2,843,885	98.92	3,076,317	11,463,587
1980										
May	3,342,973	3.9	514,788	857,526	12,302,133	1,196,836	2,795,938	99.55	250,658	[8]
June	3,455,485	4.0	543,898	844,839	12,441,036	1,213,595	2,962,151	99.88	246,276	[8]
July	3,692,174	4.3	595,041	1,102,911	14,397,850	1,397,508	3,129,967	98.75	298,504	[8]
August	3,407,521	3.9	439,399	870,671	12,710,545	1,244,363	3,026,320	99.68	256,376	[8]
September	3,087,370	3.6	386,005	607,590	11,688,547	1,444,885	2,656,488	100.21	254,077	[8]
October	2,903,364	3.3	391,154	633,960	11,445,237	1,125,601	2,488,095	92.32	291,685	[8]
November	2,982,784	3.4	416,803	541,704	9,524,424	934,378	2,378,416	101.43	259,241	[8]
December	3,321,487	3.8	524,048	809,477	12,602,938	1,243,976	2,739,770	101.51	318,918	[8]
1981										
January	3,843,677	4.4	618,413	1,301,016	14,227,849	1,416,603	3,233,602	102.34	308,662	[8]
February	3,668,663	4.2	450,893	872,733	12,881,779	1,313,507	3,220,445	101.89	274,571	[8]
March	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	715,461	13,503,852	1,393,612	3,069,057	105.63	290,104	[8]
April	2,987,633	3.4	371,842	634,717	11,869,207	1,226,691	2,697,547	105.98	289,119	[8]
May	2,691,357	3.1	338,697	540,760	9,788,837	1,006,228	2,330,675	105.47	245,805	[8]

[1] Beginning July 1963, includes Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program.

[2] Workers reporting completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[3] Annual rates based on average covered employment in specified year; monthly rates on average for most recent 12-month period.

[4] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[5] Annual data, but not monthly, adjusted to exclude voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Through 1970, includes payments under State (but not Federal) temporary extended unemployment insurance provisions; beginning 1971, excludes such payments.

[6] Includes dependents' allowances in States that provide such benefits.

[7] Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-38.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data by State, May 1981

[Excludes program for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

State	Average weekly insured unemployment		Initial claims (weekly average) [3]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [5]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits
	Number of workers [1]	Percent covered employment [2]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [4]	Average weekly number of beneficiaries		
Total	2,691,357	3.1	338,697	$540,760	9,788,837	$1,006,227,835	2,330,675	$105.47	245,805
Alabama	44,417	3.5	6,747	9,997	158,475	11,981,608	37,732	77.17	4,414
Alaska	9,568	6.4	1,401	2,106	39,466	4,604,708	9,397	119.65	1,528
Arizona	21,590	2.2	3,135	5,112	71,837	6,112,395	17,104	85.97	1,667
Arkansas	27,201	3.8	3,818	5,512	88,593	7,876,987	21,094	93.36	2,561
California	332,763	3.4	42,392	71,224	1,238,537	109,720,973	294,890	90.27	28,550
Colorado	23,858	2.0	3,321	5,543	69,531	8,173,366	16,555	120.48	2,371
Connecticut	31,300	2.2	3,941	6,860	115,300	11,469,800	27,452	104.11	1,700
Delaware	6,706	2.7	755	1,339	25,686	2,548,671	6,116	104.18	578
District of Columbia	9,612	2.5	617	2,273	44,436	5,758,530	10,580	130.82	786
Florida	49,650	1.4	6,575	11,992	144,905	11,416,610	34,501	80.02	4,410
Georgia	41,470	2.0	8,019	12,714	151,707	11,668,646	36,121	79.03	4,811
Hawaii	10,897	2.9	1,401	2,665	39,180	4,458,227	9,329	116.56	670
Idaho	12,583	4.1	1,846	2,534	39,337	3,843,684	9,366	103.56	1,347
Illinois	184,814	4.1	17,202	32,153	704,426	91,665,135	167,720	130.49	20,494
Indiana	55,484	2.7	8,484	13,355	198,116	17,688,227	47,170	90.66	6,650
Iowa	24,766	2.3	3,207	5,752	93,851	10,781,551	22,345	118.21	2,560
Kansas	18,803	2.1	2,131	4,198	71,926	7,899,990	17,125	111.35	1,982
Kentucky	47,495	4.2	5,545	9,268	179,884	18,423,396	42,830	105.94	5,263
Louisiana	38,033	2.5	4,596	8,379	147,601	17,077,730	35,143	119.38	3,627
Maine	14,039	3.6	2,083	2,961	56,077	4,901,198	13,352	93.10	1,492
Maryland	40,748	2.8	4,052	7,338	136,388	13,018,596	32,473	97.09	2,955
Massachusetts	67,277	2.7	8,200	12,772	254,489	25,497,600	60,593	103.55	5,718
Michigan	160,180	4.8	20,094	28,661	543,755	70,272,419	129,465	131.13	18,325
Minnesota	42,166	2.5	4,930	7,526	160,767	19,547,966	38,278	123.96	5,957
Mississippi	26,964	3.5	4,059	5,468	87,289	6,270,918	20,783	72.72	2,207
Missouri	64,404	3.5	10,160	15,452	218,117	18,899,934	51,933	91.24	6,660
Montana	8,523	3.4	1,089	1,755	30,006	3,133,714	7,144	111.79	1,161
Nebraska	9,148	1.5	1,203	2,113	31,763	2,895,019	7,563	94.47	1,084
Nevada	11,588	3.0	1,585	2,867	47,151	4,874,121	11,226	105.11	1,624
New Hampshire	7,394	2.0	936	2,742	27,970	2,220,375	6,660	81.28	44
New Jersey	115,149	3.9	11,833	25,633	471,700	48,942,676	112,310	106.05	14,009
New Mexico	10,839	2.6	1,138	1,953	34,867	3,083,533	8,302	89.18	789
New York	205,585	2.9	24,142	34,095	795,691	71,133,178	189,450	93.24	15,679
North Carolina	55,002	2.4	11,781	13,460	200,220	17,079,856	47,671	88.85	4,896
North Dakota	4,799	2.2	672	961	18,988	2,125,484	4,521	112.85	777
Ohio	144,925	3.5	16,605	29,121	560,697	69,749,952	133,499	126.34	13,674
Oklahoma	12,700	1.2	2,100	2,985	38,966	4,170,269	9,278	108.71	1,309
Oregon	52,126	5.2	6,684	10,622	185,184	18,973,565	44,091	103.64	3,226
Pennsylvania	174,062	3.9	23,826	32,159	682,338	79,893,723	162,461	124.65	11,336
Puerto Rico	[6] 52,551	7.3	[6] 5,614	6,604	111,814	6,293,617	26,622	57.60	1,427
Rhode Island	15,198	3.9	2,131	2,836	57,643	5,305,745	13,725	94.37	1,649
South Carolina	36,097	3.2	5,755	7,691	121,847	9,965,238	29,011	82.90	3,068
South Dakota	3,226	1.5	415	644	10,513	1,103,575	2,503	106.16	289
Tennessee	53,604	3.2	7,372	9,219	185,808	14,868,282	44,240	81.04	2,816
Texas	58,932	1.1	7,292	12,109	212,363	20,839,686	50,563	99.55	7,308
Utah	14,031	2.9	1,609	2,962	52,004	5,782,667	12,382	112.79	1,394
Vermont	7,028	3.7	877	1,664	25,197	2,294,737	5,999	94.96	490
Virgin Islands	1,199	3.4	111	275	5,668	390,936	1,350	69.72	110
Virginia	33,489	1.7	5,490	9,379	127,376	12,024,442	30,328	97.03	3,696
Washington	69,989	4.6	7,984	13,371	254,998	28,682,777	60,714	115.58	4,483
West Virginia	49,637	8.2	4,046	5,847	139,831	15,680,668	33,293	115.21	2,269
Wisconsin	74,400	4.0	7,274	13,582	264,017	31,458,409	62,861	121.26	7,526
Wyoming	3,350	1.7	417	957	14,541	1,682,726	3,463	118.15	389

[1] Workers reporting completing at least 1 week of unemployment.

[2] Based on average covered employment for most recent 12-month period.

[3] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[4] Voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan not deducted. Excludes payments under temporary unemployment insurance provisions.

[5] Includes dependents in States that provide such benefits.

[6] Includes data under the Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program for average insured unemployment and initial claims (sugarcane data not available for other items).

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-39.—Gross national product and personal income, by type, 1950–81

[Amounts in billions. Monthly amounts at annual rates. Before 1960, data for the 48 States and the District of Columbia, except where otherwise noted; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Gross national product [1]	Personal income							
		Total	Wage and salary disbursements [2]	Social insurance and related payments [3]		Public assistance and related payments [4]		Other income [5]	Less personal contributions for social insurance [6]
				Amount	Percent of personal income	Amount	Percent of personal income		
1950	$286.2	$226.1	$147.0	$7.0	3.1	$2.3	1.0	$72.7	$2.9
1955	399.3	308.8	211.7	13.1	4.2	2.5	.8	86.7	5.2
1960	506.0	399.7	271.9	23.9	6.0	3.3	.8	109.9	9.3
1961	523.3	415.0	279.5	27.4	6.6	3.4	.8	114.4	9.7
1962	563.8	440.7	298.0	28.6	6.5	3.5	.8	120.9	10.3
1963	594.7	463.1	313.4	30.2	6.5	3.7	.8	127.6	11.8
1964	635.7	495.7	336.1	31.6	6.4	3.9	.8	136.7	12.6
1965	688.1	537.0	362.0	34.2	6.4	4.1	.8	150.0	13.3
1966	753.0	584.9	398.4	37.7	6.4	4.4	.8	162.2	17.8
1967	796.3	626.6	427.5	44.4	7.1	5.1	.8	170.2	20.6
1968	868.5	685.2	469.5	50.6	7.4	5.9	.9	182.0	22.8
1969	935.5	745.8	514.6	55.4	7.4	6.9	.9	195.2	26.3
1970 [7]	982.4	811.1	548.7	65.2	8.0	9.5	1.2	215.6	27.9
1971	1,063.4	859.1	579.4	76.3	8.9	11.8	1.4	222.4	30.8
1972	1,171.1	942.5	633.8	84.3	8.9	13.0	1.4	245.6	34.2
1973	1,306.6	1,052.4	701.3	97.7	9.3	13.5	1.3	282.1	42.2
1974	1,412.9	1,154.9	764.9	115.3	9.9	17.4	1.5	305.3	47.7
1975 [7]	1,528.8	1,265.0	806.4	143.2	11.3	21.0	1.7	344.8	50.4
1976 [7]	1,702.2	1,391.2	889.9	159.3	11.4	22.1	1.6	375.4	55.5
1977 [7]	1,899.5	1,538.0	983.8	174.1	11.3	22.6	1.5	418.6	61.1
1978 [7]	2,127.6	1,721.8	1,105.2	188.5	11.0	23.1	1.3	474.6	69.6
1979 [7]	2,368.8	1,943.8	1,236.1	213.0	11.0	25.7	1.3	549.6	80.6
1980	2,626.5	2,160.3	1,343.6	252.8	11.7	30.0	1.4	621.8	87.9
1980									
September	2,637.3	2,205.7	1,356.8	270.8	12.3	31.6	1.4	635.6	89.1
October	.....	2,234.2	1,381.7	271.3	12.1	31.6	1.4	640.0	90.4
November	.....	2,257.1	1,400.4	270.4	12.0	31.6	1.4	646.1	91.4
December	2,732.3	2,276.1	1,410.9	271.3	11.9	31.8	1.4	654.0	91.9
1981									
January	.....	2,301.0	1,433.1	273.2	11.9	33.2	1.4	663.4	101.9
February	.....	2,318.2	1,442.8	273.0	11.8	33.2	1.4	671.4	102.2
March	2,853.0	2,340.4	1,452.8	276.5	11.8	33.2	1.4	680.5	102.6
April	.....	2,353.8	1,459.6	276.9	11.8	33.6	1.4	686.6	102.9
May	.....	2,367.4	1,467.3	277.6	11.7	33.7	1.4	691.9	103.1
June	2,885.8	2,384.3	1,473.9	280.2	11.8	33.8	1.4	699.7	103.3
July	.....	2,418.8	1,484.9	294.9	12.2	34.8	1.4	708.5	104.3
August	.....	2,444.2	1,500.3	295.1	12.1	34.5	1.4	719.5	105.2
September	2,947.0	2,462.4	1,508.1	296.5	12.0	34.7	1.4	728.5	105.4

[1] Monthly data represents amount at annual rate.

[2] Includes payments in kind; includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[3] Includes government transfer payments to beneficiaries under OASDHI, railroad retirement, public employee retirement, unemployment insurance, MDTA training allowances, trade adjustment assistance, "black lung," and veterans' pensions and compensation programs; cash and medical payments under workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance; and court-awarded benefits for work injuries sustained by railroad, maritime, and other workers under Federal employer liability acts.

[4] Includes government transfer payments to recipients of direct relief under programs of old-age assistance, aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. Excludes payments made in behalf of recipient to suppliers of medical care (vendor payments). Beginning 1961, includes bonus value of food stamps. Beginning 1974, includes supplemental security income payments.

[5] Includes proprietors' income, dividends, personal interest, and rental income; other transfer payments not enumerated in footnotes 2 and 3 (such as Government life insurance payments, World War bonus payments, mustering-out pay and terminal-leave benefits to discharged servicemen, subsistence allowances to veterans at school); and employer contribution to private pensions and welfare funds and other labor income (except compensation for injuries).

[6] Includes life insurance premium payments for veterans.

[7] Data revised March 1981.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data regrouped to highlight items of special interest to the social security program.

Table M-40.—Civilian population and labor force, 1940-81

Period	Resident population, total (in thousands) [1]	Civilian population (in thousands) [1]			Civilian labor force aged 16 and over (in thousands) [2]			Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force	
		Total	Under age 18	Aged 65 and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1940	132,457	132,129	.....	.....	55,640	47,520	8,120	14.6	.....
1945	133,434	128,112	.....	.....	53,860	52,820	1,040	1.9	.....
1950	151,868	150,790	.....	.....	62,208	58,920	3,288	5.3	.....
1955	165,069	162,967	.....	.....	65,023	62,171	2,852	4.4	.....
1960	179,979	178,140	64,463	16,675	69,628	65,778	3,852	5.5	.....
1961	182,992	181,143	65,750	17,089	17,459	65,746	4,714	6.7	.....
1862	185,771	183,677	67,087	17,457	70,614	66,702	3,911	5.5	.....
1963	188,483	186,493	68,383	17,778	71,833	67,762	4,070	5.7	.....
1964	191,141	189,141	69,644	18,127	73,091	69,305	3,786	5.2	.....
1965	193,526	191,605	69,688	18,451	74,455	71,088	3,366	4.5	.....
1966	195,576	193,420	69,857	18,755	75,770	72,895	2,875	3.8	.....
1967	197,457	195,264	69,903	19,071	77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8	.....
1968	199,399	197,113	69,865	19,365	78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6	.....
1969	201,385	199,145	69,728	19,680	80,733	77,902	2,831	3.5	.....
1970	203,806	201,722	69,670	20,085	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	.....
1971	206,212	204,250	69,524	20,487	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	.....
1972	208,230	206,457	68,980	20,883	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	.....
1973	209,844	208,087	68,157	21,329	88,714	84,410	4,304	4.9	.....
1974	211,390	209,689	67,229	21,815	91,011	85,936	5,076	5.6	.....
1975	213,137	211,445	66,269	22,404	92,612	84,783	7,830	8.5	.....
1976	214,649	212,976	65,210	22,930	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	.....
1977	216,332	214,685	64,187	23,501	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	.....
1978	218,013	216,386	63,367	24,049	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	.....
1979	219,930	218,328	.....	.....	102,908	96,945	5,693	5.9	.....
1980	222,307	220,701	.....	.....	104,778	97,258	7,520	7.2	.....
1980									
September	222,747	221,120	.....	.....	104,980	97,180	7,800	7.4	7.4
October	222,957	221,327	.....	.....	105,167	97,206	7,961	7.6	7.6
November	223,167	221,532	.....	.....	105,285	97,339	7,946	7.6	7.6
December	223,328	221,691	.....	.....	105,067	97,282	7,785	7.4	7.4
1981									
January	228,320	226,688	.....	.....	104,671	96,128	8,544	8.2	7.4
February	228,469	226,837	.....	.....	104,808	96,383	8,425	8.0	7.3
March	228,626	226,990	.....	.....	105,405	97,318	8,087	7.7	7.3
April	228,786	227,153	.....	.....	105,678	98,282	7,396	7.0	7.3
May	228,945	227,318	.....	.....	106,347	98,803	7,545	7.1	7.6
June	229,121	227,492	.....	.....	107,621	99,341	8,279	7.7	7.3
July	229,304	227,656	.....	.....	108,408	100,474	7,934	7.3	7.0
August	229,530	227,866	.....	.....	107,771	100,013	7,758	7.2	7.2
September	229,757	228,096	.....	.....	105,964	98,277	7,687	7.2	7.5

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years. Annual data are estimated as of July 1. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[2] Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1950 and 1955 adjusted to reflect definitions adopted January 1957; two groups (those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days) formerly classified as employed—with a job, not at work—were assigned to other classifications, chiefly to the unemployed. Beginning 1962, comparability with previous years affected somewhat by the introduction of material from the 1960 Census (level of labor force and employment lowered by about 250,000). Before January 1967, series show aged 14 and over.

Source: Population data from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Labor-force data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table M-41.—Consumer price index for urban and clerical workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services	All services
1940	42.0		36.8	35.2	42.8	52.4	42.7	40.2	46.1	48.3	43.6
1945	53.9		42.1	50.7	61.5	59.1	47.8	55.1	62.4	56.9	48.7
1950	72.1		53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	68.2	68.3	74.4	69.9	58.9
1955	80.2		64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	77.4	77.9	76.7	79.8	70.5
1960	88.7	89.4	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	89.6	96.1	87.3	87.8	83.8
1961	89.6	90.3	81.4	89.1	90.4	90.9	90.6	90.6	89.3	88.5	85.2
1962	90.6	91.2	83.5	89.9	90.9	91.7	92.5	92.2	91.3	89.1	86.2
1963	91.7	92.3	85.6	91.2	91.9	92.7	93.0	93.4	92.8	90.6	88.5
1964	92.9	93.5	87.3	92.4	92.4	93.8	94.3	94.5	93.0	92.0	90.2
1965	94.5	94.9	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	95.9	95.2	95.9	94.2	92.2
1966	97.2	97.7	93.4	99.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.2	95.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.2	104.1	106.1	103.6	105.2	104.2	103.2	104.2	104.7	104.6	105.2
1969	109.8	109.7	113.4	108.9	111.5	110.8	107.2	109.3	108.7	109.1	112.5
1970	116.3	116.1	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.9	112.7	113.2	113.4	116.0	121.6
1971	121.3	120.9	128.4	118.4	119.8	124.3	118.6	116.8	119.3	120.9	128.4
1972	125.3	124.9	132.5	123.3	122.3	129.2	119.9	119.8	122.8	125.5	133.3
1973	133.1	132.9	137.7	141.4	126.8	135.0	123.8	125.2	125.9	129.0	139.1
1974	147.7	147.7	150.5	161.7	136.2	150.6	137.7	137.3	133.8	137.2	152.0
1975	161.2	160.9	168.6	175.4	142.3	166.8	150.6	150.7	144.4	147.4	166.6
1976	170.5	169.7	184.7	180.8	147.6	177.2	165.5	160.5	151.2	153.3	180.4
1977	181.5	180.3	202.4	192.2	154.2	189.6	177.2	170.9	157.9	159.2	194.3
1978	195.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	217.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	247.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980											
September	251.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	254.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	256.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	258.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981											
January	260.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	263.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	265.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	266.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	269.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	271.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	274.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	276.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	279.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M–42.—Consumer price index for all urban consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Entertainment	Other goods and services	All services
1978	195.4	194.0	219.4	211.4	159.6	202.8	185.5	182.0	176.6	183.3	210.9
1979	217.4	216.1	239.7	234.5	166.6	227.6	212.0	195.8	188.5	196.7	234.2
1980	246.8	245.5	265.9	254.6	178.4	263.3	249.7	213.1	205.3	214.5	270.3
1980											
September	251.7	250.4	270.6	261.1	182.2	267.7	254.7	216.7	209.8	220.6	274.8
October	253.9	252.6	272.8	262.4	183.9	271.1	256.1	217.8	210.9	221.5	277.9
November	256.2	254.9	274.5	264.5	184.8	273.8	259.0	219.0	211.2	222.8	280.9
December	258.4	257.1	275.8	266.4	183.9	276.9	261.1	220.9	212.0	224.6	284.7
1981											
January	260.5	259.2	279.5	268.6	181.1	279.1	264.7	222.5	214.4	226.2	287.7
February	263.2	261.9	282.6	270.8	182.0	280.9	270.9	224.6	216.7	227.4	290.1
March	265.1	263.7	284.7	272.2	185.1	282.6	273.5	226.9	218.2	228.7	292.5
April	266.8	265.4	287.0	272.9	186.4	284.8	275.3	228.7	219.2	229.9	295.4
May	269.0	267.6	289.0	272.5	186.4	288.5	277.8	230.5	220.3	232.2	299.6
June	271.3	269.9	291.5	273.6	185.8	292.2	279.9	232.1	220.8	233.4	303.5
July	274.4	273.0	295.6	276.2	184.7	297.0	282.6	233.4	221.1	234.4	308.8
August	276.5	274.9	299.3	277.4	187.4	299.7	283.7	235.1	222.3	235.6	312.2
September	279.3	277.8	301.7	278.0	190.7	303.7	285.2	236.3	224.0	243.0	317.3

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-43.—Medical care component of the consumer price index for urban wage and clerical workers, 1940–81[1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; 1972 = 100; beginning Feb. 1977, for hospital service charge]

Period	Total	Medical care services									Drugs and prescriptions	
		Hospital service charges						Professional services				
		Total	Total[2]	Semi-private room[3]	Operating-room charges	X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.	Physicians' fees	Dentists' fees	Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses	Routine laboratory tests	Prescriptions	Over-the-counter items
1940	36.8	32.5	.....	13.7	.....	.....	39.6	42.0	58.1	.....	66.2	.....
1945	42.1	37.9	.....	17.6	.....	.....	46.0	49.6	63.9	.....	71.5	.....
1950	53.7	49.2	.....	30.3	.....	.....	55.2	63.9	73.5	.....	92.6	.....
1955	64.8	60.4	.....	42.3	.....	.....	65.4	73.0	77.0	.....	101.6	.....
1960	79.1	74.9	.....	57.3	.....	.....	77.0	82.1	85.1	.....	115.3	.....
1961	81.4	77.7	.....	61.1	.....	.....	79.0	82.5	87.8	.....	111.5	.....
1962	83.5	80.2	.....	65.3	.....	.....	81.3	84.7	89.2	.....	107.1	.....
1963	85.6	82.8	.....	68.6	77.9	89.0	83.1	87.1	89.7	91.6	104.5	96.7
1964	87.3	84.6	.....	71.9	79.4	89.7	85.2	89.4	90.9	93.0	103.1	97.3
1965	89.5	87.3	.....	75.9	82.9	90.9	88.3	92.2	92.8	94.8	102.0	98.0
1966	93.4	92.0	.....	83.5	88.6	94.1	93.4	95.2	95.3	96.8	101.8	99.0
1967	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	106.1	107.3	.....	113.6	111.5	104.3	105.6	105.5	103.2	103.5	98.3	102.5
1969	113.4	116.0	.....	128.8	128.7	109.3	112.9	112.9	107.6	107.7	99.6	103.2
1970	120.6	124.2	.....	145.4	142.4	116.3	121.4	119.4	113.5	111.4	101.2	106.2
1971	128.4	133.3	.....	163.1	156.1	124.9	129.8	127.0	120.3	116.1	101.3	110.3
1972	132.5	138.2	.....	173.9	168.6	129.1	133.8	132.3	124.9	120.4	100.9	111.3
1973	137.7	144.3	105.6	182.1	179.1	131.8	138.2	136.4	129.5	122.8	100.5	112.4
1974	150.5	159.1	115.1	201.5	201.3	140.6	150.9	146.8	138.6	135.4	102.9	117.5
1975	168.6	179.1	132.3	236.1	239.4	156.2	169.4	161.9	149.6	151.4	109.3	130.1
1976	184.7	197.1	148.7	268.6	274.8	174.6	188.5	172.2	158.9	160.5	115.2	138.9
1977	202.4	216.7	164.1	299.5	311.3	189.4	206.0	185.1	168.2	169.4	122.1	148.5
1978	219.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	240.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	267.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980												
September	272.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	274.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	276.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	277.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981												
January	281.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	284.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	287.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	288.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	290.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	293.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	295.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	298.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	301.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

[2] Consists of charges for semiprivate room; operating room; X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.; and the following ancillary services; physical therapy, oxygen, intravenous solution, electrocardiogram, antibiotic, tranquilizer, and laboratory tests.

[3] Includes charges to adult inpatients paying full rates for room and board, routine nursing care, and minor medical and surgical supplies.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-44.—Medical care component of the consumer price index for all urban consumers, 1978-81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; beginning 1978, December 1977 = 100, for other hospital and medical services, other professional services, and nonprescription drugs]

Period	All medical care	Medical care services						Medical care commodities	
		Total	Professional services			Other medical care services			
			Physicians'	Dentists'	Other	Hospital room	Other hospital and medical care services	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies
1978	219.4	235.4	223.1	198.1	104.0	332.4	105.9	131.6	103.6
1979	239.7	258.3	243.6	214.8	111.0	370.3	116.8	141.8	110.5
1980	265.9	287.4	269.3	240.2	123.6	418.9	132.8	154.8	120.9
1980									
August	268.4	289.8	272.2	242.2	126.0	424.0	135.1	156.4	122.6
September	270.6	292.3	274.2	245.8	126.7	428.4	137.0	157.5	123.3
October	272.8	294.8	276.0	247.5	127.6	435.8	139.0	158.5	124.4
November	274.5	296.6	278.0	248.0	128.5	441.0	140.9	159.6	125.3
December	275.8	297.9	280.3	248.6	128.5	443.7	141.4	160.7	126.2
1981									
January	279.5	302.1	283.9	251.4	129.3	453.8	143.7	162.7	127.1
February	282.6	305.2	287.7	252.8	130.0	458.2	145.5	165.0	128.9
March	284.7	307.5	290.3	254.9	131.5	460.9	146.7	166.5	129.9
April	287.0	309.8	292.2	257.1	132.6	465.0	147.3	168.5	130.9
May	289.0	311.7	295.5	257.7	133.7	465.1	147.6	170.4	132.6
June	291.5	314.4	297.5	260.2	134.2	470.4	148.7	172.3	133.5
July	295.6	319.2	300.7	266.5	136.8	478.0	150.4	173.7	134.5
August	299.3	323.4	302.7	269.9	137.3	489.4	152.9	175.4	135.6

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7-8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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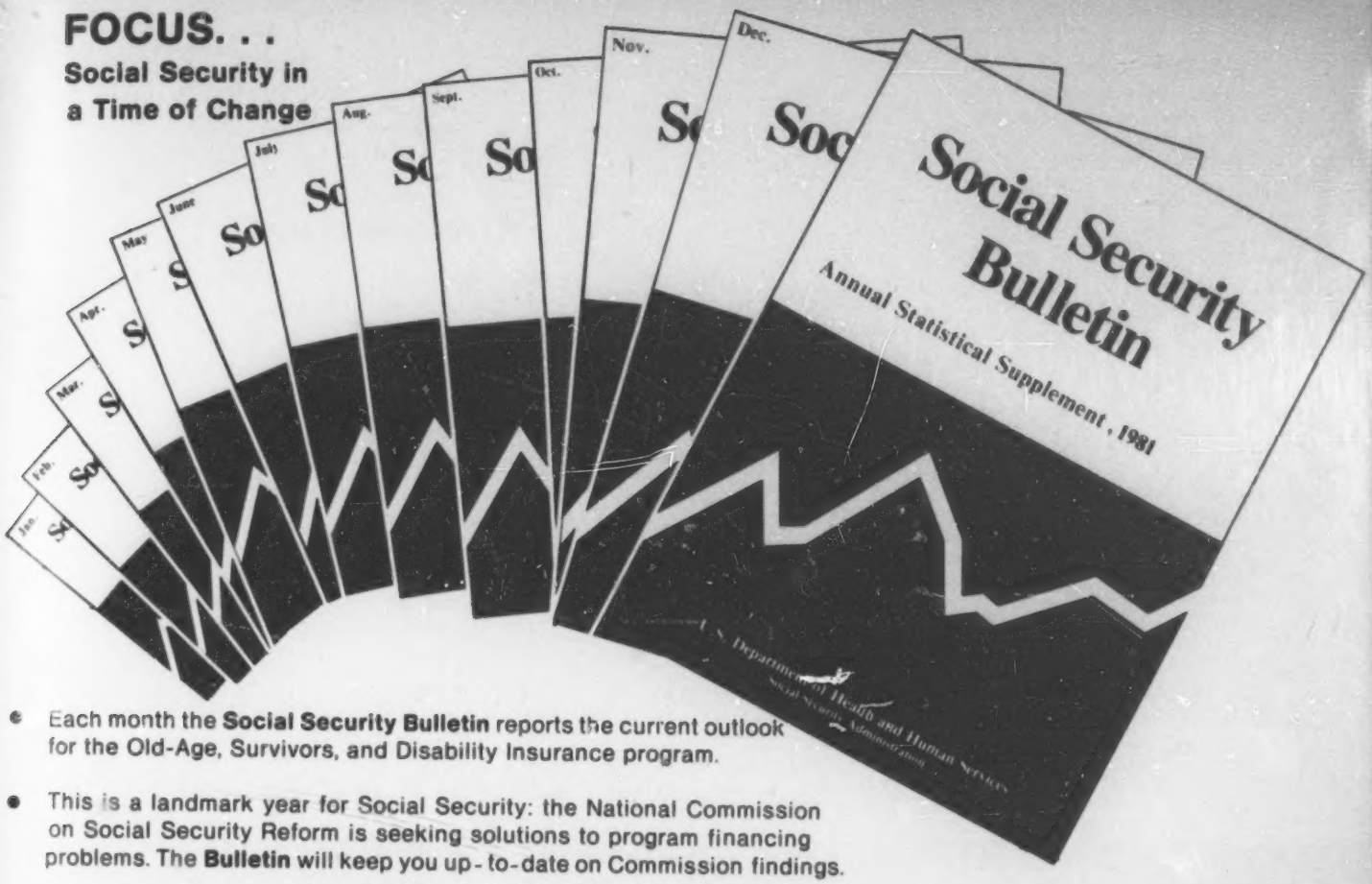
Social Security in a Time of Change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Annual Statistical Supplement, 1981
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
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May 1982 Volume 45, Number 5

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The **Bulletin** is prepared in the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, under the general supervision of Robert Robinson, Chief of the Publications Staff, and the editorial supervision of Marilyn Thomas. Suggestions or comments concerning the **Bulletin** should be addressed to the Office of Research and Statistics.

The **Social Security Bulletin** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A copy of the **Supplement** is included in the annual subscription price of the **Bulletin**.

Price: $22.00 a year in the United States and $27.50 in all other countries; single copies, $3.50 domestic and $4.40 foreign. Price of the 1980 **Supplement** is $5.50 domestic and $6.90 foreign.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

Note: Contents of this publication are not copyrighted; any items may be reprinted, but citation of the **Social Security Bulletin** as the source is requested.

ISSN 0037-7910

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Social Security in Review

OASDI and SSI Increases

The automatic provisions of the Social Security Act have triggered a 7.4-percent increase in monthly cash benefits under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program, effective for the month of June and payable in early July. The adjustment also raises the federally guaranteed level of payments under the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program by 7.4 percent, effective and payable in July.

The automatic increases reflect the rise in the average monthly Consumer Price Index from the first 3 months of 1981 to the first 3 months of 1982. Previous cost-of-living increases were 6.4 percent in 1976, 5.9 percent in 1977, 6.5 percent in 1978, 9.9 percent in 1979, 14.3 percent in 1980, and 11.2 percent in 1981. The 7.4-percent adjustment raises the average monthly OASDI benefit for a retired worker without dependents from $379.00 to $406.00 and that for a couple, both members of which are receiving benefits, from $648.00 to $695.00. The maximum Federal SSI payment for an individual with no other countable income and living in his or her own household rises from $264.70 to $284.30, and that for a similar couple goes from $397.00 to $426.40.

Program Operations

OASDI Benefits

In January 1982, the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program awarded monthly cash benefits to 423,894 persons. Forty-six percent of these awards were to retired workers and 7 percent to disabled workers. Eighty-nine percent of all awards and 88 percent of awards to retired workers were immediately payable. The average monthly benefit amounts for currently payable awards were $398.04 for retired workers and $420.39 for disabled workers.

At the end of January 1982, 36,082,065 beneficiaries under the OASDI program were receiving cash benefits totaling $12.3 billion—an increase of 333,000 in the number of beneficiaries and $1.5 billion in monthly benefits since January 1981. The OASI program accounted for 95 percent of the rise in the amount of monthly benefits and 100 percent of the increase in the number of beneficiaries. Retired workers numbered 20,293,570 or 56 percent of the total number of OASDI beneficiaries.

During the 12-month period ended January 1982, the monthly amount of OASI and DI benefits rose 15 percent and 6 percent, respectively. The number of OASI beneficiaries increased 2 percent while the number of DI beneficiaries decreased 5 percent.

Average monthly benefit amounts payable in January 1982 to retired and disabled workers were $386.62 and $412.92, respectively. A year earlier, average benefits were $342.29 for retired workers and $370.91 for disabled workers.

SSI Payments

Federally administered payments. In January 1982, 4,019,000 persons received federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, an increase of 200 from December 1981. The number of disabled recipients increased by 2,800 and the blind by 50, while the aged caseload dropped by 2,700. Among individual States, 21 out of 51 reported an increase in their overall caseload.

OASDI	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
Monthly beneficiaries, total (in thousands)	36,082	36,006	35,749
Aged 65 and over, total	24,472	24,438	23,884
Retired workers	18,113	18,081	17,602
Survivors and dependents	6,284	6,281	6,191
Special age-72 beneficiaries	75	76	91
Under age 65, total	11,610	11,568	11,865
Retired workers	2,180	2,115	2,075
Disabled workers	2,760	2,746	2,857
Survivors and dependents	6,670	6,677	6,933
Total monthly benefits (in millions) [1]	$12,304	$12,255	$10,756
Average benefit in current-payment status:			
Retired workers	$386.62	$385.97	$342.29
Disabled workers	412.92	413.15	370.91
Aged widows and widowers	346.48	346.08	308.42
Children of deceased workers	271.08	270.94	239.87
Average benefits awarded:			
Retired workers	$410.28	$396.28	$378.93
Disabled workers	419.90	419.30	392.66
Aged widows and widowers	347.73	340.57	312.55
Children of deceased workers	265.95	266.48	239.16

[1] In current-payment status; excludes lump-sum and retroactive payments and adjustments.

Federally administered payments totaled $740.1 million in January, up $5.7 million from the previous month. Federal SSI payments of $578.3 million and State supplementation payments of $161.8 million increased by $2.8 million and $2.9 million, respectively.

State-administered supplementary payments. In November 1981, the number of persons receiving State-administered supplementation rose slightly to 250,100. Expenditures for State supplements also increased—from $19.3 million in October to $19.4 million in November. The average monthly State payment remained relatively constant at $77 per recipient.

The Bellmon Report *

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 304(g) of P.L.96-265, the "Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980," requires that the Social Security Administration (SSA) institute a program of ongoing review of administrative law judge (ALJ) decisions on claims for Social Security disability benefits. This section—commonly referred to as the Bellmon amendment—is intended to ensure that hearings decisions by ALJs conform to statute, regulations, and binding policy. Decisions which do not meet these criteria are to be administratively reversed.

Section 304(g) further requires that the Secretary of Health and Human Services submit to the Congress by January 1982 a report on progress toward implementing the ongoing review. This report has been prepared to fulfill that requirement. As requested by the Conference Committee on P.L. 96-265, it also attempts to identify the effect of certain factors on ALJ decisions.

Initial decisions on applications for disability benefits and reconsiderations of those decisions are made by SSA district offices and State disability determination services (DDSs). Denials may be appealed sequentially to an ALJ, to the Appeals Council in SSA's Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA), then to Federal district courts. The requirement for this report arose from congressional concern with the increasing number of denials being appealed to ALJs and the high percentage of DDS denials that were being overturned by ALJs.

SSA has now completed an initial review that is the basis of this report and that provided guidance for an ongoing review, which was begun in October 1981.

Findings of the Initial Review

The initial review was based on a sample of 3,600 recent ALJ decisions on disability cases. The case folders were reviewed by two different units within SSA: the Office of Assessment (OA), which operated under the standards governing the DDSs, and the Appeals Council, which applied the standards and procedures governing ALJ decisions. Each unit made new decisions on each case without being aware of the original ALJ decision or the decision of the other reviewing organization. These new decisions were used only for analytical purposes; they were not used to actually alter the original ALJ determination.

The major finding of the initial review was that significant differences in decision results were produced when these different decisionmakers were presented with the same evidence on the same cases. The ALJs allowed 64 percent of the cases. The Appeals Council, applying ALJ standards, allowed 48 percent. OA, applying DDS standards, allowed only 13 percent.

An examination of the standards and procedures governing the ALJs and DDSs indicates distinct differences. In certain instances, operational definitions are not identical. In other instances, ALJ procedures permit a finding of disability that is not possible under the DDS standards. Finally, in some areas the definitions contained in the standards are the same, but procedures differ for evaluating evidence of impairment.

Initial review data also indicated that, even when decisionmakers were applying the same standards, they were not applying them consistently. The Appeals Council denied 37 percent of the cases which ALJs allowed, and allowed 21 percent of the cases which ALJs denied. A detailed examination of the cases on which both the ALJs and the Appeals Council agreed shows that the Council agreed with the ALJs as to the basis for an allowance or denial much less frequently than it agreed on whether the case should be allowed or denied. Moreover, if the Appeals Council decision is taken as the "correct" decision under the rules governing ALJs, the review indicates that decisions to allow cases by ALJs with high allowance rates are more often "incorrect" than the decisions of ALJs with lower allowance rates.

There are also indications that varying quality control procedures and management emphases, in combination with the subjective element in the disability determination process, may contribute to the distinct differences and trends in disability decisions made at the different organizational levels.

Results from the review suggest that the in-person appearance of claimants at ALJ hearings may make a difference. The ALJ hearing is the first time that the

* Prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration. The Bellmon Report is reprinted here in its entirety.

claimant appears before a decisionmaker. As part of the review, all information related to the claimant's in-person appearance was removed from a special subsample of case folders and these folders were then distributed to other ALJs for readjudication based on the case record. The original ALJ allowance rate of more than 60 percent dropped to 46 percent when the in-person information was removed from the case.

Data from this special subsample also show that additional medical evidence submitted after the DDS decision significantly affects ALJ allowance rates. The ALJ allowance rate dropped from 46 percent to 31 percent when all evidence added after the final DDS decision was deleted from folders in the sample.

The Ongoing Review

SSA's ongoing review, implemented in October 1981, will identify ALJ decisions that are inconsistent with SSA policy and standards and revise those decisions as appropriate.

The review is being conducted by the Appeals Council, which has the authority to review all ALJ decisions and dismissal actions at the request of the claimant or on its own motion. The current review sample of about 7 1/2 percent of total ALJ allowances in Disability Insurance cases has been selected from the decisions of ALJs and hearing offices with the highest allowance rates. In addition to enabling SSA to correct erroneous decisions, this review will provide SSA with the ability to continuously monitor the disability adjudication process to ensure that problems identified in the initial review are corrected and that any additional areas of weakness are identified and acted upon.

Later in fiscal year 1982, the ongoing review will be expanded; by the end of the fiscal year, we plan to review 15 percent of ALJ allowance decisions on Disability Insurance claims.

Other Initiatives at the Hearing Level

To address the problem of different adjudicative standards and procedures being used by DDSs and ALJs, the Social Security Administration will disseminate a single set of standards to be followed at all levels of adjudication. These standards will be based on those currently governing the DDSs.

The Office of Hearings and Appeals also has established a special staff in its central office to develop new and more extensive training programs for ALJs and their staffs. Through its training initiatives, OHA expects to promote among ALJs and their support staffs a better understanding and application of both current and revised standards and procedures, resulting in greater consistency and accuracy in decisionmaking.

OHA is discontinuing the current allowance decision forms used by ALJs. A revised format has been developed to ensure not only that allowance decisions contain specific explanations for the favorable conclusions, but also that they reflect adherence to the process of sequential disability evaluation directed by the regulations.

Further, an experiment will be undertaken later this year to determine whether participation of an SSA representative at ALJ hearings in which the claimant is represented will improve the quality and timeliness of hearing decisions.

Initiatives to Improve DDS Performance

As required by the 1980 Disability Amendments, SSA has begun a preeffectuation review of DDS disability allowances. This preeffectuation review, in which incorrect decisions made by the DDSs are reversed prior to notification of the claimant or payment of any benefits, is intended to promote the uniformity and accuracy of disability allowances made by the DDSs.

SSA is also conducting three experiments that test various changes in the DDS reconsideration process. These changes may result in more consistent decisions when cases move on to ALJ hearings.

In summary, SSA has undertaken a number of activities designed to respond to the problems identified in the initial review. The most significant are probably the ongoing review of ALJ decisions required by P.L. 96-265, and the initiation of changes required to ensure that all SSA disability decisionmakers are governed by the same standards. These actions, in conjunction with the other initiatives discussed in this report, should greatly improve the accuracy and consistency of disability decisions made throughout the SSA adjudicative system.

Introduction

During the past decade, the Social Security Disability Insurance program has come under considerable congressional scrutiny. This decade of review culminated in Public Law 96-265, the "Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980."

The primary purpose of these amendments was to strengthen the integrity of the disability programs by placing a limit on the amount of Disability Insurance benefits in those cases where the benefits tend to exceed the net predisability earnings of the disabled worker, by providing positive incentives (as well as removing disincentives) for disability beneficiaries to return to work, and by improving accountability and uniformity in the administration of the disability programs.

Section 304(g) of the 1980 Amendments required the Secretary of Health and Human Services to review, on

his own motion, disability decisions made by administrative law judges (ALJs). This provision—commonly referred to as the Bellmon Amendment—arose out of the congressional concerns about the increasing number of disability decisions being appealed to the hearing level, the high percentage of allowances at that level, and the accuracy and consistency of ALJ decisions. ALJs were allowing a larger proportion of cases than they had in the past, and the backlog of cases awaiting hearing was rapidly increasing.

This report was prepared in response to the congressional requirement to initiate a review of disability decisions at the hearing level and to report on that review. Chapter I presents the details of the congressional mandate. Chapter II provides background information on the disability benefit programs and the process of adjudicating disability claims. Chapter III discusses the findings of the Social Security Administration's initial review of ALJ decisions. Chapter IV discusses the progress in implementing an ongoing review of ALJ decisions. In addition, this final chapter also discusses other initiatives undertaken by the Secretary to improve the quality of disability adjudication at both the hearing and prehearing levels.

I. The Congressional Mandate

Section 304(g) of P.L. 96-265 (the Bellmon Amendment) provides that:

> The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall implement a program of reviewing, on his own motion, decisions rendered by administrative law judges as a result of hearings under section 221(d) of the Social Security Act, and shall report to the Congress by January 1, 1982, on his progress.

The Conference Committee agreed to this provision after striking language which specified what was to be included in the required report. The discussion of this provision contained in the Conference Report, however, states the conferees' belief that the Secretary's report should include the percentage of ALJ decisions being reviewed and should describe the criteria for selecting the decisions to be reviewed. The conferees also indicated that the Secretary's report should identify the effects of five specific factors on ALJ decisions:

(1) Claimants' first appearance in person before a decisionmaker;
(2) Additional evidence submitted at the hearing level;
(3) Significant changes in State agency denial rates;
(4) Differences between State agency (DDS) and ALJ policy guidelines;
(5) Differences in standards applied by ALJs.

To respond to the congressional mandate for a review program and for a report to address the above factors, SSA decided on a dual approach: an initial review designed to collect necessary data and an ongoing review designed to ensure that hearing decisions conform to statute, regulations, and binding policy. The initial review collected information on differences in adjudication between the prehearing and hearing levels and on the degree of uniformity at the hearing level. The information obtained from the initial review was also used to develop an ongoing program of own-motion review, which began October 1, 1981.

II. Background

The Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) program, providing cash benefits to disabled workers age 50 and older, was established by Congress in 1956. Dependents' benefits were added in 1958 and the age-50 requirement was eliminated in 1960.

To qualify for benefits an individual must meet certain insured status requirements. These requirements have been modified over the years, but still require that workers (other than the blind) who are disabled after age 31 must have worked in employment or self-employment covered by Social Security for 5 out of the last 10 years prior to their disability. For workers under age 25 the minimum requirement is 1 1/2 years of work out of the 3 years prior to disability; for workers age 25 through 31, progressively more years of coverage are required. A worker is required to wait 5 full calendar months after the onset of disability before benefits are payable.

The Social Security Amendments of 1972 "federalized" the State public assistance programs for the needy aged, blind, and disabled into the Title XVI Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. This program pays Federal benefits, under uniform rules, financed from general revenues. Payments under the SSI program, which started in January 1974, may be supplemented by the individual States. Under SSI, disabled or blind persons on the State programs before July 1973 were automatically "grandfathered in" under the States' own definitions of disability. New applicants and applicants who came on the welfare rolls after June 1973 must meet the same definition of disability as applicants under the Disability Insurance program. They are not subject, however, to any waiting period.

A. Definition of Disability

The statutory definition of disability originally required that the worker must be unable "to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or be of long-continued and indefinite duration." In 1965, the statutory language

was changed to stipulate a duration requirement of at least 12 months in place of the previous "long-continued and indefinite duration" requirement. Amendments in 1967 further specified that an individual's physical or mental impairment(s) must be ". . . of such severity that he is not only unable to do his previous work but cannot, considering his age, education and work experience, engage in any kind of substantial gainful work which exists in the national economy, regardless of whether such work exists in the immediate area in which he lives, or whether a specific job vacancy exists for him, or whether he would be hired if he applied for work." (Sections 223 and 1614 of the Social Security Act.)

B. The Disability Decision—A Sequential Evaluation Process

The standards for evaluating disability claims are not further defined in the statute itself, but rather are set forth in SSA regulations (20 C.F.R. parts 404 and 416, subparts P and I, respectively) and written guidelines. The regulations are intended to ensure uniformity and fairness in the disability determination process. They set out a sequence of steps and criteria for determining whether or not an applicant meets the definition of disability in the law.

The first step in the sequential evaluation is to determine whether the claimant is currently engaged in substantial gainful activity (SGA). The law requires the Secretary of HHS to prescribe, by regulation, the criteria for determining when services or earnings from services demonstrate an individual's ability to engage in SGA. The regulations establish dollar amounts of earnings; earnings above these amounts ordinarily show that an individual is engaged in SGA and therefore is not disabled for purposes of the Social Security definition. This amount is currently $300 a month.

The next step in the sequence is to determine whether the claimant has a "severe" impairment. The regulations define "severe" impairment as one that "significantly limits physical or mental ability to do basic work activities." (Sections 404.1520(c) and 416.920(c).) If the claimant does not have an impairment that is considered severe, the claim is denied on medical considerations alone.

If the claimant does have a severe impairment that meets the duration requirement, the next step is to determine whether the impairment meets or equals the degree of severity in the Medical Listing of Impairments. This rule, commonly referred to as the "Medical Listings," is published in regulations (Appendix 1 of subpart P of part 404 of the Social Security regulations). The Medical Listings describe specific diagnostic signs, symptoms, and clinical laboratory findings for various common impairments which are considered severe enough to ordinarily prevent a person from doing any gainful activity on an ongoing basis. If the signs, symptoms, and findings for the claimant's impairment meet those listed in the regulations, the claimant is allowed benefits on the basis of meeting the Listings. If not, but the claimant suffers from several impairments, the claimant may be found to be disabled on the basis that, in combination, these impairments equal in severity an impairment found in the Medical Listings.

If the claimant is not found to be disabled on the basis of the medical criteria in the Listings, a determination is made of the claimant's residual functional capacity (RFC). Residual functional capacity is the claimant's physical and mental ability to perform various types of work-related functions. Assessment of residual functional capacity requires consideration of both exertional impairments (those limiting strength) and nonexertional impairments (e.g., mental, sensory, or skin impairments). Once the claimant's RFC has been established, a judgment is made as to whether the claimant is able to perform his or her relevant past work. If it is found that the past work can be performed, the claim will be denied.

If the claimant is found to be unable to do his or her previous work, the next step in the process is to evaluate the factors of age, education, training, and work experience in conjunction with whatever residual functional capacity the claimant has been found to possess. This assessment, in turn, is used in deciding whether the claimant can perform any other jobs which exist in significant numbers in the national economy. The medical-vocational rules that guide this last step in the evaluation are set forth in regulations.

There are three tables in the medical-vocational rules, one for each of three levels of RFC—ability to do medium work, light work, or only sedentary work. (Impairments which do not preclude performance of heavy work are generally considered to be nondisabling.) Administrative notice has been taken of the fact that a number of jobs exist in the national economy that can be performed by persons with each level of RFC. The tables, in addition, relate the requirements of such jobs to the vocational factors of age, education, and prior work experience. The regulations specify that the medical-vocational rules will direct decisions on cases in which a claimant's RFC is significantly affected only by exertional impairments and the claimant's RFC, age, education, and work experience match those attributes in the table. They do not direct decisions on disability for claimants with solely nonexertional impairments, and do not specifically direct conclusions on disability for claimants with combinations of exertional and nonexertional impairments. In these types of cases, the

medical-vocational rules are to be used as a guide, or general framework, for determining disability.

C. The Disability Decision System—Structure and Process

The disability determination process, which is essentially the same for both DI and SSI disability and blindness claims, can involve decisions at five distinct levels. The structure and procedures of each decision level (prior to P.L. 96-265) are discussed briefly below.

1. Initial Determination by SSA District Offices and State Agencies

Applications for DI and SSI disability benefits are filed by claimants in one of SSA's district offices. The district offices accept applications, obtain the names of the physicians, hospitals, or clinics that have treated the claimants, and make all the nonmedical eligibility determinations based on such factors as insured status, work activity, and for SSI claims, income and resources. If the claim is denied because the applicant does not meet these nonmedical eligibility requirements, a formal notice is sent.

A claimant's application, any medical records he or she may have provided, lists of sources of medical evidence, and other background information obtained during the district office interview are forwarded to the disability determination service (DDS) in the claimant's home State. The DDSs are State agencies and are usually components of State vocational rehabilitation agencies. Their total operating costs are paid by SSA.

The DDS requests detailed medical reports from physicians who have treated the claimant. This procedure uses clinical and laboratory findings in the files of treating physicians and has been successful in expediting the gathering of complete medical information and in limiting the need for purchased examinations. However, if sufficient medical information cannot be obtained in this manner, the DDS may purchase a consultative examination—that is, ask the claimant to be seen by a private physician selected by the DDS. The DDS may also seek more information pertaining to the claimant's education and work experience from the claimant.

After the required evidence has been obtained, a two-person DDS team consisting of a physician and a lay disability examiner makes a decision on the claim. The DDS physician determines from the medical evidence the extent to which physical or mental limitations exist, whether the impairment meets or equals the Medical Listings and, when required, assesses residual functional capacity. The DDS lay examiner determines whether, with those limitations, the claimant can or cannot perform substantial gainful activity in jobs that exist in the national economy, based on the claimant's age, education, and work experience. DDS determinations are then issued as Federal decisions and the claimant is notified of the decision. If the claim is denied, the formal notice indicates why and advises the applicant of his or her appeal rights.

2. Reconsideration by State Agencies

Claimants whose applications are denied have a right to have their claims reconsidered, but must file for reconsideration within 60 days after receiving notice of the denial. The reconsideration decision is also made by the DDS. Additional evidence may be submitted by the claimant or requested by the DDS. The reconsideration decision process is similar to the initial disability decision process except that, after the district office updates the claimant's file, a different DDS team reviews the claim. If denied again, the claimant is given notice and advised of further appeal rights.

3. Hearing Before an Administrative Law Judge

If the DDS reconsideration team upholds the initial denial, the claimant may request a formal hearing before an administrative law judge in the SSA Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA). The claimant must file a request for the hearing within 60 days after receiving notice of the reconsideration determination. These requests are forwarded to one of SSA's hearing offices located across the nation and are assigned to individual ALJs. Hearings are held as soon after the request as possible.

The ALJ is an experienced attorney who has received training in adjudicating disability claims. The ALJ is responsible for perfecting the evidentiary record, holding face-to-face nonadversary hearings, and issuing decisions. At the hearing, the claimant appears for the first time before a decisionmaker. Testimony is taken under oath and recorded verbatim. The ALJ may request the appearance of medical and vocational experts at the hearing and can require claimants to undergo consultative medical examinations. Claimants may submit additional evidence, produce witnesses, and be represented by legal counsel or lay persons. The hearing is nonadversarial whether or not the claimant is represented. There is no charge for requesting a hearing.

4. Appeals Council Review

Following an ALJs decision to deny a claim, the claimant may, within 60 days after receiving notice, request the Appeals Council to review the decision. The Appeals Council is a 15-member body located in

the Office of Hearings and Appeals. The Appeals Council may deny or grant a request for review of an ALJ's action. If the Council agrees to review, it may uphold or change the ALJ's action or it may remand the case to an ALJ for further consideration. It may also review any ALJ action on its own motion within 60 days after the date of the ALJ's action.

5. Federal District Court

The Appeals Council review represents the Secretary's final decision and is the claimant's last administrative remedy. If the Council affirms the denial of benefits or refuses to review the claim, further appeal may only be made through the Federal district courts.

D. Adjudicative Standards, Instructions, and Procedures

In adjudicating disability claims, the DDSs, the ALJs, and the Appeals Council are all governed by the provisions of the Social Security Act, the regulations that have been published in the Code of Federal Regulations, the Social Security Rulings, and decisions of the Supreme Court. Social Security Rulings amplify SSA's policies and provide interpretations of the Act and regulations. Rulings are based on case decisions, program policy statements, decisions of the administrative law judges and the Appeals Council, opinions of the Secretary's Office of the General Counsel, Social Security Commissioner's decision, Federal court decisions, and other interpretations of the law and regulations. The Rulings are used to make precedential decisions available to adjudicators and the public. Like the regulations, they are binding on all adjudicators.

In order to explain and further clarify the provisions of the law, regulations, and rulings, SSA issues to the DDSs a detailed set of administrative instructions known as the Program Operating Manual System (POMS). These guidelines are an amplification of, and are consistent with, the law, regulations, and rulings. The POMS sets forth the objectives and requirements of the disability programs and furnishes specific standards and procedures with which the DDS must comply in reaching a disability determination. These administrative instructions have been developed to ensure the uniformity of DDS and SSA operations and include, for example, standards for developing and evaluating disability evidence. The DDSs, but not the ALJs, are required to use the POMS in making disability determinations. The result has been that in certain policy areas the two adjudicative levels operate with different standards.

SSA also supplements the POMS by supplying the DDS with an Informational Digest. The Digest contains a collection of discussions and resolutions of questions concerning various disability policy and procedural statements. Although it is not to be cited as authority or as a basis for adjudicating claims, the Digest is designed to provide more detailed discussion of the meaning and intended application of disability program provisions.

While the POMS contains the standards used by the DDSs in adjudicating disability claims, it does not have the force or effect of law, as do the regulations. Therefore, in reaching a decision of a claim, an ALJ is not bound by the administrative instructions and guidelines that SSA issues in the POMS to the DDS. Instead, ALJs rely on the law and SSA's regulations and rulings in making disability decisions.

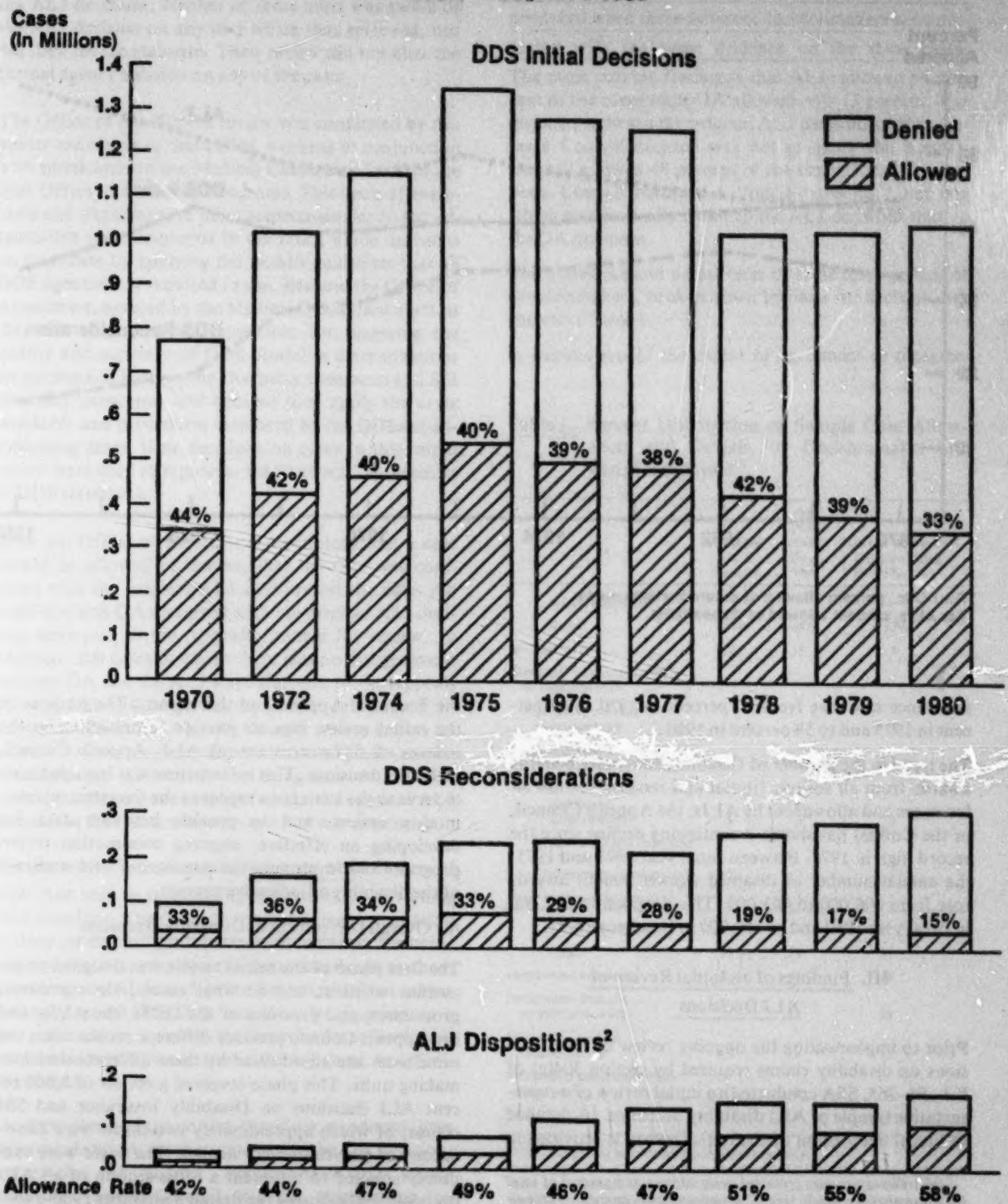
E. Trend Data on Disability Insurance Decisions and Allowance Rates

During the early and mid-1970's the volume of Disability Insurance claims rose sharply. The number of initial disability decisions increased from about 800,000 in 1970 to about 1,350,000 in 1977. During the period 1978–80, initial decisions were stable at just over 1,000,000 per year, somewhat lower than the level of the mid-1970's but above the level experienced in 1970. Between 1970 and 1978, DDSs allowed around 40 percent of the initial claims they received and denied around 60 percent. However, beginning in 1979 the DDS allowance rate declined substantially, to about 37 percent in 1979 and 33 percent in 1980. The trends in volume and outcome of both DDS and ALJ decisions are shown in Charts 1 and 2.

The greater volume of initial Disability Insurance claims and higher denial rate at the initial level has been accompanied by an increase in the volume of reconsideration requests at the State agency level. In 1970, DDSs made just under 100,000 reconsideration determinations. The number rose to over 200,000 in 1975 and was about 300,000 in fiscal year 1980. Between 1970 and 1975, the DDSs allowed at reconsideration roughly one-third of the claimants who had appealed the initial decision. This reconsideration allowance rate declined somewhat in 1976 and 1977 and it has declined again in the years since 1978. In 1980 only 15 percent of the reconsideration requests resulted in allowance of the claims.

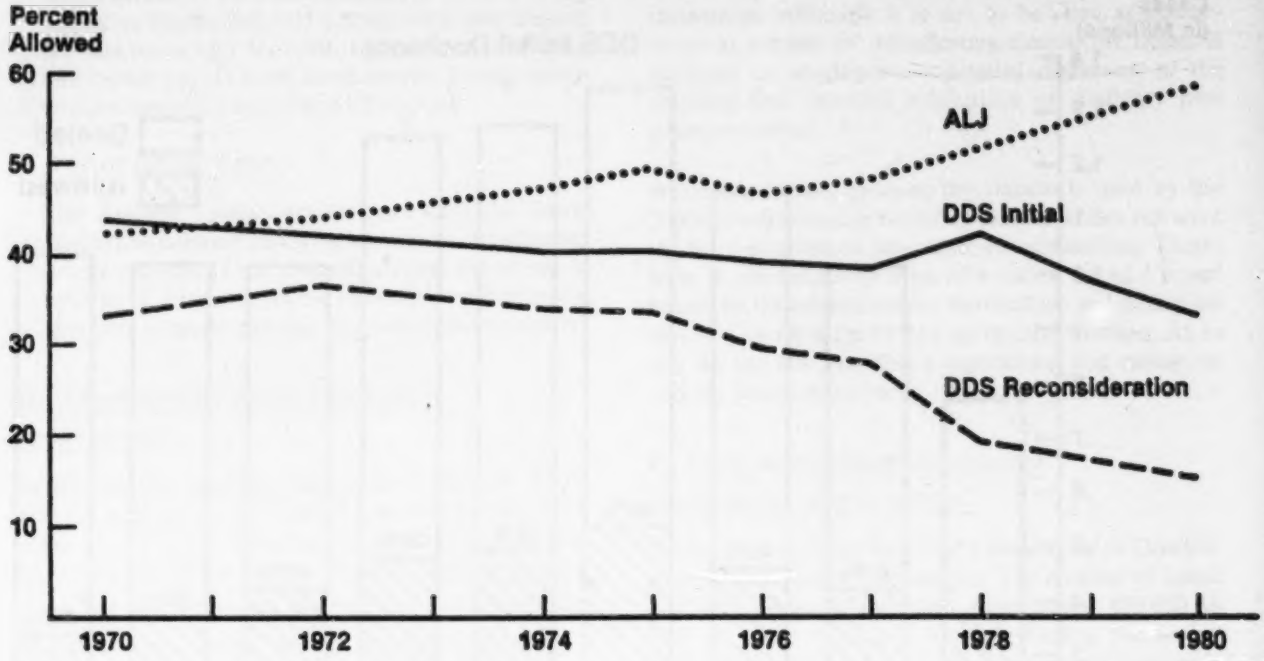
Over the past decade there was a sharp increase in the number of denied applicants requesting a hearing before an ALJ. The number of ALJ dispositions rose from about 34,000 in fiscal year 1970 to about 75,000 in 1975 and then to 172,000 in 1980. During this period the ALJ

Chart 1. — Number of Disability Insurance Determinations[1] and Number Allowed by DDSs and ALJs, 1970-1980



[1]Includes DI/SSI concurrent claims but excludes claims which are solely for SSI disability benefits.
[2]Cases not allowed include denials, dismissals and remands to the DDS.

Chart 2. — Disability Insurance Allowance Rate* for DDSs and ALJs, 1970 — 1980



*For DDSs, percent allowed of determinations made.
For ALJs, percent allowed of dispositions.

allowance rate rose from 42 percent in 1970 to 49 percent in 1975 and to 58 percent in 1980.[1]

The trend in the number of Disability Insurance benefits awards from all sources (initial and reconsideration allowances and allowances by ALJs, the Appeals Council, or the Courts) has shown a continuing decline since the record high in 1975. Between fiscal year 1971 and 1975, the annual number of disabled worker benefit awards rose from 406,000 to 603,000. This dropped to 392,000 in fiscal year 1980 and to 358,000 in fiscal year 1981.

III. Findings of an Initial Review of ALJ Decisions

Prior to implementing the ongoing review of ALJ decisions on disability claims required by section 304(g) of P.L. 96-265, SSA conducted an initial review of a representative sample of ALJ disability decisions. (A detailed technical description of the initial review is provided in the Technical Appendix to this report.) The purpose of the initial review was to provide information on the sources of differences among ALJ, Appeals Council, and DDS decisions. This information was intended both to serve as the basis for a report to the Congress on own-motion review, and to provide base-line data for developing an effective, ongoing own-motion review program and improving the consistency and accuracy of the disability adjudicative process.

A. Overall Differences in Disability Decisions

The first phase of the initial review was designed to determine whether, and to what extent, the standards, procedures, and practices of the DDSs, the ALJs, and the Appeals Council produce different results when the same cases are adjudicated by these different decision-making units. This phase involved a review of 3,600 recent ALJ decisions on Disability Insurance and SSI claims, of which approximately two-thirds were allowances and one-third were denials. The cases were randomly selected to represent a cross-section of all ALJ decisions made during the period September 1980–January 1981. The case files were reviewed by two different units within SSA: the Office of Assessment (OA), which

[1] ALJ allowance rates represent cases allowed as a percent of total ALJ dispositions, which include dismissals and remands. When allowance rates are expressed as a percent of total ALJ decisions, excluding dismissals and remands, they are higher (e.g., around 62 percent in 1980).

operated under the rules governing the DDSs; and the Appeals Council, which applied the standards governing ALJ decisions. Neither of these units was aware of the ALJ decision on any case which they reviewed, nor did they see the claimant. Their review did not alter the formal agency decision on any of the cases.

The Office of Assessment review was conducted by disability examiners in that office, working in conjunction with physicians on the Medical Consultant Staff in the SSA Office of Disability Programs. This team of examiners and physicians, in most respects similar to the adjudicative team employed in the DDS, made decisions on each case by applying the POMS guidelines that all DDS agencies are required to use. Because the Office of Assessment, assisted by the Medical Consultant Staff, is the SSA organization responsible for assessing the quality and accuracy of DDS disability determinations on an ongoing basis in the Disability Insurance and SSI disability programs, and because they apply the same standards and procedures employed by the DDSs in adjudicating cases, their decisions on cases in this initial review were used to represent the "correct" application of DDS standards.

After the Office of Assessment determined that a case should be allowed or denied, that decision was compared with the original ALJ decision on the case. All cases in which OA disagreed with the original ALJ decision were sent to the Appeals Council for review. In addition, 300 cases in which there was no disagreement between OA and the ALJ were also sent to the Appeals Council. This procedure was designed to prevent any inadvertent bias in the Appeals Council review and to insure statistical comparability with the original sample. Because of the mixture of cases being sent to it, the Appeals Council was not aware of either the original ALJ decision or the OA decision on a case it was reviewing.

The Appeals Council conducted a de novo review of each case sent to it, applying the standards governing ALJ decisions. The Council reached a decision to allow or deny on each of the 2,183 cases it reviewed. Since the Appeals Council employs the same standards as those governing the ALJs and is the Secretary's final review authority on all disability decisions, its decision on a case was used to represent the "correct" application of the standards and procedures under which ALJs adjudicate claims.

This first phase of the review, therefore, produced three different decisions on the same cases: the OA decision, representing the "correct" application of DDS standards; the Appeals Council decision, representing the "correct" application of ALJ standards; and the original ALJ decision itself. The major finding—which dominates both this and other portions of the review—was that significant differences in decision results were produced when these different decisionmakers were presented with the same evidence on the same cases. The most striking finding is that ALJs allowed 64 percent of the cases while OA allowed only 13 percent. The disparity between the original ALJ decision and the Appeals Council decision was not as great: the Appeals Council allowed 48 percent of the cases. Thus, the Appeals Council occupied a "middle ground," but one which was markedly closer to the ALJ decisions than to the OA decisions.

The allowance and denial rates of these three groups of decisionmakers, broken down by basis for decision, are shown in Table 1.

A comparison of the extent of agreement or disagree-

Table 1. Percent Distribution of Sample Case Allowances and Denials, by Decisionmaker and Basis for Decision [1]

	Original ALJ Decision	Appeals Council Decision	Office of Assessment Decision Using DDS Standards
ALLOWANCES			
Total	64%	48%	13%
Medical alone	18	15	6
Medical/Vocational inability to engage in SGA:			
Directed by medical-vocational rule	14	11	5
Specific reasons: RFC less than sedentary	18	9	0
Pain combined with significant impairment(s)	5	3	0
Mental disorders combined with significant physical impairment(s)	5	4	(2)
Other medical/vocational	5	6	2
DENIALS			
Total	36	52	87
Impairment not severe	11	16	39
Impairment does not prohibit past work	9	13	28
Directed by medical-vocational rule	13	19	13
Impairment does not prohibit other work	1	2	4
Other	2	3	3

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

[1] Percentages shown are for the combined total of DI and SSI claims. Although there are some differences between the allowance/denial rates for DI claims and SSI claims (e.g., the Appeals Council would have allowed about 49% of DI claims and 45% of SSI claims), these differences do not appear to be significant and do not affect the findings of the review.

[2] About 0.4%.

ment on individual cases reveals even greater differences among the decisionmakers. The original ALJ allowance rate was 64 percent and the Appeals Council allowance rate was 48 percent. This does not mean, however, that the Appeals Council simply denied all the cases which the ALJs denied and, in addition, denied a proportion of the cases which the ALJs allowed. Had this been the case, the Appeals Council allowance rate of 48 percent would have resulted from denying about one-quarter of the ALJ allowances. What actually happened, as shown in Table 2, is that the Appeals Council denied 37 percent of the cases which ALJs allowed and allowed 21 percent of the cases which ALJs denied. Conversely, the Council agreed with the original ALJ decision to allow in only 63 percent of the cases, and agreed with the ALJ decision to deny in 79 percent of the cases. The Office of Assessment decisions on ALJ (Table 2) and Appeals Council (Table 3) denials reflect much greater agreement. Nonetheless, OA would have allowed 4 percent of the cases which the ALJs denied and 7 percent of the cases which the Appeals Council would have denied.

Table 2. Tabulation of Appeals Council and Office of Assessment Decisions by Type of ALJ Decision

	ALJ Allowances	ALJ Denials	All Cases
Decision of Reviewers			
Appeals Council			
Allow	63%	21%	48%
Deny	37	79	52
Office of Assessment			
Allow	18	4	13
Deny	82	96	87

A similar comparison of OA decisions on cases allowed and denied by the Appeals Council is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Office of Assessment Decisions on Appeals Council Decisions to Allow or Deny (Appeals Council Subsample) [1]

	Appeals Council Allowances	Appeals Council Denials	All Cases [1]
Office of Assessment Decision			
Allow	22%	7%	14%
Deny	78	93	86

[1] Totals differ slightly from those shown in Tables 1 and 2 because Tables 1 and 2 are based on full sample while Table 3 is based on smaller Appeals Council subsample.

B. Explanation of Differences

From the data presently available, there is no way to account precisely for all the causes of the differences or their relative importance. Based on what we know about the disability program and what the initial review data tell us, it is clear, however, that there is more than one cause. The initial review was structured to identify significant reasons for the differences, although it cannot establish conclusively all the various contributing factors. In the sections that follow we will discuss some of these possible causes, explain each, and review the evidence available.

1. Differences in Standards and Procedures

SSA has long recognized that the standards and procedures governing decisions by DDSs and ALJs are not entirely consistent. Where inconsistencies exist, they are, at least in part, an outgrowth of two somewhat different systems of adjudication. The rules governing DDSs, on the one hand, have developed over time as detailed instructions governing an administrative system. This system is not an independent adjudicative body, and the decisionmaker has no direct face-to-face contact with the claimant. The standards and procedures followed by ALJs, on the other hand, to some degree reflect the status of the ALJ as an adjudicator having decisional independence, conducting hearings in a quasi-judicial setting involving face-to-face contact with claimants, their representatives, and expert witnesses, and taking cognizance of rulings of the U.S. District and Circuit Courts on individual disability claims.

The ALJs are governed by the law, program regulations, and Social Security Rulings. Guidance is also provided by various handbooks issued by the Social Security Administration. The DDSs must follow the POMS, which amplify the basic standards contained in the law and regulations, and are also governed by policy interpretations contained in the SSA Rulings. A review of the standards and procedures governing the ALJs and the DDSs indicates that there are distinct differences in certain key areas. These differences are of several kinds. In certain instances, as for example the definition of "impairment not severe," the actual definition contained in the standards governing the ALJs and the DDSs is not precisely the same. In other instances, ALJ practices result in findings that are not possible under the DDS standards. Finally, in some areas the definitions contained in the standards may be the same—the Medical Listings are the primary case in point—but the procedures actually used for evaluating evidence to determine whether or not an individual's impairment meets the definitions are often quite different. Major areas in which the DDS and ALJ standards and procedures differ are discussed below.

a. Medical Definitions and Evidence

The first step in adjudicating a disability claim, provided the claimant is not working, is to determine the individual's medical condition. If the individual's impairment is found to be medically "not severe," the claim is denied. Conversely, if the individual meets or equals the Medical Listings, the claim is allowed, since the impairments listed are considered severe enough to prevent any substantial work (substantial gainful activity). If either of these two sets of medical criteria are met, no further development of the claim is required. Our evaluation of the review data revealed the following pattern of decisions based on medical evidence alone.

Table 4. Decisions Based Solely on Medical Evidence (Percentage of All Decisions)

	Original ALJ Decision	Appeals Council Decision	Office of Assessment (DDS) Decision
Allowance—Meets or Equals Medical Listings	18%	15%	6%
Denial—Impairment Not Severe	11	16	39
TOTAL	29	31	45

Table 4 illustrates that the Office of Assessment made substantially more decisions based on medical evidence alone than did the ALJs or the Appeals Council, and that the OA interpretation of the medical evidence was much different, particularly with regard to a finding of "impairment not severe." Although there may be a variety of factors which influence these outcomes, we believe that two are particularly significant.

First, there appear to be differences in the operational definitions of "impairment not severe" which are applied by the two sets of decisionmakers. The regulatory definition used by the ALJs and Appeals Council is:

> A condition which does not "significantly limit your physical or mental ability to do basic work activities . . . ."

The POMS guidelines used by the DDSs and OA are more inclusive:

> "When there is no significant limitation in the ability to perform these basic work related functions, an impairment will not be considered to be severe even though it may prevent the individual from doing a highly selective group of jobs, including work that the individual has done in the past."

Judging from the review data, these two standards, as they are interpreted by the adjudicators, result in widely different findings based on the same evidence. Because the standards, while different, are not widely divergent, the disparities in decisions reflected in the review data would suggest that the views of and procedures used by the different adjudicative bodies in applying the standards are not the same.

Second, although the Medical Listings used by all adjudicators are the same, the evaluation of medical evidence can be quite different. Under the POMS procedures applicable to the DDSs and OA, a physician in the employ of the government must review objective medical findings supplied by a claimant's treating physician or other medical source and make an independent judgment as to whether or not these objective findings indicate that the claimant does not have a severe impairment or is medically disabled. The findings of the government physician, who is trained in the application of the medical criteria used in the disability program, provide the medical basis for disability determinations made by the DDSs and OA. These findings are not supposed to be influenced by a treating physician's conclusions that a claimant is "disabled" or "unable to work."

In contrast, it appears that many ALJs give considerable evidentiary weight to a conclusion reached by a claimant's treating physician or a consulting physician that the individual is medically disabled. This practice may be due, in part, to the fact that ALJs are lawyers, not physicians, and are therefore reluctant to reach an independent medical conclusion (despite the fact that program regulations specify that medical determinations should be based on the adjudicator's review of medical findings and other medical evidence). This practice may also be influenced by the approach required to be taken by the Federal courts. The courts apply a "substantial evidence" rule, under which the conclusion of a physician who has examined the claimant will generally be accorded more weight than the conclusion of a government physician who has only reviewed the paper record, provided that the examining physician's conclusion is supported by substantiating medical data.

Thus, in assessing medical evidence provided by treating or consulting physicians, the DDS and OA will give primary weight to objective evidence and only limited weight to any conclusions as to disability made by the medical source, relying instead on the government physician's conclusions. The conclusions of the treating physician, on the other hand, are often given significant evidentiary weight by the ALJ.

b. Ability or Inability to Engage in Substantial Gainful Activity

If an individual's disability claim cannot be allowed or denied based on medical factors alone, the DDS must go further to determine whether or not a combination of medical and vocational factors prevent the claimant from engaging in substantial gainful activity. A finding of inability to engage in SGA results in an allowance; ability to engage in SGA results in a denial.

The first step in cases of this type is to perform an assessment of the claimant's residual functional capacity—his or her ability to perform a variety of work-related activities. (The RFC determination is basically a medical determination, subject to the same difference in procedures between DDSs and ALJs cited earlier.) A determination is then made as to whether or not the RFC will permit the individual to perform work done in the past. Ability to do past work results in a denial.

If past work cannot be performed, the adjudicator is required to make a medical-vocational determination as to whether or not the claimant can perform other work in the economy. This is usually done through application of medical-vocational rules which take into account residual functional capacity and the vocational factors of age, education, and previous work. When an individual's impairments are entirely of an exertional nature—limitations in meeting the strength requirements of jobs—the medical-vocational rules generally direct a determination as to whether or not an individual is able to engage in SGA. When the impairments are both exertional and nonexertional (e.g., physical limitations combined with sensory impairments), the medical-vocational rules are first used to determine whether an individual is precluded from engaging in SGA based on exertional impairments alone. If not, the rules are then used by the adjudicator only as a "framework" for determining whether or not the combination of exertional and nonexertional impairments is disabling. They do not direct a finding of disabled or not disabled.

The regulatory standards governing the DDSs and the ALJs provide for this same basic determination process. ALJ practice also permits a determination of inability to engage in SGA if the individual:

(1) has a residual functional capacity less than sedentary (i.e., the individual cannot perform even sedentary work);
(2) suffers from severe pain which, combined with significant impairment(s), precludes performance of SGA; or
(3) suffers from a nonsevere mental disorder which, combined with significant physical impairment(s), precludes performance of SGA.

These three categories either do not exist, or are used infrequently, in the DDS determination process. The first two categories are not provided for in regulations or in the POMS, and are not used at all by the DDSs. Under the DDS standards, the category "RFC less than sedentary" is nonexistent; to have less than sedentary residual functional capacity means that an individual has impairments which should meet or equal the Medical Listings. The DDSs do consider pain in making a medical-vocational determination. The regulations require that they treat pain as a symptom associated with certain physical impairments, not as an impairment itself, and take it into account when determining residual functional capacity. Thus, pain could be a factor in a determination of disability made by the DDSs using the medical-vocational rules, but would not be a basis for a separate finding of disability under a special "pain" category.

Finally, although the third category—the combination of mental disorders with significant physical impairments—is provided for in the regulations and can appropriately be used by the DDSs, its use in making a medical-vocational allowance appears to be infrequent. (Of course, if the combination of impairments is sufficiently severe, it will result in a medical allowance based on equaling the Medical Listings.) A medical-vocational finding of disability resulting from this combination of exertional and nonexertional impairments is judgmental, not one which is directed by the medical-vocational rules.

These three categories are, however, used extensively by ALJs and the Appeals Council. This is clearly shown in Table 1, where the initial review data indicate that 28 percent of the ALJ cases and 16 percent of the Appeals Council cases were allowed based on a finding that an individual could not engage in SGA due to one of these three causes. The preponderance of such allowances by both sets of decisionmakers was based on a finding of "RFC less than sedentary." In contrast, the Office of Assessment, applying the DDS standards, made no allowances in the "RFC less than sedentary" and "pain" categories, and allowed only 0.4 percent of the cases under the third, or "mental," category. Although pain or mental illness may have been a factor in some OA allowances recorded under other categories in Table 1 (e.g., the "Other medical/vocational" category generally used by OA when a decision was not directed by the medical-vocational rules), the overall OA allowance rate of 13 percent suggests that pain and mental illness could have not been significant factors—particularly when compared with an ALJ allowance rate of 10

percent and an Appeals Council rate of 7 percent in these categories.

It should be noted that eliminating the ALJ practice of using the first two categories would not necessarily convert allowances under these categories to denials. A preliminary and informal study by the SSA Office of Hearings and Appeals has indicated that most of the claims allowed on the basis of "RFC less than sedentary" might be allowed under other categories. In any event, we cannot say with any certainty what the effect of elimination of the categories would be.

The data in Table 1 also appear to indicate that the evaluation of residual functional capacity, as it applies to a claimant's ability or inability to do past work, is viewed quite differently by the various adjudicatory authorities. The ALJs denied claims on the basis of ability to do past work in 9 percent of the cases, and the Appeals Council denied in 13 percent. The Office of Assessment denial rate, 28 percent, was 2 to 3 times higher. There is no clear explanation for this difference, but it may be related to such factors as the differences in treatment of medical evidence used to determine an individual's RFC, and differences in the findings of vocational experts available to or used by the adjudicators.

In summary, an evaluation of the standards and procedures governing the ALJs and DDSs suggests that variations in definitions and procedures may well be an important cause of the difference in findings, based on the same evidence, observed in the data from the initial review shown in Table 1. It is important to note, however, that differences in allowance and denial rates among the various adjudicators are not solely a product of differences in standards and procedures.

2. Inconsistencies in the Application of Standards

The initial review indicates that, even when decisionmakers are supposed to be applying the same standards, they are not applying them consistently. Data presented in Tables 1 and 2 show that ALJs and the Appeals Council arrive at different conclusions when reviewing the same cases, even though they are using the same standards. In the aggregate, the Appeals Council would have allowed significantly fewer cases than ALJs.

In addition to studying overall allowance and denial rates, the initial review attempted to measure the consistency of decisionmaking among ALJs. The SSA corps of ALJs was divided into three groups of approximately equal size. Each group was composed of ALJs whose overall allowance rate fell within a given range. The sample of ALJ decisions selected for the first phase of the review was structured so that about one-third of the cases came from each group of ALJs. The three groups of ALJs, classified by their allowance rate levels, were:

ALJ Allowance Rate Group	ALJ Allowance Percentage	ALJ Median Allowance Rate
Low Allowance Rate	0–55%	47%
Medium Allowance Rate	56–70%	63%
High Allowance Rate	71–100%	77%

The initial review was not designed to take into account all of the factors that might account for differences in ALJ allowance rates (e.g., the possibility of significant differences in the types of cases assigned to high or low allowance ALJs, or differences in attorney representation of claimants among the three ALJ strata). Initial evaluation of the data, however, suggests that while it is possible that some biases exist, they would not be significant enough to alter the nature of the results found when the original ALJ allowance rates are compared with the Appeals Council rates for the three groups of ALJs. These results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 shows that the Appeals Council allowed roughly 50 percent (ranging from 46–51 percent) of

Table 5. Appeals Council Allowance Rate for ALJ Groups with Low, Medium, and High Allowance Characteristics (Appeals Council Subsample)

ALJ Allowance Rate Group	Original ALJ Decision on Sample Cases		Appeals Council Allowances: Percent of ALJ Decisions Allowed		Appeals Council Allowance Rate
	(1)	×	(2)	=	(3)
Low Allowance Rate Group					
Allow	50%		70%		35%
Deny	50		24		12
Total					47
Medium Allowance Rate Group					
Allow	65		68		44
Deny	35		19		7
Total					51
High Allowance Rate Group					
Allow	81		52		43
Deny	19		17		3
Total					46
Total, All ALJs					
Allow	64		63		40
Deny	36		21		8
Total					48

the cases from each of the three groups of ALJs. This relatively consistent Appeals Council allowance rate across the groups does not follow the pattern of high, medium, and low allowance rates that characterize the groups, and suggests that there are not major variations in the characteristics of cases decided by each group. The Appeals Council allowance rates for cases that the low and medium allowance rate ALJs originally allowed were consistent: 70 and 68 percent, respectively. However, the Appeals Council allowance rate for cases originally allowed by ALJs with high allowance rates dropped to 52 percent.

If the Appeals Council decision is taken as the "correct" decision under the standards and procedures governing ALJs, these findings would indicate that decisions to allow cases by ALJs with high allowance rates are more often "incorrect" than the decisions of ALJs with medium and low allowance rates. By the same token, no significant difference is found in Appeals Council decisions on cases originally decided by the ALJ groups with medium and low allowance rates. These two groups appear to be relatively homogeneous, using Appeals Council decisions as the criterion. This clearly suggests that the ongoing, own-motion review mandated by P.L. 96-265 should place the most emphasis on a review of cases decided by ALJs with high allowance rates.

The initial review also indicates that a more subtle form of inconsistency, or subjectivity, exists in disability decisions. Its essence is that while two different decisionmakers or sets of decisionmakers may often make the same decision to allow or deny a particular case, their reasons for making that decision and their view of the evidence on which the decision is based may be quite different. When the Appeals Council reviewed the ALJ decisions in the initial review, they allowed 63 percent of the cases which the ALJs allowed and denied 79 percent of the cases which the ALJs denied (see Table 2). A detailed examination of the cases on which both groups agreed, however, shows that the Council agreed with the ALJs as to the basis for an allowance or denial much less frequently than it agreed on whether the case should be allowed or denied. The Council agreed that a case should be allowed because the claimant met or equaled the Medical Listings in 41 percent of the cases that the ALJs allowed on this basis, and agreed with an ALJ allowance based on vocational rules in 38 percent of the cases. The rate of agreement on the basis for allowance due to all other allowance criteria was significantly lower. The same phenomenon is observed, although to a lesser degree, in those cases which both the ALJ and the Appeals Council denied.

In short, although there was a fair amount of agreement as to whether a case should be allowed or denied according to the standards governing ALJs, there was significantly less agreement on the basis for reaching that decision. It seems obvious that when these kinds of variations occur in decisions on cases in which the decisionmakers agree upon the outcome, there is a considerable degree of latitude for the individual judgments of different decisionmakers to produce a different outcome on the same case. Although it may be possible by various means to lessen inconsistency in the determination process, one cannot necessarily expect that two different decisionmakers or decision-making levels operating under the same rules and procedures will uniformly produce the same decision results on the same cases.

3. Subjectivity, Organizational Trends, and Management Emphases

SSA has long recognized that determining whether an individual is capable of engaging in substantial gainful activity—the basic measure of whether or not one is disabled under the law—is a complex process. By its very nature, the process involves some degree of subjective judgment by the adjudicator, especially in cases where the claimant's condition is near the border that divides the disabled person from one who is not disabled. The data presented in the previous section concerning inconsistency in decisionmaking are, to some degree, indicative of this subjective element.

There are indicators that the subjective element in the disability determination process, in combination with other factors, may result in distinct differences and trends in disability decisions made at different organizational levels. These differences seem to reflect organizational bias and change, as opposed to random inconsistency in the application of standards by individual disability decisionmakers.

When we review the Disability Insurance program allowance and denial data for the past 10 years, we find definite trends or changes which seem to be unaccounted for by any significant changes in the standards which govern the separate adjudicative bodies, or in the characteristics of the applicant population. As shown in the preceding chapter (Charts 1 and 2), allowance rates at the various decisional levels were relatively stable during the period 1970-77. DDSs allowed about 40 percent of initial Disability Insurance claims and 33 percent of reconsideration appeals. The allowance rate for ALJs hovered in the 45 percent range, varying from a low of 42 percent in 1970 to a high of 49 percent in 1975. This picture began to change dramatically in the latter part of the 1970's, however, as the DDS allowance rate started to decline. By fiscal year 1980 the DDS allowance rate on

initial claims had dropped to 33 percent, and on reconsideration appeals to 15 percent.

The reconsideration claims volume and allowance rates are particularly worth noting, since a denial at reconsideration is the necessary precursor to an appeal for an ALJ hearing. The volume of reconsiderations in the latter part of the 1970's has been double or triple the volume in the first half of the decade, and continues to increase. At the same time, the allowance rate on reconsiderations, which was 33 percent in 1975, has steadily declined in subsequent years. It presently stands at less than half of the 1975 rate. What may very well be a reciprocal change has occurred in the ALJ allowance rates during the last few years. From an allowance rate level of 47 percent in 1977, the ALJ rate climbed to 51 percent in 1978, 55 percent in 1979, and 58 percent in 1980.

We cannot definitively establish why these trends occur or whether the trends in ALJ allowance rates were the result of changes in the DDS allowance pattern. There is no question, however, that a primary focus of the Social Security Administration in recent years has been to tighten administration of the disability program at the DDS level to attempt to minimize subjectivity and ensure that only those who were severely disabled were awarded benefits. This tightening was a reasonable and necessary response to the experience of the early and mid-1970's, when the combination of high application and allowance rates caused program costs to quadruple. Various management processes—more explicit instructions, requirements for better documentation, increased physician participation in adjudication and review, greatly strengthened quality control—were used to accomplish this change. As a result, it is likely that a more stringent application of the subjective adjudicative standards has been in evidence in the last few years.

This hypothesis cannot be conclusively proven, but the trends in disability applications and DDS allowance rates, our knowledge of recent program and administrative emphases, quality assurance data, and anecdotal information from the DDSs all lend it credence. If one accepts this hypothesis, then it seems reasonable to assume that, within a limited range, the outcome of a disability determination may be a product of the general policies under which the adjudicator is operating and the nature and extent of quality control and other management procedures applied in the organization to reduce subjectivity and promote consistent interpretations of agency policy.

Carrying the hypothesis a step further, if steps to significantly tighten administration and quality review at the DDS level result in a higher percentage of reconsideration denials, this should have some effect at the hearings level. If ALJ behavior did not change appreciably when these denials were appealed to the hearings level—i.e., if individual ALJs continued to allow the same kinds of cases they previously had allowed—the overall ALJ allowance rate would increase. This is, in fact, what the data show. This is also consistent with the observation that, in recent years, the forces at work to tighten administration at the DDS level were largely absent at the ALJ level. While considerable attention was focused on increasing the production rate of ALJs, mechanisms such as an effective own-motion review designed to reverse incorrect decisions by ALJs were essentially absent.

The essential points are that a degree of subjectivity exists in the disability determination process, and that one of its manifestations may be different decisional behavior at different organizational levels. Available evidence at least suggests that this behavior, as reflected in historic trends, is influenced by the mind set of the various SSA adjudicatory organizations, the general policy and management framework in which they are operating, and the controls over decisional quality which are applied in the organizations.

C. Other Findings

As requested by the Congress, the initial review attempted to determine the effect of in-person appearance by the claimant before the ALJ and the effect of additional evidence submitted to the ALJ after the DDS reconsideration decision.

1. Effect of In-Person Appearance

The ALJ hearing is the first time an applicant appears before the person who decides his case. The second phase of the initial review was designed to determine the effect on ALJ decisions of the claimant's in-person appearance. In this phase, a representative subsample of 1,000 cases was selected from the 3,600 cases used in the first phase. For each case, a hard copy transcript of the original ALJ hearing was made and then edited to remove all evidence related to the claimant's in-person appearance at the hearing. Testimony of expert witnesses was retained in the edited transcript.

These 1,000 edited cases were then distributed to a representative sample of 48 ALJs (selected to mirror the allowance rate patterns of the ALJs who originally decided the cases) for a complete redetermination. The resulting decisions were then compared with the original ALJ decisions. Given that only one type of information available to the original ALJ was removed, the difference between the two sets of decisions should be indicative of the effect of the claim-

ant's in-person appearance, absent any biases which might result from the study procedure itself.[1]

The original ALJ allowance rate on this subsample of cases was 63 percent. After removing the evidence relating to the claimant's in-person appearance, the ALJ allowance rate dropped to 46 percent. Thus, the in-person appearance of claimants appears to make a difference in ALJ decisions (subject to the previously noted caveats about a "study effect").

That in-person appearance might make a difference is not surprising. On a number of occasions SSA has experimented with in-person appearance at the DDS reconsideration level. While the specific results of the studies vary and there are certain reservations due to the methodology employed, they do generally show that the allowance rate increases somewhat when the decision process includes a face-to-face appearance by the claimant.

There could be a variety of reasons for this effect. Some of these may be of an objective nature: the decisionmaker can see at first hand the claimant's appearance and functional limitations. A more subjective, emotional effect—human sympathy for an individual who appears to be severely impaired—is probably also present in some cases.

Still another factor which may be of relevance in ALJ determinations is the representation of some claimants by a lawyer or other advocate at the hearing. In FY 1981, 71 percent of claimants were represented at the ALJ hearing. In those cases where representatives were present, the ALJ allowance rate was 61 percent. In contrast, in the 29 percent of cases where claimants were not represented, the allowance rate fell to 48 percent. Data from the first phase of the initial review show a similar pattern. Of those claimants who had a hearing, 68 percent were represented. The ALJ allowance rate for those cases was 64 percent, as opposed to 53 percent for claimants not represented at hearing.

2. Effect of Additional Evidence Submitted at Hearing

The third phase of the initial review was designed to determine the effect on ALJ decisions of additional evidence submitted after the DDS reconsideration decision. This phase used all of the 1,000 cases used in the second (in-person appearance) phase. Each case was revised to remove any evidence added after the DDS reconsideration decision. The case folders, stripped of all information gathered in the hearings process, were distributed to another representative group of 48 ALJs for a complete readjudication. The resulting decisions were then compared with the decisions made in the second phase, where only the information related to in-person appearance had been removed. The differences in decisions on these 1,000 cases—adjudicated both with and without post-reconsideration evidence—should be, in the aggregate, attributable to the submission of additional evidence after the reconsideration level.

Table 6 shows that additional evidence made a significant difference in ALJ allowance rates. The overall second phase allowance rate of 46 percent dropped to 31 percent when all additional evidence was removed. A statistical test showed that the difference was due solely to additional medical evidence, which was submitted in 74 percent of the cases. Additional vocational evidence had no impact on allowance rates. Specifically, neither the difference in ALJ allowance rates shown in table 6 for cases without any additional evidence, nor the difference for cases with additional vocational evidence only, was statistically significant. The effect of additional medical evidence is the same with and without additional vocational evidence.

The OA examiners and Medical Consultant Staff also reviewed this subsample of 1,000 cases with and without the additional evidence. The OA allowance rate was 15 percent when all the evidence available to the ALJ was included. It dropped to 12 percent when the additional evidence was deleted.

Table 6. Allowance Rates Distributed by Type of Additional Evidence

Type of Additional Evidence	Total Cases	ALJ Allowance Rate		OA Allowance Rate	
		Without New Evidence	With New Evidence	Without New Evidence	With New Evidence
None [1]	20%	36%	40%	10%	11%
Vocational only	6	30	25	9	9
Medical only	50	29	49	12	15
Medical and Vocational	24	30	51	16	19
Total	100	31	46	12	15

[1] In this instance, there was no difference between cases "without new evidence" and "with new evidence." As previously noted, the difference in allowance rates (4 percentage points) for the two groups of ALJ reviewers is not statistically significant. Neither is the difference in OA rates.

[1] The way the study was designed and conducted could have influenced the results. The original ALJ decision was made with the knowledge that it would affect the benefit rights of the claimant. The second-phase decision, made by the representative sample of ALJs, was made with the knowledge that the decision would not affect benefit rights or benefit amounts. As a result, this decision may have been made more liberally or conservatively than it would have been had "live" claims been involved. This difference in the adjudicative climate in which the two sets of ALJs made their decisions could have introduced a "study effect" which might, at least in part, account for differences in decisional results. SSA is currently analyzing the study data to try to determine the magnitude of this possible study effect.

Table 7 shows that of the sample cases with additional medical evidence, in almost all cases the evidence pertained to a previously alleged medical condition rather than to a new medical condition. The additional evidence concerning prior conditions may have shown a change in the prior condition or provided more extensive documentation of the condition as it existed at the reconsideration level.

Table 7. Percent of Cases Containing Medical Evidence Pertaining to Prior and/or New Condition(s)

Additional Medical Evidence Pertaining to:	Percent of Cases
New condition	1
Prior condition	88
Both new and prior condition	11

The relative importance of new evidence to the different disability decisionmakers is worth noting. As observed earlier, there are significant differences in the way ALJs and OA view the same medical evidence. These differences are reflected in the much lower OA allowance rates shown in Table 1. Thus, it is not surprising that OA, working with the Medical Consultant Staff, found that only 12 percent of the cases in this subsample should have been allowed at the reconsideration level, and that the additional evidence submitted after reconsideration should have increased the allowance rate by only 3 percentage points, to 15 percent. Nonetheless, although this increase is small in absolute terms, it does represent a 25 percent increase over the base allowance rate of 12 percent.

The ALJs who reviewed the cases from which all additional evidence had been removed—cases which contained only the information on which the reconsideration decision was based—found that 31 percent should have been allowed at that stage. The ALJ allowance rate after the new evidence was reviewed increased by 15 percentage points, or an increase of 48 percent over the base allowance level. The treatment of additional medical evidence by the ALJs is a dominant factor in this increase. This may be reflective, at least in part, of the greater weight assigned by the ALJs to conclusions drawn by treating or consulting physicians. In any event, the discrepancy between the ALJ and the OA allowance rate for these cases is probably a product of the differences in standards, the inconsistency in the application of standards, and the other causal factors previously discussed.

IV. The Ongoing Review and Other Initiatives

The initial review indicates significant differences in adjudicatory practices and results between the prehearing and the hearing levels, and to a lesser extent, inconsistencies within the hearing level. SSA is concerned about the implications of these findings and has undertaken, or will undertake, actions in a number of areas to address the identified problems. Generally, SSA initiatives address five areas of concern:

(1) The need to improve the consistency and correctness of ALJ decisions.
(2) The need to ensure that standards governing DDSs and ALJs are consistent and are applied in a consistent manner.
(3) The need to provide improved ALJ training to promote better understanding and more consistent application of agency policy.
(4) The need to ensure complete documentation and consideration of all relevant evidence in a case, and to provide a specific and detailed rationale for the decision reached at the hearing level.
(5) The need to examine and improve other aspects of the disability determination process, particularly at the reconsideration level.

A. An Ongoing Review

On October 1, 1981, SSA implemented an ongoing program of own-motion review pursuant to section 304(g) of P.L. 96–265. The purpose of the review is to identify decisions which are inconsistent with SSA policy and standards, and to take appropriate action to revise those decisions.

The review is being conducted in the Office of Hearings and Appeals by the Appeals Council, which has the delegated authority to review all ALJ decisions and dismissal actions at the request of the claimant or on its own motion. The review program concentrates primarily on ALJ disability allowances issued for Disability Insurance and concurrent DI/SSI claims. At the outset, based on results of the initial review, a sample of decisions of ALJs and hearing offices with the highest allowance rates is being selected. Cases from these ALJs and hearing offices are being forwarded directly to OHA's central office in Arlington, Virginia, where they undergo preliminary screening and review by staff of the Appeals Council. Where appropriate, referrals are made to the Appeals Council for consideration of own-motion action.

The Appeals Council will exercise its own-motion authority if any one of the following is present:

(1) There is an abuse of discretion by the ALJ;
(2) there is an error of law;
(3) the decision is not supported by substantial evidence; or
(4) there is a broad policy or procedural issue that may affect the general public interest.

Once the Appeals Council decides to review a hearing decision on its own motion, the Council may affirm, reverse, or modify the decision or remand the case to an administrative law judge for further proceedings.

The current review sample is intended to include approximately 7 1/2 percent of total ALJ allowances in DI and DI/SSI concurrent cases. Later in fiscal year 1982, as additional resources can be made available for this effort, the review will be expanded to include additional ALJs and a national random sample of hearing decisions. By the end of FY 1982, we plan to be reviewing a total of 15 percent of ALJ allowance decisions. At present, we do not plan to include ALJ denial decisions in the review, since the Appeals Council will continue to handle those cases in which the claimant requests review of an ALJ decision denying his or her application in whole or in part.

In addition to ALJ decisions selected through a targeted sampling procedure, the review will also include decisions formally referred to OHA by other SSA components. Referrals from these components will be reviewed under what is commonly referred to as the "protest" procedure. Referrals will be made when the decision as to disability is questioned on a substantive issue rather than on a solely technical nondisability issue, as has occurred under past "protest" procedures. Generally, cases previously referred under "protest" have been those which could not be effectuated because of a legal or technical impediment.

Because the ongoing review program was only recently implemented, significant data about the results are not yet available. Nonetheless, SSA believes this program will bring about more accurate and consistent decisions by all administrative law judges. In some cases, the Appeals Council will be taking corrective action itself where an ALJ's decision is determined to be erroneous, based on the record upon which the decision was made. In other instances, the Appeals Council will return the case to an administrative law judge for corrective action, which may include obtaining additional evidence and/or a new or supplemental hearing. In either event, the administrative law judge who issued the original decision will receive specific feedback about the Council's action and the basis for it. Included will be specific instructions for correcting case deficiencies, as well as citations and discussion of relevant regulatory provisions. Apart from this direct feedback to the individual ALJ whose decisions are reviewed under the ongoing program, OHA also intends to use aggregate findings as a basis for advising the entire administrative law judge corps of the areas in which improvement in decision-making and/or documentation is necessary. Information of this type will be made available to all ALJs via instructional and educational material.

B. Standards Governing Disability Adjudication

As indicated in Chapter III, a major finding of the initial review was that the standards for deciding disability claims are applied differently at the various levels of adjudication. SSA has concluded that a significant contributing factor to this difference is that administrative law judges base their decisions on their own individual interpretations of the statute, applicable regulations, and Social Security Rulings without benefit of the guidance and clarification provided in POMS, which is used by the prehearing level adjudicators. We are persuaded that all adjudicators must be provided, and required to adhere to, a consistent set of adjudicatory standards. Another major finding of the initial review was that there are a number of specific concepts and adjudicatory areas in which agency policy needs to be clarified. The primary examples, based on the study data, are impairment severity, assessment of residual functional capacity, effect of pain on residual functional capacity, and the treatment of mental disorders, both singly and in combination with physical impairments.

SSA is in the process of establishing a consistent set of adjudicatory standards which reflect and provide binding agency policy in adjudicating cases, particularly in the difficult decisional areas noted above. Heretofore, a primary vehicle for disseminating SSA policy and agency interpretations of the regulations and statute has been the POMS. Social Security Rulings, which include Program Policy Statements, have been used primarily to illustrate the application of SSA's policy or interpretation in specific cases and to enunciate the agency's position in major policy areas. The POMS has been used to provide more specific guidance and instruction to all SSA adjudicative personnel except the administrative law judges and the Appeals Council.

SSA now recognizes that the inclusion of more specific instructional material in POMS issuances, which are not binding on ALJs and the Appeals Council, has resulted in adjudicative practices by these two sets of adjudicators which differ in many respects from those followed by the targeted POMS audience, the DDSs. To overcome this problem, SSA intends to expand its use of Program Policy Statements (which become Social Security Rulings) to address policy and adjudicatory areas which we believe are the most troublesome in terms of consistent application. Moreover, appropriate POMS guidelines will be issued in a manner which will make them binding on all levels of adjudication. These guidelines will be disseminated to all levels of adjudication and will represent a single set of standards for all to follow. We expect these efforts to have three major results:

(1) The adjudicatory standards governing DDS and ALJ decisionmaking will be essentially the same.
(2) More detailed and clearer guidance will be provided to all decisionmakers.
(3) Greater consistency, both among the DDSs and among the ALJs, as well as between the several adjudicatory levels, will be achieved.

C. Training

In recent years, primarily as a result of budgetary and resource constraints, OHA's activity in the area of program training for ALJs and support staff has been quite limited. The major effort was directed toward training of new ALJs and field personnel; however, because of the pressing need to make these resources available for case processing as quickly as possible, the training courses were of relatively brief duration. Similarly, refresher training has not been regular or systematic.

In the past, much of the responsibility for training was vested in OHA's regional offices. To insure that training for field personnel is expanded and improved, OHA has established a special staff in its central office to develop new and expanded training programs for all OHA field personnel. This staff will be developing a more extensive initial training program for new ALJs, an expansion of the continuing judicial education now provided to ALJs, and integrated training packages for ALJ support staff, particularly the staff that assists in case development and decision drafting.

A major focus of the new training process will be the areas of adjudicative differences identified in the initial review. The training will also constitute an additional mechanism for providing feedback to the ALJs regarding deficiencies identified through the ongoing review. Through its training initiatives, OHA expects to promote among ALJs and their support staffs a better understanding and application of both current and revised standards and procedures, resulting in greater consistency and accuracy in decisionmaking.

D. Other Initiatives at the Hearing Level

Although SSA believes that the major initiatives discussed previously will substantially narrow the differences which exist in the adjudicative approaches used at the prehearing and hearing levels, we are also undertaking other initiatives to address these problems through examination of, and changes in, several key aspects of the hearing level process.

The first of these initiatives to improve decisional quality at the hearing level is the elimination of the short format for fully favorable decisions. Effective January 1982, OHA will begin to discontinue use of preprinted fully favorable allowance decision forms which contain no statement of the basis for the allowance. A revised format has been developed for allowance decisions to ensure not only that they will contain a specific explanation of the reasons for the favorable conclusion, including a discussion of all relevant evidence, but also that they reflect adherence to the sequential evaluation process directed by the regulations. To facilitate use of the new decision form, the format incorporates standardized language with respect to issues, citation of applicable regulations, findings, and decisional paragraphs. It also provides for individualized discussion of and rationale for the conclusion reached. SSA expects that this initiative should eliminate the implicit incentive toward favorable decisions which many critics and observers believe has resulted from use of the short format.

The second initiative directed at improved decisional quality is the planned implementation during fiscal year 1982 of an experiment under which SSA will be a party in certain hearing proceedings. For selected hearing offices, an SSA employee will have responsibility for representing SSA's position during hearings for those claimants who are represented. The purpose of the experiment is to determine whether the participation of an agency representative in hearings could contribute toward improving the quality and timeliness of hearing decisions. SSA expects that the participation of the SSA representative in prehearing development and during the hearing itself will relieve some of the burden on the ALJ corps which has resulted from the large and growing number of hearing requests in recent years. Although the ALJ will in all cases have final responsibility for conducting the hearing and for assuring that a complete record of the case is developed, as well as for the final disposition, the SSA representative will play an active role in obtaining relevant evidence and in explaining to the ALJ and the claimant the basis for the prior unfavorable determination. The experiment will last about 9 months, following which the results will be evaluated to determine whether the quality and timeliness of the hearing process has been improved. The primary concern with respect to the quality of decisions will be whether decisional inconsistency among the ALJs is reduced.

E. Initiatives to Improve DDS Performance

Both as a result of legislative mandate and of internal SSA initiatives, SSA has undertaken a number of programs and experiments designed to improve the accuracy and consistency of disability decisions made by the DDSs. Two of these activities are particularly worth noting: the program of preeffectuation review of DDS disability allowances required by the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96-265); and the

so-called DARE experiments initiated by SSA to test ways in which the DDS reconsideration process might be improved.

The Disability Amendments of 1980 require that SSA conduct a Federal review of certain proportions of favorable Social Security disability decisions made by DDSs before benefit payments begin. This preeffectuation review, in which incorrect decisions made by the DDS are reversed prior to notification of the claimant or payment of any benefits, is intended to promote the uniformity and accuracy of favorable disability decisions. The review applies to decisions made by the DDSs on initial claims, reconsiderations, and continuing disability investigations (reviews of the disability status of individuals currently receiving disability benefits).

SSA began the program of preeffectuation review in October 1980. Reviews were targeted on those types of allowances determined from available data to be most likely to be in error. Where such data were not available, cases were selected on a random basis. Through June 30, 1981, about 17.5 percent of State agency allowances were reviewed by SSA, and about 8.5 percent of the cases reviewed were returned to State agencies, either because the finding of disability was erroneous or because the finding was inadequately documented.

As a result of the initial operation of the preeffectuation review program, it became clear that special attention needed to be devoted to reconsideration cases. Reconsideration allowances had an error rate of 9 percent, as compared to a 3.1 percent error rate on initial DDS allowances. In order to deal with this problem, SSA in fiscal year 1982 initiated preeffectuation review of 100 percent of all allowances made at the reconsideration level. This 100 percent review should improve the accuracy and consistency of DDS reconsideration decisions and, in addition, provide data for more accurately targeting error-prone cases for review in later years.

SSA is also conducting three experiments to determine whether changes in procedures at the reconsideration level would result in different outcomes when cases move on to hearings. These so-called DARE experiments are being conducted in a number of States throughout the country. The experiments test the following changes which might be made in the reconsideration process:

DARE 1—Expanded Reconsideration Process

DARE 1, being conducted by DDSs in two States, tests singly and in combination three changes in the reconsideration process. The first change requires that the DDS secure more complete medical evidence, including a consultative examination when one had not been purchased earlier. The second change requires the DDS to provide a separate statement of residual functional capacity. The third requires that the DDS prepare a lengthy formal notice of the basis for decision. Each of these changes will provide more complete documentation of the basis for the reconsideration decision, and may result in more accurate and consistent decisions.

DARE 2—Informal Remand

DARE 2 is evaluating the effect of the DARE 1 procedures on disability claims which are denied at reconsideration and are then informally remanded to the DDS for further development following the claimant's request for an ALJ hearing. The purpose of DARE 2 is to evaluate the likely effect of these procedures if they are applied only to those cases going to hearing.

DARE 3—Face-to-Face Interviews at Reconsideration

The DARE 3 experiment is evaluating the effect at the reconsideration level of face-to-face contact between the disability applicant and the DDS decisionmaker or SSA district office interviewer. The test will also evaluate the effect of when the interview is held—early or late in the reconsideration process. The experiment is being conducted in four States, and should give an indication of the value and effect upon decisional accuracy of including face-to-face contact between the claimant and the adjudicator prior to a formal ALJ hearing.

SSA believes that the preeffectuation review, in combination with any changes at the reconsideration level which may be found appropriate as a result of the experience with the DARE experiments, will result in more accurate, consistent, and better-documented decisions by the DDSs. These improvements, in turn, should assist in improving decisional accuracy at the hearings level.

In summary, SSA has undertaken a number of activities designed to respond to the problems identified through the initial review. The most significant are probably the ongoing review of ALJ decisions required by P.L. 96-265, and the initiation of changes required to ensure that all SSA disability decisionmakers are governed by the same standards. In addition to enabling SSA to correct erroneous decisions, the ongoing review will provide SSA with the ability to continuously monitor the disability adjudication process to ensure that the problems identified in the initial review are actually corrected and that any additional areas of weakness are identified and acted upon. These actions, in conjunction with the other initiatives discussed in this report, should greatly improve the accuracy and consistency of disability decisions made throughout the SSA adjudicative system.

Technical Appendix

I. Overview

As described in the text of the report, the research plan involved an intensive multi-phased review of a randomly selected sample of allowances and denials rendered by administrative law judges (ALJs) on the issue of disability in Title II Disability Insurance (DI) and Title XVI Supplemental Security Income (SSI) claims. This review involved SSA Office of Assessment (OA) examiners, Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) analysts, administrative law judges, the OHA Appeals Council, and the Office of Disability Programs' Medical Consultant Staff (MCS). The review was conducted in three phases, beginning in December 1980 and ending in July 1981.

Phase I was designed to determine the extent to which different standards applied by disability determination service (DDS) personnel and by ALJs affected hearing level reversal rates. It involved a basic sample of 3,600 recent cases which were reviewed independently by OA examiners, OHA analysts, the Appeals Council, and the Medical Consultant Staff.

Phase II focused on the effect upon ALJ decisions of the claimant's in-person appearance at a hearing. It required obtaining a second ALJ decision on 1,000 cases selected from the 3,600 base sample. The claimant's personal testimony was deleted from these 1,000 cases.

Phase III was designed to determine the effect of additional evidence submitted after the reconsideration determination. It involved the same 1,000 cases used in Phase II, except that all evidence added to the file after reconsideration was removed. Additional reviews of these cases were performed by a group of ALJs and OA examiners; the latter review included input from the MCS.

The sample selected for all phases of this study included only cases involving a primary applicant for disability benefits under DI and SSI. Therefore, claims involving disabled widows/widowers, disabled adult children, and health insurance or other non-disability cases were omitted. The cases were reviewed after the ALJ's originai decision was effectuated; and the results of the reviews were not intended to have case-related impact. In other words, the claim was not "readjudicated."

II. Sample Design

A. Sampling Frame

The sample of ALJ decisions was drawn from lists of all allowances and denials for the months of September 1980 through January 1981 identified from OHA's management information system (MIS).

The sample included only cases involving a primary applicant for DI benefits or SSI payments. Disabled widow/widower, disabled adult child, and health insurance or other non-disability cases were not selected.

B. Stratification

Cases listed for each month were stratified by three characteristics, which were used as the basis for sample selection.

1. Type of Claim
   a. Applicants for DI benefits, including those who applied concurrently for SSI disability payments
   b. Applicants for SSI disability payments only
2. Type of ALJ Decision
   a. Denial—Affirmation of State agency decision
   b. Allowance—Reversal of State agency decision
3. Allowance Rate of the Original ALJ During the Prior 6 Months
   a. High—71-100 percent
   b. Medium—56-70 percent
   c. Low—0-55 percent

The levels of ALJ allowance rates used for those three groupings were determined from the weighted distribution of ALJ allowance rates for claims adjudicated during the 6 month period ending September 30, 1980. The weight equaled the average monthly production rate of the individual ALJ during those 6 months. Three allowance rate levels divided that distribution into approximately three equal parts.

Use of these characteristics and their manipulation in the way described, resulted in 12 groups of strata. Table 1 presents the population of dispositions by stratum and month.

C. Phase I Sample

Original plans for the Phase I sample called for 400 completed cases from each of the 12 strata (4,800 cases in all) in order to insure reasonably precise contrast of estimated stratum allowance rates. Workload pressures in the field, however, necessitated reduction of the overall sample to 3,600 cases.

In order to achieve the latter figure, the number of sample cases required in the 6 denial strata was halved. A previous study [1] had indicated that estimates of allowance rates for cases previously denied would be less variable than those for cases previously allowed.

One-third of the sample cases were allocated to the month of September (to facilitate the Phase II and III

1 "Consistency of Initial Disability Decisions Among and Within States," SSA Publication No. 13-11869.

reviews). The rest of the sample cases were divided equally among the other 4 months. The number of sample cases drawn each month was 25 percent higher than the target sample size in anticipation that some cases would be out-of-scope for the review or not retrievable. Within each stratum for each month, simple random samples were drawn without replacement.

Although the initial selection process was designed to include only DI or SSI disability issue cases in the sampling frame, it turned out that a small proportion of "out-of-scope" cases were included in the frame and selected for the sample inadvertently. These cases generally involved non-disability issues and thus were subsequently excluded from the study and the analysis.

Also, due to the complex nature of the case handling process at the appellate level, a small proportion of the cases were irretrievable in the time period allocated for the study.

Table 2 presents by month and stratum, targeted sample sizes, sample sizes drawn, the total number of cases actually retrieved and percent of cases in-scope for the study.

D. Appeals Council Subsample

Original plans called for an Appeals Council review of the entire 3,600 case Phase I samples. However, lack of sufficient Appeals Council staff necessitated a reduction of the Appeals Council sample to about 2,000 cases.

The Appeals Council subsample included all cases where OA disagreed in Phase I with the original ALJ decisions and a random sample of one-sixth of the claims where OA agreed with the original ALJ decision. Table 3 shows the sample sizes obtained for the Appeals Council subsample.

E. Phase II/Phase III Subsample

In order to complete the field work for Phases II and III as quickly as possible, sample cases for these phases were drawn from September dispositions only. All September allowances and half of the cases from the September denial stratum were used. Of the targeted 1,000 cases for this subsample, 973 cases were completed for all of the Phase II and Phase III review processes.

III. Selection of ALJs for Phases II and III

Two separate samples of 48 ALJs were randomly selected, one for each of Phases II and III. Sample ALJs were identified from a roster of ALJs stratified by allowance rate into three equal groups based on experience for the 6-month period ending September 1, 1980. Each sample of 48 was composed of 16 ALJs from each of the high (68–100 percent), medium (55–67 percent), and low (0–54 percent) allowance rate levels. In those intances where an ALJ was unable to participate, a replacement was assigned from the same stratum.

IV. Review Procedures

A. Folder Preparation

1. Lists of sample cases were prepared indicating whether the case was a DI (including concurrent DI/SSI) or SSI claim, an allowance or denial, and giving the current location of the claim folder. Sample case folders were retrieved and associated with the cassette recording of the hearing if a hearing had been held.
2. The original hearing decision was separated from the rest of the material and placed in a sealed envelope.
3. If the case was designated for use in Phases II and III of the study, the evidence in the folder was separated into three parts:

   a. All of the evidence considered in connection with the reconsideration determination was placed in one section.
   b. All additional evidence considered by the ALJ with a date of origin before the date of the reconsideration, and received after the reconsideration determination, was placed in a second section.
   c. All of the remaining evidence received after reconsideration was placed in a third section.

B. Phase I Review Procedures

1. Office of Assessment
   The first review was done by the Medical Consultant Staff and OA examiners, using the rules governing the DDSs and without knowledge of the original ALJ decision.

   a. Medical Consultant Staff—MCS performed a front-end review of all 3,600 cases in the baseline sample. A severity rating was made on each case based upon the total evidence in file. Cassette recordings of the hearing (if held) were considered as part of the evidence. The tape was audited to determine if there was medical or vocational specialist testimony at the hearing. The tape was flagged for MCS if it contained testimony from a medical specialist. Otherwise, the tape was audited at the discretion of the reviewer.

Two additional ratings were made at the same time on cases to be included in Phase III of the study. The folders requiring additional ratings had the evidence divided into three sections as described above. Medical evaluation progressed from the first section (reconsideration evidence only) to the third (all evidence) with a separate evaluation form being filled out as each section of additional evidence was added. Reports of residual functional capacity were also prepared for cases where the individual's impairment was significant but did not meet the level shown in the Medical Listings.

b. OA Examiner Review—The OA examiner was required to review the total evidence in file, including the evaluation made by MCS, and to decide whether that evidence supported an allowance or denial using the standards of evaluaton set forth in the POMS. If the case was designated for Phase III, the examiner also made a decision of allowance or denial based on the evidence available at the time of reconsideration.

2. Appeals Council Review

A de novo decision was made by the Appeals Council for each assigned case to the Appeals Council subsample and a study questionnaire was completed by an OHA analyst for each Appeals Council decision.

C. Phase II ALJ Review Procedures

Since new hearings could not be held as part of the study, written transcripts were made from the cassettes for each of the Phase II cases. These transcripts were used as the source of the expert testimony which had been presented at the original hearing. However, any testimony by the claimant or observations about the claimant's personal appearance were edited out of the transcript by an OA examiner. The cases were distributed at random to the Phase II ALJs. A decision to allow or deny, based on the evidence in the file and the edited transcript, was made for each case.

D. Phase III ALJ Review

The folders with only that evidence which was present at the time of reconsideration were distributed at random to the Phase III ALJs. A decision to allow or deny based on this evidence was made for each case.

V. Estimation Procedures

A. Phase I Sample

As indicated previously, the study was based not on a simple random sample, but rather on a stratified random sample with unequal sampling rates. As a result, estimates for the population of claims represented by the study sample could not be derived simply by inflating the sample results. Instead, case weights were constructed for each stratum separately to account for the unequal sampling rates and the cases which were out-of-scope or which could not be retrieved. A stratified ratio estimation technique was then used to make population estimates.

Case weights were constructed using the following formula. The weight W_{hm} for the mth month and the hth stratum is given by:

$$W_{hm} = (N_{hm} \times P_{hm})/n_{hm}$$

where

N_{hm} is the population for the h stratum in the mth month.

P_{hm} is the estimated proportion of in-scope cases in the hth stratum for the mth month.

n_{hm} is the number of completed sample cases in the hth stratum for the mth month.

The estimator of the in-scope population value for a characteristic, y, from the Phase I sample takes the form:

$$y = \sum_{h=1}^{12} \sum_{m=1}^{5} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{hm}} W_{hm}\, Y_{hmi} \quad (1)$$

where

y_{hmi} is the value of the characteristic for the ith case in the mth month, in hth stratum.

The last column of Table 2 shows the stratum weights for the Phase I sample.

B. Appeals Council Sample

The estimator for the Appeals Council sample takes the same form as equation (1) above with an adjustment for the case weights to account for the subsampling of agreement cases previously described and to bring stratum estimates up to stratum population totals.

The Appeals Council weights were constructed as follows:

$$W_{hm}^{(AC)} = \begin{cases} \dfrac{n_{hm}}{(n_{hmd} + n_{hma})} \cdot W_{hm} & \text{for disagreements} \\ \dfrac{n_{hm}}{(n_{hmd} + 6\, n_{hma})} \cdot W_{hm} \cdot 6 & \text{for agreements} \end{cases}$$

where

n_{hm} and W_{hm} are defined as above.

n_{hmd} and n_{hma} represent the number of sample disagreements and agreements between OA and the original decision.

C. Phases II and III Sample

The estimator for this sample takes the same form as equation (1) above except that the weight W_{hm} is doubled for the denial strata (h = 1,..., 6).

VI. Estimation of Sampling Variances and Covariances

The variance estimator was derived by dividing each stratum into 10 random groups using the terminal digit of the case Social Security number. Variances and covariances were derived using the standard stratified random group estimator.

Standard error information is given in Table 4. Two words of caution are in order. First, the estimates of standard error for the Appeals Council sample are overestimated (that is conservative).[2] Second, when making contrasts of percentages between decisionmakers on the same sample or between phases for the same decisionmaker, there are large positive sampling covariances between the estimates. Thus, the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error for the two estimates would overestimate the standard error of the difference of the estimates.

[2] A generalized attribute curve did not fit well to the individual relvariances for the Appeals Council subsample.

TABLE 1.—Population totals—stratum by month

Stratum				Month				
Original decision	Type of claim	ALJ allowance rate	Total	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total			80,783	17,502	17,268	16,265	14,966	14,782
1. Denial	DI	Low	10,527	2,349	2,313	2,062	1,809	1,994
2. Denial	DI	Medium	8,559	1,790	1,800	1,655	1,629	1,685
3. Denial	DI	High	3,131	658	700	624	591	558
4. Denial	SSI	Low	3,502	742	766	728	651	615
5. Denial	SSI	Medium	2,798	563	571	549	502	613
6. Denial	SSI	High	3,843	208	227	211	198	201
7. Allowance	DI	Low	10,661	2,331	2,291	2,191	1,944	1,904
8. Allowance	DI	Medium	16,514	3,470	3,467	3,298	3,097	3,182
9. Allowance	DI	High	13,993	3,212	3,000	2,847	2,680	2,254
10. Allowance	SSI	Low	2,776	576	595	581	517	507
11. Allowance	SSI	Medium	4,000	827	814	834	777	748
12. Allowance	SSI	High	3,331	776	724	685	571	575

TABLE 2.—Completion rates for the phase 1 sample

Strata	Month	Target	Number of sample cases	Phase I sample: Number of cases retrieved: Total	Phase I sample: Number of cases retrieved: Percent inscope	Phase I inscope case weights
1	Total	200	252			
	September		83	76	90	31
	October		42	37	95	61
	November		42	34	91	61
	December		42	38	92	48
	January		42	37	89	54
2	Total	200	252			
	September		83	77	94	23
	October		42	35	97	51
	November		42	35	94	47
	December		42	39	95	42
	January		42	39	95	43
3	Total	200	252			
	September		83	77	87	8
	October		42	35	94	20
	November		42	38	95	16
	December		42	38	90	16
	January		42	37	95	16
4	Total	200	252			
	September		83	79	87	10
	October		42	35	86	22
	November		42	37	73	20
	December		42	38	90	17
	January		42	39	80	16
5	Total	200	252			
	September		83	80	88	7
	October		42	34	82	17
	November		42	38	82	14
	December		42	38	71	13
	January		42	39	92	16
6	Total	200	252			
	September		83	82	79	3
	October		42	32	84	7
	November		42	32	66	7
	December		42	37	78	5
	January		42	39	85	5
7	Total	400	499			
	September		167	151	97	15
	October		83	76	99	31
	November		83	76	97	29
	December		83	76	100	26
	January		83	75	99	25
8	Total	400	499			
	September		167	145	98	24
	October		83	80	100	43
	November		83	71	99	46
	December		83	72	100	43
	January		83	73	100	44
9	Total	400	499			
	September		167	155	98	21
	October		83	74	97	40
	November		83	63	95	39
	December		83	73	99	36
	January		83	74	99	30
10	Total	400	499			
	September		167	131	80	4
	October		83	67	94	9
	November		83	57	84	10
	December		83	70	89	7
	January		83	71	90	7
11	Total	400	499			
	September		167	148	87	6
	October		83	69	83	12
	November		83	64	91	13
	December		83	70	81	11
	January		83	76	86	10

TABLE 2.—Completion rates for the phase 1 sample—continued

Strata	Month	Target	Number of sample cases	Phase I sample: Number of cases retrieved: Total	Phase I sample: Number of cases retrieved: Percent inscope	Phase I sample: Phase I inscope case weights
12	Total	400	499			
	September		167	135	83	6
	October		83	68	91	11
	November		83	59	92	12
	December		83	75	84	8
	January		83	74	80	8

TABLE 3.—Appeals council subsample counts

	Total	Appeals council decision obtained	Appeals council decision not obtained
Total	3,558	2,183	1,375
OA agreed	1,579	255	1,324
OA disagreed	1,979	1,928	51

TABLE 4.—Standard error tables

A. Phase I sample

Base of percent	Standard error on estimated percent: 5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	20 or 80	30 or 70	40 or 60	50
2,500	2.2	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.3
5,000	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8
7,500	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.2
10,000	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8
25,000	.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8
50,000	.5	.8	.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
75,000	.5	.6	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2

B.—Appeals Council subsample

2,500	3.0	4.6	5.7	6.7	8.1	8.9	9.4
5,000	2.4	3.7	4.6	5.4	6.6	7.3	7.6
7,500	2.1	3.3	4.1	4.8	5.8	6.5	6.8
10,000	1.9	3.0	3.8	4.4	5.4	6.0	6.3
25,000	1.5	2.3	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.9
50,000 and over	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.1

C.—Phase II/phase III subsample

2,500	1.9	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.8
5,000	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.6
7,500	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.0
10,000 and over	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7

Low-Income Aged: Eligibility and Participation in SSI*

This article reports on a study undertaken to evaluate the Social Security Administration's (SSA) methods for estimating the number of persons eligible for Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments. SSA estimates that 65–70 percent of the aged eligible for SSI actually participate in the program. It has been argued that the actual participation rate may be either higher or lower than SSA estimates because SSA misestimates the size of the eligible population. SSA bases its estimates of the number of persons eligible on data in the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS). In this study, a sample of 2,000 low-income aged persons was interviewed in 1979, and two sets of information were collected: One duplicated the data used by SSA to make its estimates; the other duplicated the type of information collected when a person actually applies for SSI. When the two sets were compared, it was found that the methodology that SSA uses to estimate the size of the eligible population and the information collected from SSI applicants produced estimates that were quite similar.

The study also evaluated theories to explain why some persons eligible for SSI do not claim benefits. The study found that the elderly are more likely to participate in SSI if they live in States that supplement Federal SSI payments and that do not have a history of imposing liens on the property of welfare recipients. Participants also tend to have somewhat lower incomes (excluding SSI) than nonparticipants. No evidence was found that variations in practices among Social Security district offices could account for differences in SSI participation rates.

In 1972, Congress enacted the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, which, for the first time, established Federal minimum income guarantees and uniform eligibility criteria for assistance to the needy aged, blind, and disabled. Until then, these persons had been covered by individual State-administered programs jointly funded by the States and the Federal Government. The SSI program is federally funded, although States are required to supplement the Federal payment for persons who were receiving more under the old State program than they would be guaranteed under SSI; States may also voluntarily supplement the Federal benefits for some or all categories of beneficiaries.

Estimates made while the SSI legislation was being debated in Congress indicated that twice as many persons would participate in the Federal program as were receiving benefits under the State-administered programs. It was projected that 90 percent of an estimated 6.7 million eligible persons would participate in the

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Federal program. These figures were based on the assumption that more people would be eligible for and participate in SSI because the guarantee level ($130 a month for an individual and $195 a month for a couple in 1974)[1] was higher than the payment standards in most States and because provisions believed to discourage participation in some States were not retained in the Federal program.[2]

In January 1974, when the Social Security Administration began implementing the SSI program, 3.1 million recipients were converted from the State assistance programs. The size of the SSI caseload grew to 4.0 million by the end of 1974 and to 4.3 million by the end of 1975. Despite this growth, the number of participants remained considerably smaller than the number that had been estimated to be eligible. Special outreach activities were undertaken to enroll eligible nonparticipants, but the number of participants did not increase.[3]

The reason for the discrepancy between the number estimated to be eligible and the number actually participating has not been clear. Some have theorized that the participation rate in fact is higher than it has appeared because the number of persons who are eligible has been overestimated. There was interest, too, in finding the presumed reasons for nonparticipation. Several theories were put forth. In 1977, SSA's Office of Research and Statistics, responsible for estimating the size of the eligible population, contracted for a study to evaluate both SSA estimating techniques and the primary theories advanced to explain nonparticipation.

The study was limited to the aged and was not intended to be representative of the low-income aged population as a whole. Thus, the precise results do not necessarily apply generally. The study was designed to test specific hypotheses that might explain differences between the number of persons estimated to be eligible and the number actually participating. This article summarizes the study's methodology and findings.[4]

Hypotheses Tested

One objective of the research was to determine whether SSI participation rate estimates are inaccurate because the size of the eligible population is overestimated. To make its estimates, SSA uses information related to the main SSI eligibility and benefit level criteria—income, assets, and living arrangements—from the March Current Population Survey (CPS) administered by the Bureau of the Census. The CPS data provide, however, only rough approximations. For example, SSI eligibility depends on an applicant's current income, but the CPS collects information only about a respondent's income in the year before the survey. In the study, a sample of elderly persons was asked both the type of questions included in the CPS and those included in processing an actual claim for SSI benefits. When the results were compared, it was found that SSA's estimates based on CPS data were not overstating the size of the eligible population. In fact, the study found that estimates based on the two types of information are quite similar.

A second objective was to test factors thought to influence program participation. Two factors indicated by previous research to be associated with higher participation rates were the availability of State supplements to the Federal SSI benefit and the absence of liens against welfare recipients' property under State assistance programs preceding SSI. The availability of State supplements, by increasing the value of the total SSI payment, was thought to make it more worthwhile for those eligible for relatively small Federal benefits to apply for the combined payments. And lien laws may have discouraged participation in the programs whose participants were converted to SSI when SSI was enacted and thereby continued to affect SSI participation. This development might have occurred either because persons potentially eligible for SSI but not for the preceding program were not automatically converted and were unaware of the new program or because they thought the lien laws still applied.

Other factors tested for their potential effects on participation included:

- Population characteristics such as urban/rural residence, income, age, sex, race, marital status, living arrangements, education, and assets.
- Knowledge, experience, and attitudes of eligible nonparticipants.
- District office procedures for processing applications and staff attitudes toward applicants.

As expected, the study found participation rates highest in States that both offered supplements to the Federal benefit and had no prior lien laws. Eligible nonparticipants had slightly higher average incomes from sources other than SSI and were somewhat younger, better educated, and more likely to be white and female than participants. Almost half the nonparticipants said they had not heard of the SSI program although non-

[1] The monthly benefit rate is adjusted each year by the Consumer Price Index. The monthly Federal benefit rate from July 1, 1981, through June 1982 is $264.70 for an individual and $397.00 for a couple.

[2] In some States, for example, liens were attached to a person's property or estate as a condition of payment receipt.

[3] As of July 1981, 3.6 million aged, blind, and disabled persons received Federal SSI payments. Although the number of participants has declined since 1975, the number of aged estimated to be eligible has also declined, largely as a result of increased coverage and benefits under the Social Security program.

[4] The project was intended as a pilot for a national study and was limited to the aged population because (1) most of the public concern has been about participation rates in the aged population and (2) selecting a sample of aged persons was considerably easier than a sample of those potentially eligible for disability benefits.

participants had as many social contacts, listened as often to radio and television, and read newspapers as much as participants. No correlation was found between district office practices or staff attitudes and participation rates. A large majority of both participants and nonparticipants thought they had been treated with courtesy and respect when they visited the local district office.

Sample Design

To test the various hypotheses, a sample of 2,000 low-income elderly persons was interviewed. These persons lived in 34 SSA district office areas in 18 locations throughout the country. Some 500 SSA staff from the 34 offices also were interviewed. The offices were located in four types of States: Those with State supplements and no prior lien laws, those with supplements and prior lien laws, those without supplements but with prior lien laws, and those without supplements or prior lien laws. Rural and small, medium, and large urban areas were selected; within the large areas, inner-city, blue collar, and more well-to-do suburbs were included. The sites were not intended to be nationally representative but rather to reflect site characteristics thought to affect program participation.

The sample of low-income elderly was drawn from two sources: (1) Those already receiving SSI were selected from the Supplemental Security Record (SSR), SSA's master file of SSI recipients, and (2) persons not receiving SSI were selected from the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR), SSA's file of persons entitled to Social Security benefits or enrolled in Medicare. Since almost all persons aged 65 or older are eligible for Medicare, and since the Medicare participation rate is nearly 100 percent, this file was considered the best source available to identify aged persons who might have been eligible for, but were not receiving, SSI.[5]

The sample of nonrecipients was screened twice before the final sample selection. Those with Social Security benefits high enough to make them ineligible for SSI were excluded. Then a brief mail survey was used to screen out those whose total income was above the SSI eligibility range and those who were institutionalized. Personal interviews were conducted in the summer of 1979—both with those receiving SSI and with those whose response to the mail survey indicated their incomes might be low enough for them to be eligible for SSI but who were not receiving it. Interviews were completed with 522 recipients and 1,509 nonparticipants. Among the latter, 522 were found to be eligible for SSI and 987 were ineligible, primarily because they did not meet the SSI assets test or other eligibility criteria. Thus, the final analysis was based on a sample of 1,044 eligible participants and nonparticipants.

[5] Although it was the most efficient source available to identify low-income aged persons, the MBR may leave out some eligible nonrecipients. The MBR identifies all persons aged 65 or older who are enrolled in Medicare and who do not receive SSI and who either do not receive Social Security benefits or receive relatively low amounts. The MBR would, however, exclude anyone who was neither receiving Social Security nor SSI, nor had enrolled in Medicare. Because the same sample was used for the two sets of estimating procedures, it could affect estimates of total participation rates but not differences between the two procedures.

Estimates of the Number Eligible for SSI

As noted earlier, two sets of questions for determining SSI eligibility were asked of each person in the sample. The first set duplicated the questions in the March Current Population Survey (CPS) on demographic data, living arrangements, and last year's income that are now used to estimate SSI eligibility. The second set of questions replicated, to the extent possible, the questions asked when a person actually applies for SSI—living arrangements, the value of current asset holdings, and monthly and quarterly income (both retrospective information about last month's and quarter's income and expected income for the next month and quarter). The study then looked separately at the effects of using each of the "proxies" SSA derives from the CPS data (for income, assets, and living arrangements), and at the combined effect of using CPS data. From these estimates the study calculated the number of eligible persons who were not receiving but were eligible for SSI. When SSA estimates the number of persons eligible for SSI, it uses as its basis the entire aged population, including those receiving SSI. The difference between these two modeling procedures was also compared.

CPS Income and Reporting Period

Use of CPS income data was thought to affect the accuracy of eligibility estimates for two reasons. First, the March CPS provides detailed information on income amounts and sources for the preceding year. SSI eligibility is based on current income, not income received last year. Thus, some types of income reported for last year in the CPS may no longer be received at the time of the survey, or new types of income could be received. Second, amounts received may be incorrectly reported. For example, other analyses of CPS income data have indicated that the CPS, like other surveys, tends to underreport even recent income. Such underreporting is particularly a problem with asset income or other types of income received only irregularly or in small amounts during the year and therefore might be overlooked when a person is asked to recall income for an entire year. Underreporting of income in the CPS could result in an

overestimate of SSI eligibility. On the other hand, the March CPS may have errors of overreporting of last year's income from programs with indexed benefits such as Social Security. If persons report Social Security income as 12 times their current monthly rate, last year's income would be overstated because benefits are increased for the cost of living in July of each year. Overreporting of income would result in an underestimate of SSI eligibility.

The study found that, on balance, the CPS income data produced a slightly higher estimate of the income of the low-income population and that therefore SSA's methodology, based on CPS income data, produced a slightly smaller estimate of the eligible population. As shown in table 1, the difference is small and not statistically significant; that is, there is at least a 5-percent chance that the "real" difference is zero.

Asset Holdings

The SSI program imposes an asset as well as an income test to determine eligibility. An individual with financial assets of more than $1,500 ($2,250 for a couple) is ineligible for SSI payments. Certain types of assets, such as a home, are not counted in the asset test.

The CPS does not gather information on the value of asset holdings, although it does ask about income from assets—rents, dividends, and interest—during the past year. SSA uses the asset income information from the CPS to impute the value of countable asset holdings by assuming that reported income from assets represents a 6-percent annual return on the value of assets held.

Because asset income is known to be underreported in surveys, some have speculated that estimates based on this procedure would underestimate asset holdings of those potentially eligible for SSI and therefore tend to overstate the number of persons eligible for SSI. However, because those with higher incomes are more likely to have assets, any underestimates of assets for those with income below the SSI benefit rate may be relatively small. The study results indicate that SSA's imputation of asset holdings from CPS data does not produce an estimate of SSI eligibility that is significantly different from estimates based on questions used in the application process.

Table 1.—Differences between current and study estimate of number of aged persons eligible for SSI in 34 district office locations

Souce of difference	Percent difference [1]	Percent standard deviation [2]
Use of CPS proxy for—		
Income eligibility	− 1.6	2.6
Asset eligibility	1.7	2.6
Living arrangements	− 5.0	2.6
Total proxy data	− 5.1	2.6
Modeling differences	[3] − 9.2	2.1
Total difference	[3] − 13.9	2.4

[1] Difference = $\frac{\text{Current Estimate} - \text{Study Estimate}}{\text{Study Estimate}}$

[2] Statistical significance at the 95-percent level of certainty is calculated by multiplying the difference (for example, − 1.6 percent) by 1.96 times the standard deviation (2.6 percent) and adding and subtracting the product (5.096) from the difference. There is a 95-percent chance that the "true" difference lies somewhere within a confidence interval, which, in this case, equals − 1.6 plus or minus 5.096, or − 6.696 to + 3.496. If zero lies within the confidence interval, as it does in this case, the difference is not statistically significant because there may be no (zero) difference between the two estimates.

[3] Significant at the 95-percent level of confidence. See footnote 2.

Living Arrangements

For those who live in another's home and do not establish that they contribute their share of household expenses, the Federal SSI income guarantee is reduced by one-third (to $176.47 for an individual in July 1981). Thus, when an aged person lives with others, SSI eligibility is affected by homeownership and within-household expenditure patterns, as well as the aged person's current income. For example, a person with $200 in monthly Social Security benefits would be eligible for an SSI benefit of $84.70 if he or she lived independently but would be ineligible if living in another's home and not sharing in household expenses.

The March CPS does not gather information on homeownership or on the extent to which individuals within households share expenses, but indicates only whether a person is a "household head" and presumably, therefore, paying for at least part of household expenses. In deriving its estimates, SSA thus must make some assumptions about which income guarantee to apply to aged persons who live with others. SSA assumes that the full benefit rate applies if the aged person or spouse is designated the "household head." If someone other than the aged person is designated the "household head," the aged person would be considered in another's household and the reduced benefit rate would apply in SSA's estimation procedures.

It was expected that current methods for taking account of living arrangements would understate the number eligible for SSI because persons other than the household head may also pay a pro rata share of household expenses. The study found that this may be true, but again the difference was not significantly different from zero.

Combined Effect of Using CPS Data

Even when the effects of using CPS data as proxies for all these aspects of the application process—income, assets, and living arrangements—were combined, the difference in the estimates of the size of the eligible population was not statistically significant. Thus, it appears that the accuracy of SSA's participation rate estimates is not affected by relying on CPS data.

Modeling Differences

In making its estimate of the eligible population, the study calculated the number of persons found to be eligible for, but not receiving, SSI. That number was then added to the number in its sample who were known to be receiving SSI. It was assumed that all who were receiving SSI were in fact eligible for it. The research did not independently verify that eligibility.

In contrast, SSA's modeling procedures do not assume that participants are eligible for SSI. Instead, eligibility is simulated for the total population, including both participants and nonparticipants. Independent quality assurance data for 1979 indicate that, in fact, about 4 percent of the entire SSI caseload (including the blind and disabled) do not meet the eligibility criteria. Not surprisingly, then, the study produced a higher estimate of the eligible population. The difference—about 9 percent—is statistically significant. If the number of noneligible participants is considered, however, the difference is only about 6 percent.

Total Effects

When both the effects of using SSI claims application data and of estimating eligibility of only nonparticipants are considered, the study estimated a somewhat larger eligible population than was estimated using SSA's method. SSA's method produced an estimate of the eligible population about 14 percent lower than the study's method. When the difference is adjusted to take account of ineligible participants, however, it becomes even smaller—about 11 percent.

Because this study was exploratory in nature and was not designed to represent the national population, the exact magnitude of difference between the two estimates should be interpreted with caution. The main finding is that current methods seem to produce reasonably accurate estimates of eligibility.

Reasons for Nonparticipation

The second part of the study was designed to evaluate why some eligible persons do not participate in SSI. As noted earlier, among the variables considered were the effects of State policies such as prior lien laws and supplements to Federal payments, socioeconomic characteristics of nonparticipants, attitudes and knowledge of nonparticipants, and district office practices. For this portion of the analysis, the study's estimates of program participation rates for the sample are compared across sites. Because the study's sample was not designed to represent the national population, this research focused on differences between participants and nonparticipants. Specific estimates of characteristics of either group may not reflect the national population.

State Supplements and Lien Laws

One of the theories thought to explain nonparticipation is that eligible nonrecipients may be eligible for only small payments and may therefore feel it is not worth the effort to apply. If this were the case, one would expect participation in the Federal program to be significantly higher in States that provide supplements to Federal payments than in States that do not.

The study did find slightly higher participation rates in the States providing State supplements, as shown in table 2. The difference, however, was not large enough to be statistically significant. Similarly, participation rates are slightly lower in the States that had, in the past, imposed liens on the property of assistance recipients. This difference is also not statistically significant. Only when the effects of both past and current State policies are combined do participation rates vary significantly. The participation rate is highest for study sites with State supplements and no past lien laws. The lowest rate is for States with prior lien laws and no State supplements.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

The study compared SSI recipients with eligible nonrecipients to determine whether nonrecipients have certain characteristics that explain their nonparticipation. In this section the two groups are compared by demographic characteristics, income sources or amounts, and asset holdings.[6]

Demographic characteristics. As did previous studies, this analysis found that those receiving SSI include relatively large proportions of women, unmarried persons, blacks and members of other minority races, and persons with limited education. These attributes also describe the group eligible for, but not receiving SSI, as

Table 2.—SSI program participation rates by site characteristics for a sample of low-income aged in 34 district office locations

State policy	Participation rate
State supplement	73
No State supplement	67
Former lien law	69
No former lien law	73
Combined effect: [1]	
State supplement and no lien law	79
State supplement and lien law	69
No State supplement and no lien law	70
No State supplement and lien law	60

[1] The difference in participation rates was found to be significant at the 5-percent level of confidence.

[6] For this portion of the analysis the elderly persons' answers to the survey questions were reweighted to reflect the relative size of the recipient and nonrecipient groups found in the study. The reweighted sample consists of 729 recipients and 254 nonrecipients.

shown in table 3. The study indicates some differences between the two groups, however. The nonrecipients were somewhat younger, with an average age of 73.9 years, compared with 75.3 years for recipients. More nonrecipients were women—79 percent, compared with 73 percent of recipients—and fewer lived alone—34 percent, compared with 42 percent of the recipients. More of the nonrecipients were married—26 percent, compared with 21 percent of recipients. The nonrecipients have more education—an average of 7.3 years, compared with 6.8 years for recipients. Participation rates did not vary significantly between urban and rural areas or between large and small cities.

Income. When SSI payments are taken into account, the SSI recipients had higher average total incomes than did those eligible for but not receiving SSI, as shown in table 4. This difference is to be expected, since SSI is designed to supplement income for those with low incomes. When SSI payments are not counted, then the eligible nonrecipients, particularly the couples, had higher average incomes from other sources than did the SSI recipients. This finding suggests that the eligible nonrecipients, on average, may be eligible for smaller Federal SSI payments than is the case for SSI recipients and is consistent with the theory that some of those eligible only for relatively small benefits may think it is not worth applying for benefits.

Social Security is the most common type of income received by both the SSI recipients and the eligible nonrecipients, as shown in table 5. However, more of the nonrecipients received Social Security—95 percent, compared with 74 percent of SSI recipients. Although they were more likely to receive Social Security, the eligible nonrecipients had smaller average amounts of Social Security income than did SSI recipients.

Earnings were another potential source of income for the SSI recipients and eligible nonrecipients. Under the SSI program, a certain amount of earned income is disregarded in determining eligibility for payments—the first $65 in monthly earnings and half of earnings above that amount. Relatively few of those eligible for SSI had income from earnings, but it was an important source for those who did. The eligible nonrecipient couples were somewhat more likely to have earnings—25 percent, compared with 4 percent of recipient couples.

Asset holdings. Both the recipients and eligible nonrecipients were less likely to be homeowners than were persons in the aged population generally. The eligible nonrecipients, however, were more likely than recipients to own their homes. About two-fifths of eligible nonrecipients, compared with one-fifth of recipients, owned or were buying their homes.

Both recipients and nonrecipients had limited amounts of liquid assets, as would be expected given that SSI eligibility is based on asset holdings. The eligi-

Table 3.—Demographic characteristics of a sample of SSI recipients and eligible nonrecipients in 34 district office locations

Characteristic	Recipients	Eligible nonrecipients
Total number	729	254
	Percent	
Age: [1]		
Under 70	24	34
70–74	28	24
75 and over	48	42
	Years	
Average age	75.3	73.9
	Percent	
Sex:		
Men	28	21
Women	73	79
Race and Hispanic origin:		
White	60	66
Black	27	23
Hispanic	12	9
Other	1	3
Language:		
English	85	87
Spanish	9	6
Other	7	7
Marital status:		
Married	21	26
Separated	6	6
Divorced	11	7
Widowed	53	53
Never married	10	9
Living arrangements:		
Living alone	42	34
With spouse only	15	18
With others	43	48
Education: [1]		
None	9	8
Less than 8 years	60	59
9–11 years	14	16
High school graduate	7	12
Some college	6	3
	Years	
Average educational attainment	6.8	7.3

[1] Differences significant at the 5-percent level of confidence.

Table 4.—Average monthly income of a sample of SSI recipients and eligible nonrecipients in 34 district office locations

Category	Participants	Nonparticipants
	Average total income	
Total	$274	$196
Married couples	404	310
Individuals	242	157
	Average income other than SSI	
Total	$142	$193
Married couples	209	307
Individuals	126	153

Table 5.—Percent receiving an average monthly amount of income from selected sources for a sample of SSI recipients and eligible nonrecipients in 34 district office locations

Income sources	Recipient			Eligible nonrecipients		
	Sample size	Percent receiving	Mean amount	Sample size	Percent receiving	Mean amount
Total number	720	...	...	247	...	...
Earnings	...	2	$316	...	12	$292
Social Security	...	73	172	...	97	162
SSI [2]	...	96	138	...	6	69
Other income	...	10	102	...	8	64
Couples, total number	144	...	...	64	...	...
Earnings	...	4	641	...	25	445
Social Security	...	72	229	...	98	199
SSI [2]	...	92	212	...	5	64
Other income	...	11	147	...	8	43
Individuals, total number	576	...	...	183	...	...
Earnings	...	2	122	...	8	118
Social Security	...	74	158	...	96	149
SSI [2]	...	97	121	...	6	70
Other income	...	10	90	...	8	71

[1] Mean amount for those receiving.
[2] The data on income sources and amounts are based on the study survey, rather than on program records. Because some respondents misreport the sources of their income, a few of the SSI recipients reported no SSI income while a few of the nonrecipients reported they received it.

ble nonrecipients were slightly more likely to report having any liquid asset holdings—72 percent, compared with 68 percent for recipients. The mean value of liquid assets for those who had them was $451 for eligible nonrecipients, compared with $518 for recipients. This difference was not statistically significant.

Although the demographic profile of eligible nonrecipients differs slightly from that of recipients, no strong explanation for their nonparticipation emerges. The nonparticipants do have slightly higher incomes from sources other than SSI and are somewhat more likely to own their homes.

Knowledge, Experience, and Attitudes

Some of the theories to explain nonparticipation in the SSI program suggest that nonparticipants may be unaware of the program or may have negative experience with or attitudes toward government programs. The survey explored various dimensions of these theories.

Social contact and mobility. Some researchers have hypothesized that the aged who don't participate in SSI are unaware of the program because they are more isolated, less mobile, and have fewer social contacts than do SSI recipients. The study, however, found no difference in mobility between the SSI recipients and eligible nonrecipients, and it found only a slight difference in social contact. Nonparticipants are about as likely to watch television more than 2 hours a day (56 percent, compared with 59 percent) and are more likely than participants to read newspapers (55 percent, compared with 37 percent) and listen to a radio each day (63 percent, compared with 54 percent). If anything, these responses would suggest greater, not less, social contact on the part of nonparticipants.

Experience with Social Security offices. Because the Social Security Administration is responsible for administering the SSI program, all of the SSI recipients had had contact with Social Security offices. Virtually all of the eligible nonrecipients had also had experience with Social Security. The large majority of both groups (88 percent) felt they were treated with courtesy and respect by the Social Security office. Few (about 10 percent) mentioned any serious problems in applying for Social Security benefits. The kinds of problems that were mentioned most frequently include "too long a wait" or problems in verifying necessary information. When asked to rate their overall experience of Social Security offices as satsifactory or unsatisfactory, the large majority of both groups rated it as satisfactory (80–84 percent) or at least "so-so" (10–15 percent). Only about 5 percent rated it as unsatisfactory. The study therefore suggests that elderly persons' nonparticipation in SSI is not associated with negative experience with the Social Security office.

Experience with welfare departments. Some persons have hypothesized that the elderly who don't participate in the SSI program may be relunctant to apply for means-tested payments even though such payments are administered by SSA. This theory was tested by asking nonparticipants about their experience with local welfare offices.

The study found that the eligible nonrecipients were far less likely than SSI recipients to have had any experience with local welfare departments. Only 22 percent of the eligible nonrecipients, compared with 51 percent of the SSI recipients, reported they had ever contacted a welfare department to request such assistance as cash payments, food stamps, or medical assistance. Thus, if experience with welfare departments is an indication of the willingness to claim means-tested payments (including those administered by the SSA), it appears that the nonparticipants are less inclined to have sought such aid. Of those who had sought assistance, the eligible nonrecipients were less likely to have received the aid they sought.

SSI knowledge and experience. Some persons have hypothesized that the elderly do not participate in SSI because they do not know about the program. The study found, however, that 55 percent of the eligible nonrecipients report that they had heard of the SSI program, although 45 percent said they had not. The experience of those who had heard of SSI indicates that awareness of the program is not always sufficient to prompt par-

ticipation.[7] Sixty percent of the nonparticipants who said they had heard of SSI also said they had never tried to find out if they could get it. They usually gave such reasons as they did not think they were eligible, did not need it, or had not considered it. A few said they did not like the application process.

An analysis of program records revealed that just under 10 percent of all eligible nonparticipants had previously received SSI payments but subsequently lost their eligibility and then were again found eligible at the time of the study. This finding suggests that the composition of the eligible population may not be as static as some persons have previously assumed. Some of the low-income elderly seem to move in and out of eligibility status.

District Office Operations

Some persons have speculated that variations in attitudes and practices of district office workers who take applications for income security payments might result in differences in program participation rates. When SSA was given responsibility for implementing the Federal SSI program in 1974, one of the aims was to provide uniform administration of the program throughout the Nation. Thus, any variations in program participation rates that might be caused by differences among district offices would be of particular interest to SSI program administrators.

The study was designed to examine the relationship between district offices' practices and SSI participation rates. All claims representatives in the offices visited were asked to complete a written questionnaire. For the analysis, two techniques were employed. First, for some comparisons, the district offices were divided into groups of those with low, average, and high participation rates. Second, the proportion of claims representatives with a specific characteristic was compared with the estimated participation rates.

Several hypotheses regarding the impact of district office operations on participation rates were tested. First, some have hypothesized that possible negative attitudes of claims representatives toward SSI applicants or toward the job of administering the SSI program could discourage participation. All claims representatives in each site were asked a series of questions about their perceptions of SSI recipients and their attitudes toward the job of administering the SSI program. None of the hypothesized relationships between claims representatives' attitudes and area participation rates were found.

Next, some have speculated that relatively low SSI participation rates might be explained by an hypothesized district office practice of discouraging formal applications when it appeared likely that the claim would be denied. Claims representatives were asked how they would handle a series of hypothetical cases with borderline potential eligibility. No significant relationship was found between the claims representatives' reports of how they would treat the hypothetical cases and area participation rates.

Finally, some have hypothesized that differences in SSI participation rates could be explained by differences among district offices in the degree to which they help applicants establish their entitlement to payments. A number of hypothetical cases were developed for which claims representatives could "go by the book," give an applicant the benefit of the doubt, or handle the case more strictly than is absolutely necessary. In all instances, no relationship was found between the claims representatives' reports of how they would handle these cases and the area participation rates. The informal conversations with claims representatives reinforced the finding that, in general, claims representatives provide the kind of impartiality required by the Social Security Administration.

[7] After the study was completed, about 300 of the nonparticipants were sent a letter indicating that they might be eligible for SSI payments and should contact their local Social Security office. Only about 10 subsequently applied for and received payments. Thus, even personal letters from SSA did not substantially increase participation.

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Table M-1.—Public income-maintenance programs: Cash benefit payments, 1940–81

[In millions; includes payments outside the United States and benefits to spouses and children where applicable]

Period	Total [1] [2]	Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits							Unemployment benefits		Temporary disability benefits		Workers' compensation benefits [14]	Public assistance payments [2] [15]	Supplemental security income payments [16]
		Monthly					Lump-sum [9]								
		OASDHI [3]	Railroad retirement [4]	Public employee retirement [5] Federal civil service [6]	Public employee retirement [5] Other [7]	Veterans' pension and compensation [8]	OASDHI	Other [10]	State laws [11]	Railroad [12]	State laws [12]	Railroad [13]			
1940	$2,560.2	$23.5	$115.6	$62.0	$183.1	$423.5	$11.8	$24.9	$518.7	$16.0	.....	.....	$161.0	$1,020.1	.....
1945	3,595.4	247.8	138.9	83.9	253.7	952.1	26.1	39.2	572.5	2.4	$4.7	.....	283.0	990.7	.....
1950	8,693.7	928.4	298.1	184.2	600.4	2,223.8	32.7	54.0	1,407.8	59.8	89.3	$28.1	415.0	2,372.2	.....
1955	14,692.4	4,855.3	560.8	370.4	1,043.0	2,745.9	112.9	82.8	1,466.9	93.3	192.7	51.9	591.0	2,525.6	.....
1960	25,886.8	11,080.5	942.4	804.5	1,793.3	3,436.9	164.3	135.2	2,867.1	157.7	311.3	56.9	860.0	3,276.7	.....
1965	36,597.4	18,093.7	1,133.2	1,366.0	3,229.8	4,196.0	216.9	203.6	2,283.4	60.5	425.9	40.8	1,214.0	4,025.9	.....
1970	64,473.8	31,569.8	1,756.2	2,796.6	6,369.4	5,480.1	293.6	288.6	4,183.7	38.7	664.6	56.2	1,981.0	8,864.4	.....
1971	76,501.5	36,865.1	2,002.6	3,306.0	7,441.3	5,934.5	305.6	298.5	6,143.7	75.7	680.0	44.7	2,433.0	10,814.4	.....
1972	83,860.0	41,275.2	2,175.1	3,927.2	8,635.9	6,340.1	319.8	325.9	6,043.2	51.5	707.8	35.7	2,811.0	11,066.7	.....
1973	96,038.4	51,130.5	2,565.1	4,788.2	9,920.4	6,446.7	328.8	346.9	4,534.7	30.6	775.3	27.9	3,623.0	11,397.2	.....
1974	112,645.0	58,194.1	2,807.7	6,060.2	11,733.1	7,077.0	327.3	411.7	6,928.7	22.2	842.3	30.2	4,021.0	8,813.8	$5,245.7
1975	139,743.6	66,585.7	3,282.7	7,511.2	13,834.7	7,668.2	337.0	420.8	18,188.1	89.5	890.4	47.6	4,568.0	10,434.4	5,878.2
1976	152,715.7	75,332.1	3,570.1	8,563.2	15,679.9	8,409.2	332.5	441.5	16,537.2	134.7	916.7	84.4	5,217.0	11,431.1	6,065.8
1977	163,565.7	84,263.8	3,823.8	9,605.1	17,531.9	9,078.7	312.0	441.6	13,337.8	99.8	939.9	74.2	5,943.0	11,915.1	6,306.0
1978	174,102.6	92,530.7	4,021.4	10,898.6	19,638.9	9,595.6	344.5	485.5	9,890.8	124.5	1,027.5	68.5	6,775.0	12,024.0	6,551.7
1979	194,394.4	103,973.7	4,377.5	12,498.4	22,549.4	10,570.7	298.6	531.9	10,212.0	82.5	1,100.0	60.9	8,530.0	12,402.3	7,206.5
1980	(17)	120,261.7	4,866.6	15,042.5	(17)	11,358.4	250.2	(17)	18,756.5	179.4	(17)	101.0	(17)	14,051.2	7,857.5
1980															
May	.....	9,315.2	378.9	1,252.0	.....	912.3	20.6	17.4	1,227.1	10.4	.....	7.6	83.1	1,118.0	614.7
June	.....	9,340.3	416.0	1,249.6	.....	919.8	22.8	18.7	1,230.0	11.0	.....	7.0	84.9	1,122.7	610.2
July	.....	10,599.5	423.9	1,253.8	.....	924.4	16.5	17.6	1,442.2	13.7	.....	8.0	84.4	1,158.3	697.5
Aug	.....	10,718.5	429.3	1,255.7	.....	944.1	24.5	16.4	1,283.0	18.1	.....	8.8	84.3	1,206.9	695.6
Sept	.....	10,701.8	416.8	1,254.5	.....	924.5	19.0	12.8	1,179.4	18.8	.....	9.6	83.9	1,290.7	695.0
Oct	.....	10,807.6	425.7	1,370.2	.....	1,050.4	20.5	26.2	1,163.2	17.5	.....	9.5	83.5	1,235.3	702.2
Nov	.....	10,765.0	428.2	1,379.9	.....	1,013.8	19.9	12.7	1,087.4	14.6	.....	7.9	91.6	1,223.3	696.3
Dec	.....	10,861.8	426.6	1,375.4	.....	1,004.2	17.7	22.5	1,284.2	17.7	.....	8.2	91.0	1,246.6	694.9
1981															
Jan	.....	10,985.5	426.9	1,393.0	.....	999.6	24.4	20.4	1,458.6	24.7	.....	8.2	90.9	(17)	685.5
Feb	.....	11,085.7	428.3	1,386.3	.....	1,008.1	22.4	17.2	1,350.6	22.3	.....	7.3	90.8	(17)	680.5
Mar	.....	11,258.7	424.8	1,411.7	.....	1,025.1	24.4	22.4	1,433.8	24.7	.....	8.9	90.5	(17)	681.3
Apr	.....	11,097.7	426.1	(17)	.....	1,017.4	19.3	(17)	1,263.6	18.9	.....	7.5	90.2	(17)	691.5
May	.....	11,109.3	427.7	(17)	.....	1,012.7	19.8	(17)	1,037.3	15.8	.....	6.5	90.5	(17)	681.2

[1] Emergency relief funds of $1,630.3 million in 1940 total, not included elsewhere. Includes training allowances to unemployed workers under Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act for 1961–75, not shown separately.

[2] Beginning December 1980, includes public assistance payment revisions for 1940–79.

[3] Retirement and survivor benefits beginning 1940; disability benefits beginning 1957. Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Includes annuities to widows under joint-and-survivor election before 1947. Beginning February 1967, includes supplemental annuities for career railroad employees.

[5] Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

[6] Includes survivor annuities under joint-and-survivor elections before 1948.

[7] Represents Federal contributory systems other than civil service, Federal noncontributory systems for civilian employees and career military personnel, and systems for State and local government employees. Monthly data not available.

[8] Payments to veterans and survivors of deceased veterans, including special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956) and through June 1973, subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

[9] Death payments.

[10] Includes annual and monthly data for railroad retirement, veterans' programs, and Federal civil service retirement. For "other" public employee systems, annual data only.

[11] Annual and monthly totals include regular State unemployment insurance program and payments made by States as agents of the Federal Government under the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-Servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958. Annual data only for payments under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Disaster Relief Act of 1970, and the temporary and permanent extended unemployment insurance programs. Beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

[12] Benefits in Rhode Island (from 1943), in California (from 1947), in New Jersey (from 1949), in New York (from 1950), in Puerto Rico (from 1970), including payments under private plans where applicable. Monthly data not available.

[13] Benefits began 1947.

[14] Under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data refer only to Federal "black lung" benefits administered by Social Security Administration (starting 1970).

[15] Includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and general assistance. Through 1973 includes old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Includes payments to intermediate-care facilities (July 1968–December 1971), and payments for emergency assistance, beginning July 1969. Includes money payments under medical assistance for the aged (1960–69). Excludes medical vendor payments. Starting 1974, includes money payments to the aged, blind, and disabled in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under federally aided public assistance programs.

[16] Supersedes the public assistance programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning 1974; beginning 1978, in the Northern Mariana Islands. Annual, but not monthly, totals include payments under State-administered supplementary programs.

[17] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies on a checks-issued basis (including retroactive payments) where available. Data for public assistance and State unemployment insurance programs adjusted monthly, other data adjusted annually.

Table M-2.—Public income-maintenance programs: Hospital and medical care payments, 1940–81

[In millions]

Period	Total	OASDHI (health insurance) [1]			Other programs			
		Total	Hospital insurance [2]	Medical insurance	Veterans	Temporary disability [3]	Workers' compensation [4]	Public assistance [5]
1940	$165	.....	.....	.....	$70	.....	$95	.....
1945	222	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	125	.....
1950	832	.....	.....	.....	573	$7	200	$52
1955	1,265	.....	.....	.....	688	20	325	232
1960	1,846	.....	.....	.....	848	41	435	522
1961	2,093	.....	.....	.....	899	46	460	688
1962	2,406	.....	.....	.....	940	46	495	925
1963	2,611	.....	.....	.....	971	50	525	1,065
1964	2,890	.....	.....	.....	1,019	51	565	1,255
1965	3,204	.....	.....	.....	1,072	52	600	1,480
1966	4,898	$1,019	$891	$128	1,137	54	680	2,008
1967	9,554	4,549	3,353	1,197	1,328	53	750	2,873
1968	12,107	5,697	4,179	1,518	1,429	55	830	4,096
1969	13,837	6,603	4,739	1,865	1,573	59	920	4,681
1970	15,614	7,099	5,124	1,975	1,793	66	1,050	5,606
1971	18,109	7,868	5,751	2,117	2,087	71	1,130	6,953
1972	21,173	8,644	6,319	2,325	2,409	65	1,250	8,805
1973	23,732	9,584	7,057	2,526	2,681	69	1,480	9,919
1974	29,108	12,419	9,101	3,318	3,076	71	1,760	11,782
1975	35,803	15,591	11,318	4,273	3,551	74	2,030	14,555
1976	41,267	18,423	13,343	5,080	4,422	71	2,380	15,941
1977	47,179	21,826	15,743	6,038	4,465	74	2,680	18,179
1978	53,332	24,940	17,688	7,252	5,257	80	2,960	20,095
1979	[6]	29,297	20,590	8,708	5,399	65	3,530	[6]
1980	.....	33,708	23,073	10,635	6,122	.....	.....	[6]
1980								
May	.....	3,010	2,164	846	498	.....	.....	[6]
June	.....	2,891	2,050	841	492	.....	.....	[6]
July	.....	2,986	2,068	918	527	.....	.....	[6]
August	.....	2,925	1,997	928	479	.....	.....	[6]
September	.....	3,077	2,114	963	513	.....	.....	[6]
October	.....	3,230	2,238	992	548	.....	.....	[6]
November	.....	2,950	2,039	991	489	.....	.....	[6]
December	.....	3,346	2,357	989	542	.....	.....	[6]
1981								
January	.....	3,278	2,308	970	594	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	3,243	2,247	996	[6]	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	3,243	2,529	1,049	[6]	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	3,536	2,511	1,025	[6]	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	3,362	2,391	971	[6]	.....	.....	.....

[1] Benefit expenditures from the Federal hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance trust funds as reported by the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Excludes payments by Railroad Retirement Board for beneficiaries in Canadian hospitals.

[3] Benefits in California and New York (from 1950), including payments under private plans. Monthly data not available.

[4] Benefits under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data not available.

[5] Federal matching for medical vendor payments under public assistance began October 1950.

[6] Data not available.

Source: U.S. Treasury and unpublished data from administrative agencies.

Table M-3.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Beneficiaries of cash payments, 1940–81

[In thousands. For explanatory footnotes on programs, see table M-1]

At end of selected month	Retirement and disability					Survivor				Railroad temporary disability [4]	Unemployment		Federal "black lung" [6]
	OASDHI [1]		Railroad [1]	Federal civil service	Veterans	OASDHI	Railroad	Federal civil service	Veterans [3]		State laws [5]	Railroad [4]	
	Retirement [2]	Disability											
December:													
1940	148	.....	146	65	610	74	3	.....	323	.....	667	74	.....
1945	691	.....	173	92	1,534	527	4	(7)	698	.....	1,743	13	.....
1950	2,326	.....	256	161	2,366	1,152	142	25	1,010	32	838	35	.....
1955	5,788	.....	427	234	2,707	2,172	206	74	1,156	36	912	48	.....
1960	10,599	687	553	379	3,064	3,558	256	154	1,393	34	2,165	102	.....
1961	11,655	1,027	567	408	3,137	3,812	262	167	1,547	31	1,993	75	.....
1962	12,675	1,275	585	438	3,177	4,103	270	182	1,653	30	1,585	59	.....
1963	13,262	1,452	594	465	3,195	4,321	278	197	1,750	31	1,609	49	.....
1964	13,697	1,563	600	494	3,024	4,539	286	214	1,848	29	1,351	41	.....
1965	14,175	1,739	620	522	3,216	4,953	291	227	1,924	25	1,035	30	.....
1966	15,437	1,970	630	564	3,194	5,360	299	240	1,995	23	936	18	.....
1967	15,907	2,141	641	588	3,175	5,659	309	258	2,077	21	989	39	.....
1968	16,264	2,335	647	613	3,171	5,963	318	274	2,151	25	941	19	.....
1969	16,595	2,488	651	636	3,179	6,229	321	288	2,208	23	1,084	16	.....
1970	17,096	2,665	653	697	3,210	6,468	326	308	2,301	22	2,045	21	.....
1971	17,660	2,930	660	747	3,251	6,700	330	324	2,365	20	1,784	38	.....
1972	18,176	3,250	661	829	3,288	6,919	334	343	2,393	16	1,458	17	299
1973	19,151	3,561	660	924	3,267	7,160	335	358	2,360	14	1,462	8	461
1974	19,688	3,912	667	981	3,250	7,254	336	376	2,282	15	2,716	14	487
1975	20,364	4,352	694	1,029	3,244	7,368	337	391	2,259	19	2,845	37	482
1976	20,934	4,624	693	1,077	3,261	7,466	337	402	2,225	18	2,515	24	470
1977	21,634	4,854	695	1,129	3,289	7,594	338	418	2,191	17	2,114	22	457
1978	22,140	4,869	691	1,173	3,286	7,578	335	431	2,119	15	1,921	14	440
1979	22,730	4,777	689	1,230	3,235	7,518	333	430	1,925	13	2,267	18	419
1980	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1980													
May	22,853	4,772	684	1,265	3,198	7,670	331	437	.....	15	2,866	24	412
June	22,892	4,734	684	1,268	3,194	7,594	331	439	1,823	14	3,003	26	410
July	22,932	4,691	686	1,270	3,195	7,522	330	442	.....	15	3,229	30	409
August	23,036	4,698	685	1,272	3,195	7,565	330	444	.....	17	3,124	39	406
September	23,133	4,700	685	1,274	3,195	7,595	330	445	1,777	19	2,736	41	404
October	23,223	4,704	685	1,278	3,193	7,627	330	447	.....	18	2,571	38	401
November	23,283	4,691	685	1,290	3,192	7,633	330	449	.....	16	2,462	33	401
December	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1981													
January	23,436	4,683	684	1,298	3,173	7,630	329	452	.....	16	3,328	53	397
February	23,437	4,691	684	1,302	3,165	7,663	329	(8)	.....	16	3,313	52	395
March	23,465	4,693	682	(8)	3,162	7,688	328	(8)	1,731	17	3,158	52	(8)
April	23,496	4,688	681	(8)	3,161	7,697	328	(8)	.....	15	2,777	44	(8)
May	23,521	4,675	679	(8)	3,160	7,703	328	(8)	.....	13	2,400	16	(8)

[1] Includes dependents.

[2] Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over and not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Monthly number at end of quarter.

[4] Average number during 14-day registration period.

[5] Average weekly number in December. Includes regular State unemployment insurance, the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, and the ex-servicemen's compensation program.

[6] Includes dependents and survivors.

[7] Less than 500.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table M–4.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Contributions and taxes collected, 1950–81

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin**.]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor				Hospital insurance under OASDHI [1 2 5]	Unemployment		
	Old-age and survivors insurance [1 2]	Disability insurance [1 2]	Federal civil service [3]	Railroad retirement [2 4]		State unemployment insurance [6]	Federal unemployment taxes [7]	Railroad unemployment insurance [8]
Calendar year:								
1950	$2,667,077	.....	$677,730	$546,097	.....	$1,191,438	$223,693	$23,356
1951	3,363,466	.....	703,144	708,802	.....	1,492,509	235,073	25,692
1952	3,818,911	.....	748,277	633,792	.....	1,367,675	265,615	25,270
1953	3,945,099	.....	456,177	628,195	.....	1,320,401	254,386	25,257
1954	5,163,263	.....	459,961	604,204	.....	1,135,314	285,307	24,479
1955	5,713,045	.....	743,639	595,437	.....	1,211,759	277,966	24,268
1956	6,171,931	.....	1,119,769	628,681	.....	1,472,410	291,959	59,337
1957	6,825,410	$701,566	915,044	609,452	.....	1,544,515	329,202	89,402
1958	7,565,797	965,509	1,462,195	534,888	.....	1,490,014	336,171	107,902
1959	8,051,972	891,229	1,494,953	567,608	.....	1,961,855	324,906	131,142
1960	10,866,294	1,009,926	1,610,266	596,370	.....	2,292,070	339,687	166,553
1961	11,284,951	1,038,020	1,732,402	551,647	.....	2,495,926	345,592	155,440
1962	12,058,809	1,046,192	1,819,903	577,723	.....	2,962,611	454,037	152,771
1963	14,541,451	1,098,617	1,978,453	570,290	.....	3,021,957	948,628	159,210
1964	15,688,879	1,153,945	2,161,404	610,619	.....	3,044,082	844,752	156,997
1965	16,017,468	1,187,904	2,196,519	655,172	.....	3,064,905	617,323	150,292
1966	20,579,611	2,005,619	2,381,174	718,583	$1,874,152	3,033,916	557,561	147,187
1967	23,138,250	2,285,542	2,571,498	783,306	3,195,142	2,181,830	597,370	143,104
1968	23,718,648	3,315,641	2,966,149	852,274	4,169,959	2,562,751	601,084	136,710
1969	27,946,631	3,598,977	3,135,416	902,161	4,534,591	2,542,484	632,912	132,748
1970	30,256,144	4,480,914	3,890,842	953,454	4,943,781	2,521,608	891,367	129,066
1971	33,722,571	4,620,149	5,146,848	982,313	4,985,201	2,643,129	1,077,231	123,666
1972	37,781,320	5,106,908	5,512,174	1,062,095	5,792,367	3,920,060	1,235,885	118,678
1973	45,974,521	5,932,479	5,661,151	1,304,122	9,945,399	5,038,648	1,432,793	118,673
1974	52,081,072	6,825,505	7,421,679	1,483,288	10,849,635	5,282,356	1,374,808	119,222
1975	56,815,654	7,443,740	9,489,123	1,473,488	11,508,870	5,292,852	1,311,892	112,706
1976	63,361,747	8,232,877	10,841,461	1,634,791	12,871,989	7,799,634	1,634,562	137,675
1977	69,571,968	9,138,428	13,954,463	1,960,613	14,125,838	9,452,091	1,855,318	203,941
1978	75,470,614	13,412,645	14,409,007	1,892,749	17,532,957	11,461,642	2,849,438	215,639
1979	87,919,452	15,114,241	16,540,695	2,267,472	20,959,833	12,377,804	2,943,959	201,565
1980	103,456,364	13,254,956	19,511,063	2,330,822	24,087,891	11,937,572	3,232,407	163,004
1981	122,626,590	16,737,722	22,484,581	2,583,746	33,227,212	10,848,484	3,284,885	188,959
1980								
December	7,538,326	919,540	652,597	212,577	1,725,399	131,853	60,562	31,868
1981								
January	9,469,856	1,220,115	723,087	44,851	2,365,045	371,082	401,523	507
February	10,350,153	1,517,584	619,117	423,367	2,907,558	953,590	606,480	2,556
March	10,519,603	1,373,776	705,921	223,071	2,720,058	139,021	2,194	32,307
April	13,088,424	1,783,582	634,570	49,307	3,314,218	1,439,958	360,342	1,316
May	10,871,842	1,453,944	498,053	388,469	2,877,264	3,849,235	806,101	4,841
June	9,725,069	1,355,892	626,729	−20,598	2,929,601	179,432	9,432	44,776
July	9,434,231	1,238,359	756,350	74,226	2,580,864	1,030,406	347,089	1,017
August	10,468,717	1,418,191	644,843	401,580	2,858,118	2,094,112	462,292	4,416
September	9,372,953	1,418,413	15,142,911	226,473	2,824,096	118,410	28,432	46,223
October	10,326,060	1,387,842	679,000	54,000	2,707,052	550,000	−113,000	1,000
November	9,417,845	1,300,336	645,000	448,000	2,603,135	1,238	302,000	23,000
December	9,581,835	1,269,689	809,000	271,000	2,540,203	122,000	72,000	27,000

[1] Represents contributions of employees, and the self-employed in employments covered by OASDHI under the Social Security Act, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments. Data for earlier years reflect former appropriation bases. Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Employee-tax refunds deducted. Excludes transfer from general revenues.

[2] Excludes transfers between OASDHI system and railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

[3] Represents employee and Government contributions. Beginning 1968, also includes Foreign Service and contributory survivor programs for Federal judiciary and Tax Court. For civil service, employee share includes voluntary contributions to purchase additional annuity; government share includes Federal and District of Columbia agency contributions and, beginning 1968, Federal payment for current unfunded liability.

[4] Beginning 1959, net of tax refunds. Contributions for hospital insurance of railroad workers are collected and reported with railroad retirement contribution initially and are transferred once a year (usually in August) to the hospital insurance trust fund; data for that month only are adjusted by the Treasury source to reflect the transfer.

[5] Excludes reimbursement from Treasury general funds for cost of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement. Includes contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (principal amount only), see footnote 4; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for voluntary coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[6] Through 1952 represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees (3 States in recent years), as reported by State agencies (to Department of Labor, 1950–52). Starting 1953, represents State deposits in (Federal) unemployment trust fund.

[7] Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Beginning 1961, net of tax refunds. Includes tax proceeds for financing temporary extended unemployment compensation programs for 1958 and 1961. December 1976 figure includes treasury adjustments (minus) for misclassification of two prior month's taxes.

[8] Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

Source: **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government** and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table M–5.—Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: Status, 1950–81

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Reimbursements from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Cash benefit payments [4]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [5]	Net administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Calendar year:										
1950	$2,667,077	$3,694	$256,998	$961,094	.....	.....	$61,330	$13,330,649	$390,618	$13,721,266
1951	3,363,466	3,734	417,267	1,885,201	.....	.....	80,798	15,017,325	522,409	15,539,734
1952	3,818,911	.....	365,221	2,194,129	.....	.....	88,019	16,960,377	481,342	17,441,719
1953	3,945,099	.....	414,167	3,006,298	.....	.....	87,732	18,291,238	415,719	18,706,956
1954	5,163,263	.....	446,777	3,670,162	.....	−$41,146	92,186	19,862,520	713,275	20,575,795
1955	5,713,045	.....	453,612	4,968,155	.....	−7,439	118,633	21,101,865	561,238	21,663,104
1956	6,171,931	.....	525,540	5,714,610	.....	−5,220	132,031	21,830,552	688,601	22,519,153
1957	6,825,410	.....	555,575	7,347,347	.....	−1,588	161,522	21,565,885	826,972	22,392,857
1958	7,565,797	.....	551,666	8,326,966	.....	124,441	194,491	21,953,408	911,014	21,864,422
1959	8,051,972	.....	532,246	9,841,641	.....	282,048	184,184	19,151,165	989,602	21,140,766
1960	10,866,294	.....	515,744	10,676,628	.....	318,389	203,289	19,128,245	1,196,255	20,324,499
1961	11,284,951	.....	548,052	11,861,589	.....	331,734	238,868	18,404,279	1,321,032	19,725,311
1962	12,058,809	.....	526,228	13,356,411	.....	360,788	255,883	17,060,022	1,277,243	18,337,265
1963	14,541,451	.....	521,373	14,216,567	.....	422,523	280,619	17,153,513	1,326,867	18,480,380
1964	15,688,879	.....	569,030	14,914,253	.....	402,636	296,306	17,757,800	1,367,294	19,125,094
1965	16,017,468	.....	592,747	16,737,439	.....	435,638	327,523	16,642,853	1,591,855	18,234,708
1966	20,579,611	78,000	644,020	18,266,947	$88	443,820	255,949	18,788,824	1,780,711	20,569,535
1967	23,138,250	76,000	818,048	19,467,599	277	508,046	406,396	22,513,112	1,708,403	24,221,515
1968	23,718,648	381,545	939,408	22,642,179	725	437,634	476,129	23,258,443	2,446,006	25,704,449
1969	27,946,631	442,151	1,164,964	24,208,637	1,097	491,482	474,494	27,885,880	2,196,605	30,082,485
1970	30,256,144	448,916	1,514,525	28,796,380	1,987	578,818	471,060	29,935,151	2,518,675	32,453,826
1971	33,722,571	487,546	1,666,735	33,412,546	1,811	613,026	514,241	30,686,119	3,102,936	33,789,055
1972	37,781,320	474,645	1,794,262	37,121,884	1,647	724,341	673,863	34,815,451	502,095	35,317,546
1973	45,974,621	441,788	1,927,789	45,741,295	3,390	782,954	647,398	36,196,031	290,676	36,486,707
1974	52,081,072	447,323	2,159,360	51,618,464	4,866	908,585	865,308	37,686,815	90,424	37,777,240
1975	56,815,654	425,317	2,363,998	58,508,766	8,636	981,785	895,770	36,837,550	149,701	36,987,251
1976	63,361,747	613,902	2,300,647	65,698,953	5,567	1,212,303	959,104	35,334,921	52,700	35,387,620
1977	69,571,968	612,927	2,227,248	73,113,151	7,502	1,207,841	980,506	32,404,439	86,325	32,490,764
1978	75,470,614	615,151	2,007,978	80,352,281	8,752	1,588,664	1,114,745	27,533,564	−13,500	27,520,064
1979	87,919,452	557,177	1,797,289	90,555,707	17,618	1,447,532	1,112,644	26,647,625	12,857	24,660,481
1980	103,456,364	540,098	1,844,972	105,074,457	8,162	1,441,988	1,153,808	21,811,516	1,011,984	22,823,500
1981	122,626,590	674 981	2,059,585	134,702,436	7,542	1,584,932	1,306,866	17,270,750	−6,687,869	10,582,880
1980										
December	7,538,326	539,936	544,994	9,520,900	.....	.....	102,248	21,811,516	1,011,984	22,823,500
1981										
January	9,469,856	40	18,059	9,622,902	4,110	.....	116,956	21,750,238	817,250	22,567,487
February	10,350,153	.....	103,204	9,724,749	.....	.....	80,453	22,912,441	303,201	23,215,641
March	10,519,603	6	65,927	9,907,321	.....	.....	131,940	23,342,617	219,300	23,761,918
April [10]	13,088,424	−16	202,244	9,737,758	3,432	.....	109,379	26,301,281	900,720	27,202,001
May	10,871,842	27	61,593	9,753,891	.....	.....	109,116	27,026,252	1,246,205	28,272,457
June	9,725,069	−1	658,629	9,827,480	.....	1,584,932	96,701	25,944,302	1,202,739	27,147,041
July	9,434,231	.....	27,926	10,778,681	.....	.....	115,721	25,528,288	186,509	25,714,797
August	10,468,717	57	107,289	10,819,908	.....	.....	104,677	24,865,362	500,923	25,366,284
September	9,372,954	.....	66,684	10,850,988	.....	.....	120,913	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
October	10,326,060	53	93,003	10,887,831	.....	.....	118,513	22,494,816	751,975	23,246,791
November	9,417,845	40	83,508	10,905,539	.....	.....	103,325	21,042,116	697,205	21,739,321
December	9,581,835	674,765	571,518	21,885,387	.....	.....	99,172	17,270,750	−6,687,869	10,582,880

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect former appropriation bases.

[2] From 1947 to 1951, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968 for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits, see footnote 4.

[3] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses, 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[4] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[5] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M–7).

[6] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[7] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Reflects assets of predecessor fund, the old age reserve account, January 1937–December 1939.

[10] Public Law 96-403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-6.—Disability insurance trust fund: Status, 1957–81

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin.**]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Cash benefit payments [5]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	Net administrative expenses [7]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [8]	Cash balances [9]	Total assets
Calendar year:											
1957	$701,566	.....	.....	$7,240	$56,675	.....	.....	$2,783	$611,946	$37,403	$649,349
1958	965,509	.....	.....	25,091	248,958	.....	.....	12,477	1,320,758	57,756	1,378,514
1959	891,229	.....	.....	40,201	456,722	.....	−$21,980	49,995	1,793,379	31,828	1,825,206
1960	1,009,926	.....	.....	53,252	568,167	.....	−4,851	36,229	2,179,930	108,908	2,288,839
1961	1,038,020	.....	.....	65,729	887,137	.....	5,148	63,686	2,323,975	112,643	2,436,617
1962	1,046,192	.....	.....	67,622	1,105,050	.....	11,030	66,449	2,256,199	111,704	2,367,903
1963	1,098,617	.....	.....	65,902	1,210,208	.....	19,609	67,641	2,115,374	119,588	2,234,963
1964	1,153,945	.....	.....	64,431	1,308,825	.....	19,139	78,778	1,965,199	141,396	2,046,596
1965	1,187,904	.....	.....	58,685	1,573,237	.....	23,615	90,036	1,438,121	168,176	1,606,297
1966	2,005,619	.....	$16,000	57,561	1,781,401	$2,962	24,962	137,301	1,566,578	172,272	1,738,850
1967	2,285,542	.....	16,000	77,519	1,938,856	10,683	30,634	108,778	1,862,233	166,726	2,028,959
1968	3,315,641	.....	32,000	106,075	2,294,256	16,428	20,410	126,969	2,709,812	314,801	3,024,613
1969	3,598,977	.....	16,000	176,801	2,542,204	15,173	21,328	137,759	3,875,942	223,984	4,099,927
1970	4,480,914	.....	16,000	276,629	3,067,002	18,376	10,439	163,548	5,344,422	269,682	5,614,105
1971	4,620,149	.....	50,000	360,740	3,758,181	24,334	13,240	204,511	6,309,126	335,601	6,644,728
1972	5,106,908	.....	51,000	414,083	4,473,180	28,661	24,190	233,319	7,396,861	60,507	7,457,368
1973	5,932,479	.....	52,000	458,066	5,718,015	45,560	19,503	189,874	7,853,054	73,907	7,926,961
1974	6,825,505	.....	52,000	500,318	6,902,881	54,322	22,327	216,711	8,126,346	−17,803	8,108,543
1975	7,443,740	.....	90,000	501,573	8,413,941	90,719	28,514	256,331	7,353,726	627	7,354,353
1976	8,232,877	.....	103,000	421,520	9,965,696	89,198	26,366	285,169	5,750,645	−5,325	5,745,320
1977	9,138,428	.....	128,003	303,592	11,462,633	84,144	−318	398,841	3,374,483	−4,439	3,370,044
1978	13,412,645	.....	141,663	255,622	12,512,892	86,048	29,797	325,052	4,205,762	20,424	4,226,186
1979	15,114,241	.....	117,827	357,904	13,707,663	77,948	29,906	370,592	5,621,686	8,363	5,630,049
1980	13,254,956	$10,900	130,389	486,516	15,437,473	77,838	.....	368,474	3,598,240	30,783	3,629,023
1981	16,737,722	.....	168,235	171,705	18,576,390	−7,542	29,443	435,736	2,585,281	−912,623	1,672,658
1980											
December	919,540	.....	130,389	119,005	1,358,605	.....	.....	38,360	3,598,240	30,783	3,629,023
1981											
January	1,220,115	.....	.....	2,319	1,387,073	−4,110	.....	32,633	3,406,334	29,527	3,435,861
February	1,517,584	.....	.....	14,435	1,383,360	.....	.....	38,650	3,565,098	−19,228	3,545,871
March	1,373,776	.....	.....	7,780	1,375,722	.....	.....	40,636	3,504,965	6,104	3,511,069
April [10]	1,783,582	.....	.....	−107,456	1,379,324	−3,432	.....	12,433	3,800,288	−1,417	3,798,870
May	1,453,944	.....	.....	8,570	1,375,226	.....	.....	34,439	3,849,545	2,174	3,851,719
June	1,355,892	.....	.....	106,787	1,369,530	.....	29,443	31,636	3,864,846	18,943	3,883,789
July	1,238,359	.....	.....	4,654	1,510,706	.....	.....	41,440	3,579,546	4,891	3,574,656
August	1,418,191	.....	.....	17,108	1,481,301	.....	.....	33,764	3,484,875	10,014	3,494,890
September	1,418,413	.....	.....	10,481	1,488,335	.....	.....	43,015	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
October	1,387,842	.....	.....	8,027	1,479,666	.....	.....	47,093	3,259,916	1,628	3,261,544
November	1,300,336	.....	.....	11,516	1,464,972	.....	.....	31,839	3,079,585	−3,001	3,076,584
December	1,269,689	.....	168,235	87,483	2,881,175	.....	.....	48,158	2,585,281	−912,623	1,672,658

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect appropriation bases.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for disability insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] From 1950–51, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits; see footnote 4.

[4] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[5] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[6] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M-7).

[7] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[8] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[9] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[10] Public Law 96-403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–7.—Hospital insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–81

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin.**]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Net hospital and related service benefits [5]	Administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Calendar year:									
1966	$1,857,952	$16,200	$36,800	$31,022	$891,208	$106,591	$911,704	$32,471	$944,175
1967	3,151,529	43,613	312,050	51,441	3,352,731	77,385	1,068,454	4,237	1,072,690
1968	4,116,183	53,776	1,043,599	73,908	4,178,654	98,528	1,456,275	626,699	2,082,974
1969	4,473,284	61,307	628,262	115,714	4,738,663	117,965	2,477,698	27,215	2,504,913
1970	4,880,526	63,255	873,849	161,074	5,124,285	156,881	3,163,414	39,037	3,202,451
1971	4,921,419	63,782	551,351	195,407	5,751,412	148,815	2,997,110	37,073	3,034,183
1972	5,731,145	61,222	429,415	181,605	6,318,834	183,921	2,848,355	85,959	2,934,314
1973	9,945,399	96,163	498,780	280,604	7,057,447	231,665	6,428,614	38,035	6,466,649
1974	10,849,635	126,749	519,000	528,301	9,100,543	271,279	9,118,096	417	9,118,513
1975	11,508,870	130,904	668,783	671,058	11,318,362	262,616	10,499,871	17,279	10,517,150
1976	12,736,126	135,863	141,000	753,373	13,343,099	335,620	10,690,676	−85,856	10,604,820
1977	14,125,838	.....	945,997	784,353	15,743,466	275,818	11,179,666	−737,942	10,441,724
1978	17,336,451	196,506	823,941	821,803	17,688,137	460,394	11,426,384	50,510	11,476,894
1979	20,784,233	175,600	874,849	956,225	20,629,637	409,927	13,107,445	120,792	13,228,237
1980	23,866,091	221,800	837,906	1,138,160	25,067,340	475,978	14,083,085	334,209	13,748,876
1981	32,980,512	246,700	866,000	1,586,175	30,343,445	337,053	18,879,518	−131,752	18,747,766
1980									
December	1,725,399	.....	141,000	543,422	2,356,852	40,156	14,083,085	−334,209	13,748,876
1981									
January	2,365,045	.....	.....	3,872	2,307,487	45,032	13,790,313	−25,040	13,765,273
February	2,907,558	.....	.....	14,316	2,247,304	40,598	14,436,539	−37,294	14,399,245
March	2,720,058	.....	659,000	40,629	2,529,010	−103,368	15,409,456	−16,166	15,393,290
April	3,314,218	.....	.....	−412	2,510,994	−32,051	16,250,457	−22,304	16,228,153
May	2,877,264	.....	.....	28,268	2,391,152	56,665	16,791,046	−105,179	16,685,867
June	2,682,901	246,700	.....	641,141	2,621,001	36,937	17,709,144	−110,473	17,598,671
July	2,580,864	.....	.....	11,222	2,567,596	47,958	17,571,107	4,096	17,575,203
August	2,858,118	.....	.....	10,818	2,439,409	45,943	17,919,775	10,013	17,958,787
September	2,824,096	.....	.....	14,084	2,661,669	42,370	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
October	2,707,052	.....	.....	19,116	2,610,864	67,515	17,992,461	148,257	18,140,718
November	2,603,135	.....	.....	4,992	2,583,143	42,998	18,082,468	40,236	18,122,704
December	2,540,203	.....	207,000	798,130	2,873,815	46,456	18,879,518	−131,752	18,747,766

[1] Represents amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) after deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to meet costs of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement and for costs of benefits arising from military wage credits.

[4] Interest and profit on investments after transfers of interest or reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 6) and interest on amounts transferred from railroad retirement account (see footnote 3).

[5] Represents (1) payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to fiscal intermediaries under sec. 1816 and (2) direct payments to providers of services under sec. 1815 of the Social Security Act.

[6] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 20).

[7] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on accounts of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of U.S. Government.**

Table M–8.—Supplementary medical insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–81

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin.**]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Premium income [1]	Transfers from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Net medical service benefits [4]	Administrative expenses [5]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [6]	Cash balances [7]	Total assets
Calendar year:								
1966	$321,557	.....	$1,813	$127,872	$73,766	$118,856	$2,875	$121,731
1967	639,681	$933,299	23,622	1,196,536	110,110	408,665	2,993	411,658
1968	832,368	858,349	20,506	1,518,488	183,222	380,208	40,962	421,170
1969	913,943	907,292	18,061	1,864,759	196,362	182,076	17,268	199,344
1970	1,096,360	1,092,573	12,163	1,974,633	237,840	134,278	53,689	187,967
1971	1,301,758	1,312,790	23,973	2,116,995	259,903	406,902	42,687	449,589
1972	1,382,313	1,388,574	37,184	2,324,645	289,793	619,429	23,794	643,223
1973	1,550,086	1,704,526	56,706	2,526,163	317,803	1,093,493	17,082	1,110,575
1974	1,803,950	2,224,950	94,824	3,318,228	410,009	1,455,278	50,785	1,506,063
1975	1,917,847	2,648,371	106,262	4,272,791	462,171	1,442,025	1,556	1,443,581
1976	2,060,289	3,810,029	106,282	5,079,627	541,864	1,847,771	−49,081	1,798,690
1977	2,246,761	5,386,296	171,831	6,038,234	466,707	3,225,563	−126,927	3,098,636
1978	2,469,582	6,287,474	298,527	7,251,684	502,945	4,343,162	56,429	4,399,591
1979	2,718,769	6,645,073	403,890	8,707,596	557,522	4,885,031	17,174	4,902,205
1980	3,010,643	7,455,168	407,711	10,635,262	610,024	4,563,893	−33,452	4,530,441
1981	3,721,745	11,290,790	373,646	13,112,937	926,773	5,943,311	−66,399	5,876,912
1980								
December	267,908	716,874	180,970	989,044	46,186	4,563,893	−33,452	4,530,441
1981								
January	265,924	688,293	4,439	970,047	53,828	4,468,439	−3,217	4,465,222
February	264,466	682,849	7,227	995,719	55,047	4,430,237	−61,239	4,368,998
March	264,193	706,683	−19,236	1,048,946	175,550	4,091,865	4,277	4,096,142
April	273,488	687,858	11,942	1,024,721	148,549	3,868,818	27,342	3,896,160
May	269,884	693,774	5,764	970,824	75,217	3,823,053	−3,511	3,819,542
June	257,661	664,605	158,741	1,047,602	52,302	3,791,281	9,364	3,800,645
July	311,569	1,039,820	6,460	1,112,584	70,632	3,999,686	−24,409	3,975,277
August	306,321	1,035,672	8,179	1,122,933	53,804	4,225,222	−76,510	4,148,712
September	312,230	490,376	11,903	1,159,450	61,081	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
October	315,368	1,032,637	8,709	1,193,455	65,393	3,910,038	−69,482	3,840,556
November	298,917	1,032,306	7,351	1,213,155	65,312	4,022,744	−122,082	3,900,662
December	581,724	2,535,918	162,167	1,253,500	50,058	5,943,311	−66,399	5,876,912

[1] Represents voluntary premium payments from and in behalf of the insured aged and (beginning July 1973) disabled.

[2] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to match aggregate premiums paid.

[3] Represents interest and profit on investments, after transfers of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 5).

[4] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to carriers under section 1842 of the Social Security Act.

[5] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 30).

[6] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on account of interest accrued on bonds at the time of purchase.

[7] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-9.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status, by program, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1980 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Number			Amount (in thousands)		
	Total [1]	OASI [2]	DI [3]	Total	OASI [2]	DI [3]
December:						
1940	222,488	222,488	.....	$4,070	$4,070	.....
1945	1,288,107	1,288,107	.....	23,801	23,801	.....
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243	.....	126,856	126,856	.....
1955	7,960,616	7,960,616	.....	411,613	411,613	.....
1960	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	936,321	888,320	$48,000
1965	20,866,767	19,127,716	1,739,051	1,516,802	1,395,817	120,986
1970	26,228,629	23,563,634	2,664,995	2,628,326	2,385,926	242,400
1971	27,291,508	24,361,500	2,930,008	3,058,957	2,763,022	295,934
1972	28,476,028	25,204,542	3,271,486	3,916,203	3,514,741	401,462
1973	29,868,145	26,309,163	3,558,982	4,269,863	3,821,165	448,698
1974	30,852,817	26,941,483	3,911,334	5,001,918	4,445,170	556,748
1975	32,084,511	27,732,311	4,352,200	5,727,758	5,047,656	680,102
1976	33,023,552	28,399,725	4,623,827	6,415,103	5,624,858	790,246
1977	34,082,556	29,228,350	4,854,206	7,175,513	6,270,000	905,513
1978	34,586,771	29,718,195	4,868,576	7,930,576	6,933,292	997,284
1979	35,125,066	30,347,848	4,777,218	9,056,622	7,950,300	1,106,322
1980	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1981	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1981						
January	35,748,776	31,065,433	4,683,343	10,756,026	9,494,549	1,261,477
February	35,790,741	31,099,663	4,691,078	10,781,855	9,519,240	1,262,615
March	35,846,079	31,152,581	4,693,498	10,812,618	9,549,992	1,262,626
April	35,880,038	31,192,498	4,687,540	10,830,253	9,568,962	1,261,291
May	35,898,198	31,223,676	4,674,522	10,843,984	9,585,794	1,258,190
June	35,793,226	31,157,395	4,635,831	12,053,391	10,658,796	1,394,595
July	35,698,351	31,117,671	4,580,680	12,054,448	10,669,839	1,384,608
August	35,791,980	31,235,163	4,556,817	12,103,073	10,724,638	1,378,435
September	35,833,358	31,298,618	4,534,740	12,139,006	10,765,798	1,373,208
October	35,904,374	31,391,504	4,512,870	12,182,866	10,815,165	1,367,701
November	35,967,914	31,483,497	4,484,417	12,223,246	10,862,462	1,360,784
December	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1982						
January	36,082,065	31,667,820	4,414,245	12,304,226	10,961,817	1,342,408

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Benefits paid from the OASI trust fund to retired workers and their spouses and children and to all survivors. Includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Benefits paid from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their spouses and children.

Table M-10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the **1980 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	222,488	112,331	29,749	54,648	20,499	4,437	824	.....
1945	1,288,107	518,234	159,168	390,134	120,581	93,781	6,209	.....
1950	3,477,243	1,770,984	508,350	699,703	169,438	314,189	14,579	.....
1955	7,960,616	4,473,971	1,191,963	1,276,240	291,916	701,360	25,166	.....
1960	14,157,138	8,061,469	2,269,384	1,844,970	401,358	1,543,843	36,114	.....
1961	15,467,673	8,924,849	2,392,012	1,988,635	428,138	1,697,308	36,731	.....
1962	16,778,290	9,738,500	2,531,465	2,159,885	451,984	1,859,191	37,265	.....
1963	17,583,017	10,263,331	2,580,566	2,229,744	461,675	2,010,769	36,932	.....
1964	18,236,173	10,668,731	2,603,964	2,297,604	470,597	2,158,912	36,365	.....
1965	19,127,716	11,100,584	2,613,550	2,535,044	471,816	2,371,433	35,289	.....
1966	20,796,930	11,658,443	2,640,467	2,739,397	487,755	2,602,015	34,540	634,313
1967	21,564,773	12,019,175	2,644,937	2,872,665	496,307	2,769,618	33,494	728,577
1968	22,225,263	12,420,742	2,645,407	3,009,033	504,916	2,937,890	31,596	675,679
1969	22,826,514	12,822,201	2,644,022	3,123,441	511,639	3,091,710	30,207	603,294
1970	23,563,634	13,349,175	2,668,105	3,233,705	523,136	3,227,160	28,729	533,624
1971	24,361,500	13,926,939	2,698,117	3,336,301	535,126	3,366,304	27,157	471,556
1972	25,204,542	14,555,475	2,734,699	3,427,202	540,965	3,509,777	26,055	410,369
1973	26,309,163	15,364,562	2,807,996	3,526,101	571,907	3,656,353	24,183	358,061
1974	26,941,483	15,958,521	2,825,910	3,512,717	573,506	3,769,559	23,023	278,247
1975	27,732,311	16,588,001	2,867,388	3,561,504	581,845	3,888,705	21,444	223,424
1976	28,399,725	17,165,415	2,896,290	3,556,249	578,780	3,995,021	19,915	188,055
1977	29,228,350	17,832,484	2,964,287	3,552,194	582,173	4,119,273	18,481	159,458
1978	29,718,195	18,357,985	2,979,959	3,441,228	576,353	4,211,749	17,177	133,744
1979	30,347,848	18,970,172	2,991,340	3,362,870	573,750	4,321,567	16,041	112,108
1980	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1981								
January	31,065,433	19,677,075	3,019,915	3,273,476	564,030	4,425,212	14,672	91,053
February	31,099,663	19,678,949	3,013,678	3,310,009	564,082	4,429,099	14,558	89,288
March	31,152,581	19,706,332	3,010,676	3,340,160	561,696	4,432,022	14,410	87,285
April	31,192,498	19,736,339	3,011,156	3,349,583	558,958	4,436,215	14,312	85,935
May	31,223,676	19,761,598	3,010,488	3,356,884	555,303	4,440,549	14,229	84,625
June	31,157,395	19,791,930	3,009,786	3,263,824	548,720	4,445,598	14,141	83,396
July	31,117,671	19,854,817	3,012,352	3,151,826	546,724	4,455,943	14,075	81,934
August	31,235,163	19,928,001	3,017,517	3,182,717	544,716	4,467,555	13,989	80,668
September	31,298,618	19,976,257	3,016,815	3,192,826	540,102	4,479,039	13,911	79,668
October	31,391,504	20,039,216	3,018,087	3,211,058	541,303	4,489,493	13,814	78,533
November	31,483,497	20,119,289	3,024,276	3,204,408	545,435	4,499,048	13,706	77,335
December	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1982								
January	31,667,820	20,293,570	3,032,189	3,185,904	547,963	4,519,823	13,503	74,8.8

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-11.—OASDI cash benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[In thousands]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	$4,070	$2,539	$361	$668	$402	$90	$11	.....
1945	23,801	12,538	2,040	4,858	2,391	1,893	81	.....
1950	126,856	77,678	11,995	19,366	5,801	11,481	535	.....
1955	411,613	276,942	39,416	46,444	13,403	34,152	1,256	.....
1960	888,320	596,849	87,867	88,578	23,795	89,054	2,178	.....
1961	1,003,937	675,154	94,366	96,347	25,425	110,179	2,466	.....
1962	1,099,227	741,961	100,305	105,108	26,838	122,475	2,541	.....
1963	1,166,587	789,064	103,059	110,071	27,438	134,403	2,552	.....
1964	1,224,240	827,548	104,769	114,947	27,954	146,476	2,547	.....
1965	1,395,817	931,523	114,035	141,802	30,882	174,883	2,683	.....
1966	1,502,863	983,338	115,686	154,618	31,983	192,821	2,642	$21,777
1967	1,575,646	1,026,047	117,016	164,706	32,686	207,692	2,587	24,913
1968	1,880,601	1,227,875	135,479	196,216	37,833	253,923	2,787	26,488
1969	1,964,275	1,287,300	137,176	205,260	38,406	269,799	2,687	23,647
1970	2,385,926	1,576,551	163,263	245,515	45,258	328,245	2,965	24,128
1971	2,763,022	1,840,748	184,420	280,203	51,163	380,963	3,103	22,423
1972	3,514,741	2,363,098	229,973	348,964	62,457	483,161	3,620	23,468
1973	3,821,165	2,556,956	238,072	362,931	67,578	571,654	3,488	20,485
1974	4,445,170	3,003,601	270,609	409,101	76,980	663,569	3,827	17,684
1975	5,047,656	3,436,752	301,623	456,662	85,678	747,903	3,685	15,354
1976	5,624,858	3,859,827	330,560	497,056	92,475	827,479	3,686	13,774
1977	6,270,000	4,333,016	364,805	540,541	101,116	914,469	3,665	12,388
1978	6,933,292	4,831,614	395,645	575,607	109,717	1,005,939	3,675	11,095
1979	7,950,300	5,582,292	443,799	634,904	121,957	1,153,289	3,829	10,229
1980	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1981	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1981								
January	9,494,549	6,735,304	520,584	721,286	139,001	1,364,811	4,056	9,507
February	9,519,240	6,747,765	520,752	731,260	138,971	1,367,140	4,029	9,323
March	9,549,992	6,768,523	521,292	739,623	138,160	1,369,287	3,993	9,115
April	9,568,962	6,783,129	521,782	742,544	137,095	1,371,470	3,968	8,974
May	9,585,794	6,796,529	522,103	744,658	135,871	1,373,847	3,948	8,837
June	10,658,796	7,576,860	581,251	806,141	149,550	1,530,939	4,372	9,683
July	10,669,839	7,610,410	582,632	777,808	149,339	1,535,783	4,349	9,518
August	10,724,639	7,648,637	584,520	787,536	149,077	1,541,171	4,325	9,373
September	10,765,798	7,680,129	585,193	792,294	148,230	1,546,393	4,302	9,256
October	10,815,165	7,715,881	586,352	799,079	149,201	1,551,249	4,278	9,124
November	10,862,462	7,756,107	588,274	798,351	150,615	1,555,880	4,250	8,985
December	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1982								
January	10,961,817	7,845,804	591,341	794,164	151,587	1,566,029	4,194	8,699

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-12.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
December:								
1957	149,850	149,850	.....	.....	$10,904	$10,904	.....	.....
1958 [4]	268,057	237,719	12,231	18,107	20,425	19,516	$415	$494
1959	460,354	334,443	47,914	77,997	33,907	29,765	1,727	2,414
1960	687,451	455,371	76,599	155,481	48,000	40,668	2,636	4,697
1961	1,027,089	618,075	118,187	290,827	67,756	55,374	3,910	8,472
1962	1,275,105	740,867	147,066	387,172	82,498	66,673	4,767	11,058
1963	1,452,472	827,014	168,243	457,215	93,325	74,922	5,422	12,981
1964	1,563,366	894,173	179,344	489,849	101,205	81,473	5,781	13,951
1965	1,739,051	988,074	193,362	557,615	120,986	96,599	6,761	17,626
1966	1,970,322	1,097,190	219,559	653,573	135,685	107,627	7,577	20,482
1967	2,140,214	1,193,120	234,550	712,544	147,831	117,424	8,040	22,358
1968	2,335,134	1,295,300	253,198	786,636	181,949	144,892	9,687	27,370
1969	2,487,548	1,394,291	264,340	828,917	195,982	157,188	10,081	28,713
1970	2,664,995	1,492,948	283,447	888,600	242,400	196,010	12,060	34,330
1971	2,930,008	1,647,684	311,581	970,743	295,934	241,414	14,237	40,284
1972	3,271,486	1,832,916	350,139	1,088,431	401,462	328,675	19,044	53,743
1973	3,558,982	2,016,626	381,079	1,161,277	448,698	369,090	21,151	58,457
1974	3,911,334	2,236,882	411,660	1,262,792	556,748	460,078	25,479	71,191
1975	4,352,200	2,488,774	452,922	1,410,504	680,102	562,180	30,536	87,386
1976	4,623,827	2,670,244	473,909	1,479,674	790,246	654,656	34,586	101,004
1977	4,854,206	2,834,432	494,389	1,525,385	905,513	751,660	39,106	114,747
1978	4,868,576	2,879,828	491,535	1,497,213	997,284	830,118	42,324	124,842
1979	4,777,218	2,870,411	475,493	1,431,314	1,106,322	924,346	45,768	136,208
1980	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1981	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1981								
January	4,683,343	2,857,331	460,851	1,365,161	1,261,477	1,059,801	50,836	150,840
February	4,691,078	2,854,519	459,745	1,376,814	1,262,615	1,059,311	50,630	152,674
March	4,693,498	2,851,342	457,881	1,384,275	1,262,626	1,058,575	50,277	153,774
April	4,687,540	2,847,434	455,945	1,384,161	1,261,291	1,057,440	49,912	153,939
May	4,674,522	2,840,134	453,367	1,381,021	1,258,190	1,055,056	49,547	153,587
June	4,635,831	2,835,471	450,338	1,350,022	1,394,595	1,172,651	54,965	166,979
July	4,580,680	2,827,181	447,493	1,306,006	1,384,608	1,169,320	54,663	160,625
August	4,556,817	2,814,150	443,011	1,299,656	1,378,435	1,163,966	54,116	160,352
September	4,534,740	2,804,617	438,789	1,291,334	1,373,208	1,159,895	53,573	159,740
October	4,512,870	2,795,892	434,873	1,282,105	1,367,701	1,155,906	53,057	158,738
November	4,484,417	2,786,712	431,649	1,266,056	1,360,784	1,151,660	52,602	156,521
December	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1982								
January	4,414,245	2,759,794	422,139	1,232,312	1,342,408	1,139,567	51,165	151,677

[1] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] November data; December data not available.

Table M-13.—OASDI cash benefits: Average amount of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, 1940–82

Period [1]	Retired workers and their spouses and children			Survivors of deceased workers				Disabled workers and their spouses and children			Persons with special age-72 benefits [9]
	Retired workers [2]	Wives and husbands [2 3]	Children [4]	Children [4]	Widowed mothers [5]	Widows and widowers [2 6]	Parents [2]	Disabled workers [7]	Wives and husbands [8]	Children [4]	
	Average benefits in current-payment status at end of period										
1940	$22.60	$12.13	$9.70	$12.22	$19.61	$20.28	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	43.86	23.60	17.05	28.43	34.24	36.54	36.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	74.04	38.72	28.25	51.37	59.29	57.68	60.31	$89.31	$34.41	$30.21	.....
1965	83.92	43.63	31.98	61.26	65.45	73.75	76.03	97.76	34.96	31.61	.....
1970	118.10	61.19	44.85	82.23	86.51	101.71	103.21	131.29	42.55	38.63	$45.22
1975	207.18	105.19	77.42	139.40	147.25	192.33	171.86	225.99	67.42	61.95	68.72
1976	224.86	114.13	87.91	152.12	159.78	207.13	185.07	245.17	72.98	68.26	73.24
1977	242.98	123.07	94.85	165.68	173.69	221.95	198.30	265.19	79.10	75.23	77.69
1978	263.19	132.77	105.69	182.12	190.36	238.84	213.95	288.25	86.11	83.38	82.96
1979	294.27	148.36	119.80	205.53	212.56	266.87	238.72	322.03	96.25	95.16	91.24
1980	341.41	171.95	140.49	239.52	246.20	308.12	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1981	385.97	194.75	161.39	270.94	276.68	346.08	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1981											
March	343.47	173.15	142.76	240.82	245.97	308.95	277.11	371.26	109.80	111.09	104.42
June	382.83	193.12	158.38	268.58	272.54	344.37	309.18	413.56	122.05	123.69	116.11
September	384.46	193.98	159.66	269.99	274.45	345.25	309.23	413.57	122.09	123.70	116.18
December	385.97	194.75	161.39	270.94	276.68	346.08	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1982											
January	386.62	195.02	161.90	271.08	276.64	346.48	310.59	412.92	121.20	123.08	116.19
	Average benefits awarded during period										
1940	$22.71	$12.15	$10.60	$12.46	$19.60	$20.36	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Jan.–Aug.)	29.03	15.02	14.08	14.35	22.65	21.65	14.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Sept.–Dec.)	33.24	19.72	11.22	27.95	35.42	36.89	37.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	81.73	40.25	30.37	50.87	65.93	62.10	70.14	$91.16	$35.38	$30.25	.....
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	82.69	40.52	29.07	53.55	61.65	73.80	80.59	93.26	33.93	28.07	.....
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	89.20	43.74	40.40	67.95	68.03	75.36	85.77	101.30	36.82	35.07	.....
1970	123.82	57.37	45.45	79.91	86.70	105.82	116.43	139.79	40.40	37.00	$45.18
1975 (Jan.–May)	196.42	92.75	78.32	131.18	144.50	181.85	184.63	220.60	64.18	60.69	63.51
1975 (June–Dec.)	213.68	99.27	85.03	142.31	154.21	194.80	205.70	243.47	70.24	64.78	68.24
1976 (Jan.–May)	218.40	102.64	88.12	143.21	155.71	197.02	208.83	247.32	70.33	66.88	68.34
1976 (June–Dec.)	233.72	109.34	104.07	156.11	170.44	210.31	225.85	271.19	78.13	74.54	72.61
1977 (Jan.–May)	239.64	111.86	110.52	159.42	172.66	212.70	218.84	273.15	78.89	76.37	73.05
1977 (June–Dec.)	254.92	116.10	120.02	170.70	186.60	220.67	245.76	294.78	84.29	82.11	77.57
1978 (Jan.–May)	262.22	121.00	122.88	173.71	188.66	227.98	244.42	300.15	85.53	84.39	77.61
1978 (June–Dec.)	278.44	129.38	131.53	189.73	206.81	240.72	272.47	328.83	93.99	92.60	82.23
1979 (Jan.–May)	289.33	134.05	134.71	188.51	200.64	236.84	275.59	333.63	96.61	97.15	82.35
1979 (June–Dec.)	316.99	145.62	148.40	205.24	214.40	269.53	288.33	360.25	104.35	105.36	91.11
1980 (Jan.–May)	321.09	150.08	150.54	205.64	211.29	271.45	262.99	352.07	102.48	105.06	89.91
1980 (June–Dec.)	359.78	168.14	170.65	236.90	239.75	305.68	316.38	396.50	110.46	113.37	103.03
1981 (Jan.–May)	363.59	171.76	173.78	236.63	236.98	306.34	312.99	389.80	103.87	108.75	103.06
1981 (June–Dec.)	400.10	188.08	192.51	264.28	260.77	338.80	345.63	425.60	111.82	118.30	115.65
1981											
March	360.81	171.35	173.69	238.47	235.85	306.67	302.58	388.35	102.60	106.07	102.19
June	394.60	185.42	186.80	268.87	263.31	338.67	346.35	438.88	116.53	124.82	117.00
September	426.82	186.24	193.90	264.62	259.70	337.64	324.77	424.18	109.10	117.67	115.55
December	396.28	191.63	195.59	266.48	257.94	340.57	338.25	419.30	112.81	120.29	116.05
1982											
January	410.28	198.04	198.13	265.95	260.81	347.73	326.56	419.90	111.99	119.33	114.00

[1] Some years shown in several parts because of amendments changing the benefit provisions.

[2] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[3] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[4] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[5] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[6] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[7] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[8] Includes wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care, and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[9] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-14.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of beneficiaries with monthly benefits in current-payment status, by age group and by type of benefit, 1940–82

[In thousands. Adjusted to exclude duplication arising from dual entitlement: See the **1980 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total, all ages [1]	Under age 62	Aged 62 and over								
			Total, aged 62 and over	Aged 62–64				Aged 65 and over			
				Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [3]
December:											
1940	222	75	147	[4]	.....	.....	[4]	147	112	35	.....
1945	1,287	510	777	[4]	.....	.....	[4]	776	518	258	.....
1950	3,462	877	2,586	1	.....	.....	1	2,585	1,771	814	.....
1955	7,912	1,622	6,291	3	.....	.....	3	6,287	4,474	1,812	.....
1956	9,070	1,701	7,369	338	113	.....	225	7,031	4,999	2,032	.....
1957	11,081	2,009	9,072	729	266	46	417	8,343	5,931	2,411	.....
1958 [5]	12,390	2,231	10,159	837	299	77	461	9,322	6,621	2,701	.....
1959	13,667	2,560	11,107	968	334	105	529	10,139	7,191	2,948	.....
1960	14,811	2,883	11,928	1,041	357	127	557	10,887	7,704	3,183	.....
1961	16,471	3,406	13,065	1,375	648	141	586	11,690	8,277	3,413	.....
1962	18,032	3,858	14,174	1,659	873	156	630	12,515	8,865	3,650	.....
1963	19,016	4,109	14,907	1,748	946	163	639	13,159	9,318	3,841	.....
1964	19,783	4,274	15,509	1,848	998	183	667	13,661	9,671	3,990	.....
1965	20,867	4,735	16,132	1,854	992	197	665	14,278	10,108	4,169	.....
1966	22,767	5,199	17,568	1,954	1,028	230	696	15,614	10,631	4,349	634
1967	23,705	5,491	18,214	2,013	1,040	258	714	16,202	10,979	4,494	729
1968	24,560	5,829	18,733	2,096	1,084	283	729	16,635	11,337	4,622	676
1969	25,314	6,088	19,226	2,195	1,141	304	751	17,031	11,682	4,746	603
1970	26,229	6,380	19,849	2,332	1,225	322	785	17,517	12,122	4,861	534
1971	27,292	6,744	20,548	2,479	1,333	352	794	18,069	12,594	5,003	472
1972	28,476	7,160	21,316	2,665	1,440	390	835	18,651	13,115	5,126	410
1973	29,868	7,577	22,291	2,835	1,560	420	856	19,456	13,805	5,294	358
1974	30,853	7,859	22,994	2,973	1,631	462	880	20,021	14,328	5,415	278
1975	32,085	8,309	23,777	3,134	1,723	512	899	20,643	14,865	5,554	224
1976	33,024	8,512	24,511	3,264	1,781	563	920	21,247	15,384	5,675	188
1977	34,083	8,711	25,372	3,410	1,868	598	945	21,961	15,965	5,837	159
1978	34,587	8,587	26,000	3,412	1,861	609	942	22,588	16,497	5,958	134
1979	35,125	8,422	26,702	3,447	1,906	601	941	23,255	17,064	6,078	112
1980	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1981	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1981											
January	35,749	8,228	27,521	3,637	2,075	602	960	23,884	17,602	6,191	91
February	35,791	8,272	27,519	3,632	2,074	601	957	23,886	17,605	6,192	89
March	35,846	8,302	27,544	3,632	2,077	599	956	23,911	17,629	6,195	87
April	35,880	8,302	27,578	3,634	2,081	599	954	23,944	17,655	6,203	86
May	35,898	8,292	27,606	3,637	2,085	599	953	23,969	17,676	6,210	85
June	35,793	8,155	27,638	3,648	2,099	598	952	23,990	17,693	6,213	83
July	35,698	7,992	27,706	3,670	2,121	595	954	24,036	17,734	6,220	82
August	35,792	8.004	27,788	3,678	2,130	593	955	24,110	17,798	6,231	81
September	35,833	7,987	27,846	3,648	2,104	593	951	24,198	17,872	6,246	80
October	35,904	7,983	27,921	3,639	2,095	593	951	24,282	17,945	6,258	79
November	35,968	7,951	28,017	3,667	2,114	594	960	24,350	18,006	6,267	77
December	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1982											
January	36,082	7,860	28,222	3,750	2,180	596	974	24,472	18,113	6,284	75

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Includes spouses and children of disabled workers.

[3] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Fewer than 500.

[5] November data; December data not available.

Table M-15.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses and children and to survivors, 1940–82

Period	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
1940	254,984	132,335	34,555	59,382	23,260	4,600	852	.....
1945	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	55,108	29,844	1,755	.....
1950	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	41,101	66,735	2,252	.....
1955	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	76,018	140,624	3,538	.....
1960	1,969,842	981,717	339,987	311,409	92,607	239,267	4,855	.....
1961	2,500,024	1,361,505	394,198	390,459	98,449	251,275	4,138	.....
1962	2,514,301	1,347,268	393,857	402,270	99,925	267,051	3,930	.....
1963	2,275,310	1,145,602	345,610	396,731	104,960	278,709	3,698	.....
1964	2,139,326	1,041,807	316,262	388,355	106,249	283,263	3,390	.....
1965	2,552,128	1,183,133	321,015	585,586	100,005	359,431	2,958	.....
1966	4,086,807	1,647,524	396,856	779,956	107,135	403,595	3,202	748,539
1967	2,925,453	1,161,130	319,503	702,244	110,762	355,589	2,648	273,567
1968	2,908,154	1,240,098	329,935	765,791	113,765	375,391	2,144	81,030
1969	2,946,573	1,272,784	335,723	798,271	116,922	375,753	2,093	45,027
1970	2,959,199	1,338,107	339,447	774,319	112,377	363,216	1,852	29,881
1971	3,063,814	1,391,403	338,219	809,782	116,548	381,262	1,633	24,965
1972	3,211,037	1,461,399	353,742	852,935	117,699	402,809	2,086	20,367
1973	3,186,928	1,493,194	349,493	836,533	118,775	372,167	1,655	15,111
1974	2,988,881	1,413,145	319,149	775,858	109,221	363,693	1,155	6,660
1975	3,171,132	1,505,750	350,558	816,697	116,224	377,246	969	3,688
1976	3,141,506	1,475,585	346,743	815,670	113,516	385,679	913	3,400
1977	3,371,373	1,593,467	390,874	847,034	118,821	416,833	870	3,474
1978	3,120,645	1,479,709	346,822	776,584	110,012	403,617	844	3,057
1979	3,305,812	1,597,103	358,155	791,773	110,423	445,543	788	2,025
1980	3,330,624	1,620,100	360,363	787,793	107,810	452,159	724	1,345
1981	3,271,888	1,600,018	341,096	748,147	100,288	480,772	611	956
1981								
January	341,404	182,475	34,305	70,908	9,369	44,212	48	87
February	263,911	124,420	26,509	64,337	8,380	40,128	56	81
March	306,054	148,304	30,898	72,547	9,586	44,554	62	103
April	263,047	131,495	27,854	60,090	7,768	35,732	42	66
May [7]	355,710	165,297	39,365	81,277	12,295	57,300	66	110
June [8]	176,475	96,314	19,296	36,119	3,922	20,775	23	26
July	302,538	152,876	32,747	60,841	9,203	46,713	72	86
August	278,668	136,795	29,477	60,149	8,872	43,224	51	100
September	223,700	95,038	20,272	61,561	8,420	38,274	52	83
October	244,619	112,501	23,054	63,106	8,331	37,502	43	82
November	277,327	136,785	30,526	62,813	7,559	39,518	56	70
December	238,435	117,718	26,793	54,399	6,583	32,840	40	62
1982								
January	361,332	196,272	35,844	65,303	8,707	51,080	54	72

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives, aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[8] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-16.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses, by payment status at time of award, 1950-82

[Number of awards in thousands]

Period	Retired workers			Wives and husbands		
	Total awards [1]	Currently payable awards		Total awards [1]	Currently payable awards	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
1950	567	[2] 550	[2] 97	163	[2] 155	[2] 95
1955	910	862	95	289	276	95
1960	982	883	90	340	315	93
1961	1,362	1,217	89	394	358	91
1962	1,347	1,171	87	394	351	89
1963	1,146	1,015	89	346	313	90
1964	1,042	922	89	316	287	91
1965	1,183	975	82	321	278	96
1966	1,648	1,008	61	397	278	70
1967	1,161	840	72	320	258	81
1968	1,240	889	72	330	261	79
1969	1,273	906	71	336	262	78
1970	1,338	966	72	339	268	79
1971	1,391	1,031	74	338	278	82
1972	1,461	1,066	73	354	287	81
1973	1,493	1,177	79	349	293	84
1974	1,413	1,154	82	319	276	87
1975	1,506	1,241	82	351	302	86
1976	1,476	1,234	84	347	298	86
1977	1,593	[3]	[3]	391	[3]	[3]
1978	1,480	1,128	76	347	296	85
1979	1,596	1,312	82	358	290	81
1980	1,620	1,311	81	361	284	79
1981	1,598	1,319	83	341	272	80
1981						
January	182	159	87	34	27	79
February	124	104	84	27	21	78
March	148	120	81	31	24	77
April	131	106	81	28	22	79
May [4]	165	130	79	39	30	77
June [5]	96	81	84	19	16	84
July	152	125	82	33	26	79
August	137	113	82	29	24	83
September	95	75	79	20	15	75
October	113	91	81	23	18	78
November	137	115	84	31	26	84
December	118	100	85	27	23	85
1982						
January	196	174	89	36	30	83

[1] Includes awards currently payable and conditional or deferred awards. Conditional or deferred awards are those suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because of earnings of the beneficiary or the worker on whose account benefits are paid; since September 1965 most conditional and deferred awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Estimated on basis of awards for 10 months.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-17.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957-82

Period	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
1957	178,802	178,802	.....	.....
1958	162,566	131,382	12,920	18,264
1959	310,765	177,811	54,299	78,655
1960	366,302	207,805	54,187	104,310
1961	546,629	279,758	77,588	189,283
1962	490,200	250,634	69,212	170,354
1963	454,249	223,739	66,543	163,967
1964	412,737	207,592	59,706	145,439
1965	520,298	253,499	69,183	197,616
1966	636,009	278,503	81,284	276,222
1967	671,317	301,359	87,296	282,662
1968	711,773	323,154	89,603	299,016
1969	753,060	344,741	94,690	313,629
1970	763,234	350,384	96,304	316,546
1971	901,343	415,897	113,222	372,224
1972	991,570	455,438	124,366	411,766
1973	1,033,565	491,616	128,198	413,751
1974	1,111,928	535,577	132,042	443,909
1975	1,256,006	592,049	148,741	515,216
1976	1,210,732	551,740	147,433	511,559
1977	1,239,445	569,035	151,936	518,474
1978	1,045,507	457,451	130,192	457,864
1979	921,213	408,680	113,101	399,432
1980	883,984	389,152	108,502	386,330
1981	787,328	345,254	96,207	345,867
1981				
January	69,962	29,708	8,413	31,841
February	70,945	30,535	8,563	31,847
March	81,298	34,384	10,046	36,868
April	64,491	28,361	7,803	28,327
May [4]	89,839	39,248	11,351	39,240
June [5]	33,977	15,581	3,660	14,736
July	65,667	29,175	8,208	28,284
August	61,021	27,254	7,711	26,056
September	64,624	28,882	7,778	27,964
October	66,425	29,173	7,960	29,292
November	62,982	28,124	7,745	27,113
December	56,097	24,829	6,969	24,299
1982				
January	62,562	28,317	7,601	26,644

[1] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18-21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-18.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, by reason for eligibility, January 1982

Reason for eligibility	All persons	Amount of payments (in thousands)		
		Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [1]
Total	4,019,048	$740,100	$578,260	$161,841
Aged	1,675,396	231,624	168,776	62,848
Blind	[2] 78,624	18,025	13,044	4,981
Disabled	[3] 2,265,028	490,451	396,440	94,011

[1] Excludes payments for State supplementation under State-administered programs.
[2] Includes approximately 24,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes approximately 419,000 persons aged 65 and over.

Table M-19.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons initially awarded federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, 1974–81

Period	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1974 [1]	890,768	498,555	5,206	387,007
1975	702,147	259,823	5,834	436,490
1976	542,355	171,798	4,735	365,822
1977	557,570	189,750	5,753	362,067
1978	532,447	177,224	6,375	348,848
1979	483,993	159,927	6,476	317,590
1980	496,137	169,862	7,576	318,699
1980				
October	43,049	15,028	736	29,285
November	36,771	11,091	692	24,988
December	34,836	9,757	662	24,417
1981				
January [2]	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	33,908	10,716	542	22,650
March	34,588	10,466	549	23,573
April	41,286	11,837	748	28,701
May	25,365	6,448	425	18,492
June	33,219	9,927	578	22,714
July	33,266	9,625	572	23,069
August	28,211	7,904	501	19,806
September [2]	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	29,241	7,428	529	21,284

[1] Reflects data for May–December.
[2] Data not available.

Table M-20.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, 1974–82 [1]

Period	Number of persons [2]				Amount of payments (in thousands)		
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [2]
January 1974	3,215,632	1,865,109	72,390	1,278,133	$365,149	$260,159	$104,989
December 1974	3,996,064	2,285,909	74,616	1,635,539	450,856	340,853	110,003
December 1975	4,314,275	2,307,105	74,489	1,932,681	493,495	374,419	119,076
December 1976	4,235,939	2,147,697	76,366	2,011,876	507,060	386,440	120,620
December 1977	4,237,692	2,050,921	77,362	2,109,409	527,658	402,743	124,915
December 1978	4,216,925	1,967,900	77,135	2,171,890	546,567	420,454	126,113
December 1979	4,149,575	1,871,716	77,250	2,200,609	645,890	456,808	189,082
December 1980	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
December 1981	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1981							
January	4,147,776	1,804,252	78,623	2,264,901	685,460	529,247	156,213
February	4,133,305	1,791,635	78,425	2,263,245	680,530	525,779	154,751
March	4,115,666	1,775,725	78,417	2,261,524	681,534	526,730	154,805
April	4,133,346	1,777,400	78,846	2,277,100	691,484	535,032	156,451
May	4,107,758	1,761,294	78,517	2,267,947	681,173	523,737	157,436
June	4,098,895	1,753,213	78,511	2,267,171	682,006	526,889	155,117
July	4,069,743	1,725,922	78,490	2,265,331	741,696	583,919	157,777
August	4,042,800	1,709,934	78,196	2,254,670	733,037	577,422	155,615
September	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546	736,244	580,048	156,195
October	4,030,123	1,692,324	78,426	2,259,373	743,702	579,069	164,633
November	4,027,072	1,686,502	78,596	2,261,974	738,246	578,486	159,760
December	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1982							
January	4,019,048	1,675,396	78,624	2,265,028	740,100	578,260	161,841

[1] Excludes emergency advance payments made by the Social Security Administration district offices. Figures not adjusted for returned checks and refunds of overpayments.

[2] Excludes data for State supplementation under State-administered programs.

Table M-21.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, January 1982

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	4,019,048	1,675,396	78,624	2,265,028
Alabama [2]	130,009	70,578	1,932	57,499
Alaska [2]	3,099	1,150	60	1,889
Arizona [2]	29,004	10,720	579	17,705
Arkansas	74,629	39,401	1,460	33,768
California	694,590	300,004	18,119	376,467
Colorado [2]	29,319	11,762	379	17,178
Connecticut [2]	23,384	6,852	408	16,124
Delaware	6,891	2,298	157	4,436
District of Columbia	14,681	3,964	205	10,512
Florida	171,972	82,024	2,790	87,158
Georgia	150,015	66,060	2,904	81,051
Hawaii	10,030	4,712	164	5,154
Idaho [2]	7,428	2,348	115	4,965
Illinois [2]	121,554	32,796	1,886	86,872
Indiana [2]	40,952	13,339	1,171	26,442
Iowa	24,944	9,759	1,035	14,150
Kansas	19,757	7,055	299	12,403
Kentucky [2]	92,549	38,568	2,048	51,933
Louisiana	130,259	58,842	2,118	69,299
Maine	20,819	8,760	298	11,761
Maryland	47,229	14,939	675	31,615
Massachusetts	114,304	58,620	5,052	50,632
Michigan	111,602	34,126	1,904	75,572
Minnesota [2]	30,675	11,575	639	18,461
Mississippi	111,189	58,129	1,814	51,246
Missouri [2]	80,438	35,528	1,303	43,607
Montana	6,728	2,075	129	4,524
Nebraska [2]	13,239	4,742	227	8,270
Nevada	6,740	3,400	450	2,890
New Hampshire [2]	5,283	1,843	128	3,312
New Jersey	85,519	31,102	1,157	53,260
New Mexico [2]	24,796	9,806	457	14,533
New York	351,899	125,567	4,084	222,248
North Carolina [2]	136,069	59,240	3,043	73,786
North Dakota [2]	6,068	2,894	80	3,094
Ohio	116,600	31,240	2,321	83,039
Oklahoma [2]	63,209	30,435	986	31,788
Oregon [2]	22,151	6,822	502	14,827
Pennsylvania	157,954	52,124	3,154	102,676
Rhode Island	14,761	5,544	205	9,012
South Carolina [2]	81,701	35,718	1,877	44,106
South Dakota	7,847	3,490	147	4,210
Tennessee	127,255	56,094	1,996	69,165
Texas [3]	253,442	136,879	4,230	112,333
Utah [2]	7,649	2,216	165	5,268
Vermont	8,659	3,319	118	5,222
Virginia [2]	79,310	32,417	1,409	45,484
Washington	43,940	13,972	570	29,398
West Virginia [2]	40,027	12,395	645	26,987
Wisconsin	64,541	27,139	976	36,426
Wyoming [2]	1,744	674	35	1,035
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....
Other areas:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	594	339	19	236

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table M-22.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of payments, Federal SSI payments, and federally administered State supplementation, by State, January 1982

[In thousands]

State	Total	Federal SSI	Federally administered State supplementation
Total	$740,100	$578,260	$161,841
Alabama	18,884	18,884	.....
Alaska	558	558	.....
Arizona	5,293	5,293	.....
Arkansas	10,068	10,062	6
California	182,262	74,219	108,043
Colorado	4,534	4,534	.....
Connecticut	4,008	4,008	.....
Delaware	1,094	1,053	41
District of Columbia	3,054	2,715	339
Florida	29,818	29,817	1
Georgia	22,611	22,601	10
Hawaii	2,012	1,629	383
Idaho	1,138	1,138	.....
Illinois	20,811	20,811	.....
Indiana	6,136	6,136	.....
Iowa	3,432	3,344	89
Kansas	2,792	2,786	6
Kentucky	15,125	15,125	.....
Louisiana	20,831	20,816	15
Maine	2,829	2,411	418
Maryland	8,146	8,130	16
Massachusetts	21,986	11,814	10,172
Michigan	22,317	17,118	5,199
Minnesota	4,122	4,122	.....
Mississippi	16,648	16,641	7
Missouri	12,335	12,335	.....
Montana	1,074	1,007	66
Nebraska	1,884	1,884	.....
Nevada	1,143	917	226
New Hampshire	814	814	.....
New Jersey	18,011	13,166	4,845
New Mexico	4,038	4,038	.....
New York	74,094	54,851	19,242
North Carolina	20,437	20,437	.....
North Dakota	834	834	.....
Ohio	19,933	19,921	12
Oklahoma	9,221	9,221	.....
Oregon	3,557	3,557	.....
Pennsylvania	29,589	24,669	4,919
Rhode Island	2,486	1,878	608
South Carolina	12,181	12,181	.....
South Dakota	1,065	1,062	3
Tennessee	19,483	19,482	1
Texas	35,467	35,467	.....
Utah	1,190	1,190	.....
Vermont	1,510	1,080	429
Virginia	12,022	12,022	.....
Washington	8,168	6,751	1,417
West Virginia	7,127	7,127	.....
Wisconsin	11,550	6,225	5,325
Wyoming	249	249	.....
Unknown	(1)	(1)	.....
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	130	130	.....

[1] Less than $500.

Table M-23.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of combined Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, January 1982

[In thousands]

State	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$231,624	$18,025	$490,451
Alabama	8,026	356	10,502
Alaska	160	12	386
Arizona	1,460	126	3,707
Arkansas	4,148	259	5,661
California	62,442	5,750	114,071
Colorado	1,343	67	3,124
Connecticut	840	77	3,091
Delaware	231	29	834
District of Columbia	543	45	2,466
Florida	12,360	547	16,910
Georgia	7,493	549	14,568
Hawaii	813	37	1,161
Idaho	234	21	883
Illinois	4,008	365	16,438
Indiana	1,293	222	4,621
Iowa	882	184	2,367
Kansas	712	54	2,026
Kentucky	4,477	441	10,206
Louisiana	7,310	410	13,110
Maine	698	55	2,076
Maryland	1,688	134	6,325
Massachusetts	8,462	1,243	12,281
Michigan	4,505	422	17,390
Minnesota	1,157	107	2,858
Mississippi	6,646	348	9,654
Missouri	3,987	227	8,122
Montana	201	23	850
Nebraska	429	38	1,417
Nevada	479	94	570
New Hampshire	177	23	614
New Jersey	5,155	276	12,581
New Mexico	1,154	88	2,796
New York	20,158	923	53,012
North Carolina	6,423	564	13,450
North Dakota	281	15	539
Ohio	3,421	436	16,076
Oklahoma	3,555	195	5,471
Oregon	732	90	2,735
Pennsylvania	6,522	745	22,321
Rhode Island	645	43	1,798
South Carolina	3,867	369	7,945
South Dakota	331	28	705
Tennessee	6,078	394	13,011
Texas	15,254	786	19,427
Utah	267	34	889
Vermont	392	25	1,092
Virginia	3,455	262	8,305
Washington	1,760	123	6,286
West Virginia	1,488	136	5,504
Wisconsin	3,344	217	7,990
Wyoming	65	6	178
Unknown	(1)	.....	(1)
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	72	4	53

[1] Less than $500.

Table M-24.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, January 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$134.90	$105.28	$177.48	$167.64
California	262.40	208.14	317.33	303.00
Delaware	158.71	100.43	186.12	187.94
District of Columbia	208.04	136.93	221.92	234.58
Florida	173.39	150.69	196.17	194.02
Georgia	150.72	113.43	189.15	179.74
Hawaii	200.55	172.63	226.82	225.24
Iowa	137.61	90.36	177.82	167.25
Kansas	141.33	100.92	181.07	163.36
Louisiana	159.92	124.24	193.72	189.19
Maine	135.88	79.69	184.13	176.51
Maryland	172.49	112.99	197.89	200.06
Massachusetts	192.35	144.35	245.99	242.56
Michigan	199.97	132.02	221.62	230.11
Mississippi	149.72	114.33	191.78	188.38
Montana	159.60	97.02	177.35	187.79
Nevada	169.62	140.87	209.28	197.26
New Jersey	210.61	165.75	238.25	236.21
New York	210.55	160.54	226.04	238.53
Ohio	170.95	109.50	187.96	193.59
Pennsylvania	187.32	125.13	236.25	217.39
Rhode Island	168.41	116.26	210.40	199.54
South Dakota	135.71	94.95	193.39	167.48
Tennessee	153.10	108.36	197.43	188.11
Vermont	174.34	118.10	215.92	209.15
Washington	185.89	125.97	215.01	213.81
Wisconsin	178.96	123.20	222.34	219.34

Table M-25.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons, total, and average State payment amount to persons under State-administered State supplementation programs, by reason for eligibility, 1974–81 [1]

Period	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled
January 1974	358,293	251,926	8,502	96,926	$14,884	$9,237	$517	$5,102	$41.54	$36.66	$60.86	$32.64
December 1974	300,724	193,057	5,898	101,769	11,354	6,824	330	4,200	[3] 37.75	[3] 35.35	[3] 55.95	[3] 41.27
December 1975	303,391	184,679	4,933	113,509	13,803	7,225	301	6,273	45.59	39.12	61.13	55.26
December 1976	274,377	160,360	4,731	109,248	13,720	6,882	327	6,511	50.00	42.91	69.04	59.60
December 1977	269,695	152,449	4,467	112,467	14,477	7,096	336	7,033	53.68	46.54	75.21	62.53
December 1978	265,378	146,799	4,192	107,430	15,608	7,873	363	7,260	58.82	53.63	86.60	67.58
December 1979	257,289	140,894	3,937	105,830	18,327	9,540	361	8,305	71.23	67.71	91.60	78.47
December 1980	249,514	134,648	3,633	104,330	19,855	10,441	352	8,927	79.57	77.54	96.92	85.57
1980												
November	248,328	133,980	3,635	103,914	19,395	10,064	352	8,855	78.10	75.12	96.95	85.21
December	249,514	134,648	3,633	104,330	19,855	10,441	352	8,927	79.57	77.54	96.92	85.57
1981												
January	249,813	135,772	3,626	104,982	19,977	10,486	350	9,021	79.97	77.23	96.44	85.93
February	251,084	135,232	3,611	105,268	20,063	10,509	352	9,064	79.90	77.71	97.61	86.11
March	251,268	135,817	3,596	105,143	20,041	10,518	348	9,038	79.76	77.45	96.83	85.96
April	251,635	135,999	3,576	105,590	19,643	10,095	344	9,070	78.06	74.23	96.32	85.90
May	251,478	135,720	3,588	105,522	19,692	10,115	350	9,101	78.31	74.53	97.48	86.25
June [4]	250,534	134,899	3,521	105,192	19,487	9,896	345	9,108	77.78	73.36	98.01	86.58
July [4]	252,432	135,093	3,575	106,902	19,231	9,566	334	9,187	76.18	70.81	93.55	85.94
August [4]	249,984	134,082	3,523	105,725	19,261	9,663	343	9,083	77.05	72.29	97.27	85.91
September [4]	249,665	134,042	3,508	105,733	19,284	9,717	348	9,078	77.24	72.49	99.24	85.86
October	249,870	133,929	3,470	105,634	19,342	9,752	340	9,106	77.41	72.81	98.04	86.20
November	250,062	133,581	3,477	105,663	19,369	9,741	345	9,133	77.46	72.92	99.24	86.43

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes optional supplementation data for North Dakota; for Maryland in December 1974 and 1975; and for New Mexico in December 1976.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Excludes data for South Carolina.

[4] Revised data.

Table M-26.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation and total average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, November 1981 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 250,062	133,581	3,477	105,663	[2] $19,369	$9,741	$345	$9,133	[2] $77.46	$72.92	$99.24	$86.43
Alabama	16,711	12,363	126	4,222	902	657	7	238	53.96	53.14	54.61	56.35
Alaska [3]	928	379	12	537	125	47	2	76	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79
Arizona	1,657	977	4	676	110	83	[4]	26	66.17	85.41	[5]	38.41
Colorado	33,917	23,750	143	10,024	2,662	2,055	4	603	78.49	86.51	31.55	60.16
Connecticut	11,400	4,982	85	6,333	1,760	763	10	986	154.35	153.20	116.38	155.76
Florida	7,141	3,875	[6]	[7] 3,266	268	118	[5]	[7] 150	37.60	30.55	[6]	[7] 45.97
Idaho	2,915	1,199	29	1,687	291	104	2	185	99.79	86.37	78.62	109.70
Illinois	29,879	6,134	311	23,434	2,460	394	24	2,041	82.32	64.28	77.31	87.11
Kentucky	8,014	4,521	106	3,387	915	501	8	406	114.15	110.78	72.73	119.95
Maryland	[2] 528	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 64	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 120.80	[6]	[6]	[6]
Minnesota [3]	10,239	2,981	167	7,091	982	222	14	747	95.92	74.31	83.84	105.29
Missouri	22,334	18,106	848	3,380	803	549	122	131	35.96	30.35	144.21	38.87
Nebraska	8,212	3,324	135	4,753	444	124	9	311	54.03	37.38	63.61	65.40
New Hampshire	4,395	1,573	163	2,659	456	68	15	373	103.82	43.19	91.55	140.44
New Mexico	[2] 281	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 21	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 75.00	[6]	[6]	[6]
North Carolina	10,838	6,251	252	4,335	2,087	1,184	53	851	192.56	189.35	209.01	196.22
North Dakota	110	73	2	35	2	1	[4]	1	21.25	19.84	[5]	25.14
Oklahoma [3]	55,594	36,189	460	18,945	3,445	2,187	31	1,228	61.97	60.42	66.58	64.82
Oregon	12,233	4,030	567	7,636	547	215	36	296	44.70	53.35	63.16	38.77
South Carolina	1,700	712	20	968	196	79	2	115	115.40	110.68	116.30	118.85
South Dakota	361	221	3	137	40	26	[4]	13	110.53	118.70	[5]	98.16
Utah	[2] 6,532	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 65	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 10.00	[6]	[6]	[6]
Virginia	3,369	1,745	25	1,599	702	357	6	340	208.35	204.48	224.32	212.32
West Virginia	109	42	.....	67	8	3	.....	5	71.73	73.62	.....	70.55
Wyoming [3]	665	154	19	492	13	3	[4]	10	20.00	20.00	[5]	20.00

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, September 1981 data for Minnesota, July 1981 data for Oklahoma and October 1981 data for Wyoming; data not available for November 1981.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Includes data for the blind.

Table M-27.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation only and total and average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, November 1981 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 47,797	28,509	623	18,137	[2] $5,429	$2,686	$96	$2,584	[2] $113.59	$94.22	$153.70	$142.44
Alabama	3,310	2,487	15	808	125	93	1	31	37.86	37.55	41.93	38.75
Alaska [3]	260	128	2	130	21	10	(4)	10	80.29	79.22	(5)	79.92
Arizona	205	162	.....	33	23	21	.....	2	116.56	129.81	.....	51.52
Colorado	10,195	8,751	8	1,436	1,285	1,025	1	259	126.03	117.09	183.12	180.20
Connecticut	8,017	3,449	47	4,521	1,257	528	6	723	156.83	153.17	136.87	159.84
Florida [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	617	329	2	286	57	28	(4)	28	91.83	86.81	(5)	97.53
Illinois	7,187	1,467	50	5,670	1,134	144	5	984	157.78	98.39	104.94	173.61
Kentucky	1,703	1,275	7	421	210	157	1	52	123.19	122.83	112.00	124.49
Maryland	[2] 528	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 64	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 120.80	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minnesota [3]	1,182	432	15	735	276	81	2	193	233.40	187.48	124.40	262.62
Missouri	6,225	4,724	345	1,156	307	161	68	58	49.31	33.38	196.33	50.07
Nebraska	1,438	637	20	781	104	32	2	70	72.56	50.41	88.85	90.22
New Mexico [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	2,370	1,623	35	712	324	224	6	94	136.88	138.20	157.51	132.85
North Dakota	2	1	.....	1	(4)	(4)	.....	(4)	(5)	(5)	.....	(5)
Oklahoma [3]	2,361	1,750	9	602	136	101	(4)	34	57.43	57.65	(5)	56.93
Oregon	2,207	1,294	68	845	106	59	3	44	48.27	45.89	48.68	51.89
South Carolina [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for mandatory and optional programs in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia; for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, September 1981 data for Minnesota, July 1981 data for Oklahoma and October 1981 data for Wyoming; data not available for November 1981.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[7] Data not available.

Table M-28.—Public assistance: Recipients and average monthly payments per recipient, by program, 1940–80

[Data subject to revision. Except for emergency assistance, excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payment]

Period	Old-age assistance [1]	Aid to the blind [1 2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [1]	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance [4]		Emergency assistance [5]
				Families	Total recipients [3]	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (in thousands)								
December:									
1940	2,070	73.4	.....	372	1,222	895	1,239	3,618	.....
1945	2,056	71.5	.....	274	943	701	257	507	.....
1950	2,786	97.5	69	651	2,233	1,661	413	866	.....
1955	2,538	104.5	241	602	2,192	1,661	314	743	.....
1960	2,305	106.9	369	803	3,073	2,370	431	1,244	.....
1965	2,087	85.1	557	1,054	4,396	3,316	310	677	.....
1970	2,082	81.0	935	2,552	9,659	7,033	547	1,056	9.7
1975	.....	.....	.....	3,558	11,404	8,106	692	977	34.1
1976	.....	.....	.....	3,588	11,211	7,909	685	905	26.9
1977	.....	.....	.....	3,553	10,796	7,582	654	820	32.0
1978	.....	.....	.....	3,489	10,349	7,226	620	766	32.0
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	3,560	10,379	7,207	696	885	38
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	3,591	10,473	7,256	706	885	47
February	.....	.....	.....	3,619	10,548	7,301	714	887	48
March	.....	.....	.....	3,652	10,636	7,350	740	925	58
April	.....	.....	.....	3,664	10,658	7,359	742	922	56
May	.....	.....	.....	3,665	10,644	7,344	737	908	45
June	.....	.....	.....	3,672	10,657	7,349	749	929	45
July	.....	.....	.....	3,704	10,738	7,388	774	973	46
August	.....	.....	.....	3,743	10,864	7,469	770	955	44
September	.....	.....	.....	3,778	10,945	7,515	782	977	46
October	.....	.....	.....	3,810	11,014	7,553	795	1,002	53
November	.....	.....	.....	3,809	11,010	7,546	990	990	44
December	.....	.....	.....	3,843	11,101	7,599	796	986	52
	Average monthly payment								
December:									
1940	$20.25	$25.35	.....	$32.40	$9.85	.....	$24.30	$8.30	.....
1945	30.90	33.50	.....	52.05	15.15	.....	32.70	16.55	.....
1950	43.05	46.00	$44.10	71.45	20.85	.....	46.65	22.25	.....
1955	50.05	55.55	48.75	85.50	23.50	.....	55.05	23.30	.....
1960	58.90	67.45	56.15	108.35	28.35	.....	71.60	24.85	.....
1965	63.10	81.35	66.50	136.95	32.85	.....	68.95	31.65	.....
1970	77.65	104.35	97.65	190.40	50.30	.....	111.60	57.85	$151.35
1975	.....	.....	.....	228.81	71.58	.....	144.08	102.07	157.56
1976	.....	.....	.....	241.48	77.29	.....	153.84	116.54	154.20
1977	.....	.....	.....	250.03	82.29	.....	155.97	124.34	177.50
1978	.....	.....	.....	255.53	86.15	.....	157.49	128.11	191.30
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	270.74	92.86	.....	156.69	123.31	197.52
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	271.68	93.16	.....	158.92	126.72	194.77
February	.....	.....	.....	271.73	93.23	.....	160.46	129.18	193.92
March	.....	.....	.....	271.16	93.11	.....	160.89	128.72	191.31
April	.....	.....	.....	270.92	93.13	.....	159.21	128.16	192.56
May	.....	.....	.....	270.55	93.16	.....	158.42	128.59	201.84
June	.....	.....	.....	271.06	93.39	.....	157.13	126.58	199.98
July	.....	.....	.....	277.48	95.73	.....	155.76	123.93	197.01
August	.....	.....	.....	287.31	99.00	.....	159.19	128.28	184.55
September	.....	.....	.....	304.08	104.94	.....	158.55	126.86	194.55
October	.....	.....	.....	288.51	99.79	.....	157.73	125.07	189.93
November	.....	.....	.....	286.03	98.96	.....	156.23	124.64	195.51
December	.....	.....	.....	287.77	99.61	.....	160.92	129.84	196.97

[1] Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate programs and under the combined State adult assistance programs. Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning January 1974.

[2] Beginning September 1965, excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.

[3] Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[4] Data incomplete.

[5] Represents average per family. Beginning January 1972, includes New York City.

Table M-29.—Public assistance: Total money payments, by program and emergency assistance, 1945–80

[In thousands. Data subject to revision.]

Period	Total [1]	Money payments						Emergency assistance payments [4]
		Total [2]	Old-age assistance [3]	Aid to the blind [3]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [3]	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance	
1945	$990,704	$990,704	$726,550	$26,557	.....	$149,667	$87,930	.....
1950	2,372,204	2,372,204	1,461,624	52,698	$7,967	551,653	298,262	.....
1955	2,525,585	2,525,585	1,490,352	67,958	135,168	617,841	214,266	.....
1960	3,276,707	3,276,707	1,629,541	86,231	237,366	1,000,784	322,465	.....
1961	3,426,895	3,426,895	1,571,309	84,739	256,910	1,156,769	355,991	.....
1962	3,531,067	3,531,067	1,571,162	84,039	282,711	1,298,774	292,709	.....
1963	3,666,628	3,666,628	1,615,023	85,335	318,948	1,365,851	279,623	.....
1964	3,842,754	3,842,754	1,612,983	86,558	357,856	1,510,352	272,737	.....
1965	4,025,903	4,025,903	1,600,708	85,121	417,720	1,660,186	259,225	.....
1966	4,336,075	4,336,075	1,633,675	85,615	487,301	1,863,925	263,866	.....
1967	4,956,901	4,956,901	1,702,091	87,711	574,574	2,266,400	325,847	.....
1968	5,706,592	5,694,890	1,676,632	88,885	658,589	2,849,298	421,211	32,445
1969	6,893,920	6,668,986	1,752,730	92,204	788,079	3,563,427	472,360	11,030
1970	8,864,428	8,431,848	1,862,412	98,292	999,861	4,852,964	618,319	11,396
1971	10,814,361	10,143,441	1,888,878	100,840	1,189,636	6,203,528	760,559	19,843
1972	11,066,718	11,022,538	1,876,755	105,515	1,390,509	6,909,260	740,499	44,180
1973	11,397,212	11,357,947	1,743,465	104,373	1,609,572	7,212,035	688,502	39,265
1974	8,813,762	8,749,731	4,725	88	2,947	7,916,563	825,408	64,031
1975	10,434,353	10,356,837	4,599	79	2,953	9,210,995	1,138,211	77,516
1976	11,431,072	11,375,923	4,783	75	3,066	10,140,134	1,227,865	55,779
1977	11,915,076	11,848,824	4,938	76	3,426	10,602,775	1,237,609	66,252
1978	12,024,019	11,942,961	5,076	82	3,754	10,728,668	1,205,381	81,058
1979	12,402,352	12,318,290	9,448	170	9,064	11,068,864	1,230,744	84,062
1980	14,048,471	13,935,233	8,873	135	8,702	12,475,245	1,442,278	113,238
1979								
December	1,081,234	1,073,688	439	7	386	963,753	109,103	7,546
1980								
January	1,097,840	1,088,598	435	6	354	975,639	112,164	9,242
February	1,108,008	1,098,750	437	6	347	983,347	114,613	9,258
March	1,121,245	1,110,198	436	6	356	990,328	119,072	11,047
April	1,122,375	1,111,504	433	6	351	992,560	118,154	10,871
May	1,118,030	1,108,935	367	6	310	991,514	116,738	9,095
June	1,122,703	1,113,762	437	6	367	995,325	117,627	8,941
July	1,158,313	1,149,338	432	6	378	1,027,926	120,596	8,975
August	1,206,913	1,198,832	431	6	365	1,075,515	122,515	8,081
September	1,290,424	1,281,455	4,124	67	4,630	1,148,651	123,983	8,969
October	1,235,254	1,225,271	443	6	378	1,099,080	125,364	9,983
November	1,222,319	1,213,795	439	6	390	1,089,583	123,377	3,524
December	1,245,020	1,234,767	459	6	450	1,105,777	123,075	10,253

[1] Includes money payments for institutional services in intermediate-care facilities for 1968–71.

[2] Includes money payments for medical assistance for the aged for 1960–69.

[3] Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia beginning 1974. Data for 1974 and thereafter are for only Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

[4] Money payments to families and medical vendor payments to needy families with children, authorized under title IV of the Social Security Act.

Table M-30.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments, unemployed father segment, and AFDC foster-care data]

State	Number of—			Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
		Recipients			Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Families	Total	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	3,842,534	11,101,149	7,599,376	$1,105,776,662	$288.77	$99.61	0.8	1.5	7.0	14.7
Alabama	63,246	178,322	127,684	6,967,928	110.17	39.07	−.4	−.2	−.4	.9
Alaska	6,606	15,931	10,882	2,590,514	392.15	162.61	.4	4.1	5.5	31.3
Arizona	21,573	59,809	43,589	3,809,666	176.59	63.70	1.1	1.9	19.7	26.8
Arkansas	29,822	85,008	61,667	4,360,856	146.23	51.30	1.1	2.3	.4	3.1
California	511,486	1,498,216	996,054	220,451,580	431.00	147.14	1.0	1.0	10.1	27.8
Colorado	29,467	81,031	55,415	7,591,646	257.63	93.69	1.4	8.6	8.9	17.8
Connecticut	49,407	139,685	96,240	18,308,524	370.57	131.07	−.3	−.3	2.9	14.7
Delaware	12,404	34,243	23,555	2,817,520	227.15	82.28	3.0	3.6	5.1	5.9
District of Columbia	30,278	81,985	56,556	7,661,257	253.03	93.45	.1	1.5	−5.1	−4.4
Florida	103,315	279,392	199,015	18,229,236	176.44	65.25	1.8	2.7	12.8	16.0
Georgia	89,912	233,730	168,813	12,591,009	140.04	53.87	.6	.5	8.5	23.4
Guam	1,492	5,311	3,877	316,333	212.02	59.56	−1.0	.2	12.4	15.6
Hawaii	20,046	61,342	40,802	7,731,955	385.71	126.05	.7	1.2	2.2	3.7
Idaho	7,503	20,326	13,845	2,064,949	275.22	101.59	.8	1.4	.9	3.0
Illinois	222,937	691,434	482,773	62,903,873	282.16	90.98	1.2	4.3	4.6	8.4
Indiana	60,229	170,239	119,431	12,351,154	205.07	72.55	.3	.2	11.8	23.5
Iowa	40,476	111,287	73,907	12,553,542	310.15	112.80	.6	.5	13.6	15.3
Kansas	27,720	71,956	50,828	7,817,479	282.02	108.64	(1)	5.4	11.3	19.3
Kentucky	67,159	175,071	122,437	12,478,662	185.81	71.28	.9	1.4	6.7	22.5
Louisiana	72,163	218,966	160,212	11,254,465	155.96	51.40	.7	.3	4.1	19.1
Maine	21,466	57,700	39,504	4,954,190	230.79	85.86	(1)	−.6	−5.1	−.9
Maryland	80,823	220,316	148,989	19,304,624	238.85	87.62	.6	.5	5.0	17.5
Massachusetts	125,232	347,830	226,570	43,793,572	349.70	125.91	.1	1.0	−1.2	7.2
Michigan	246,648	752,578	494,459	96,243,119	390.20	127.88	.9	1.2	16.4	21.3
Minnesota	53,856	145,634	96,383	18,582,462	345.04	127.60	.5	−.8	11.9	20.0
Mississippi	59,814	176,253	129,704	5,257,257	87.89	29.83	.4	.5	2.8	5.8
Missouri	73,506	215,682	144,865	16,795,310	228.49	77.87	1.1	2.5	12.9	24.1
Montana	7,136	19,883	13,621	1,646,790	230.77	82.82	−.8	1.9	8.7	12.0
Nebraska	13,573	37,541	25,900	3,890,757	286.65	103.64	.4	.8	10.6	24.8
Nevada	5,114	13,827	9,524	1,096,034	214.32	79.27	6.0	7.3	23.9	35.7
New Hampshire	8,647	23,648	15,636	2,377,068	274.90	100.52	1.4	2.1	9.7	17.2
New Jersey	153,709	468,603	320,955	49,028,742	318.97	104.63	−.4	−.6	2.8	11.1
New Mexico	19,550	56,157	38,657	3,705,145	189.52	65.98	.5	.5	7.8	21.9
New York	367,628	1,109,601	762,672	136,745,976	371.97	123.24	.8	.8	1.3	1.9
North Carolina	80,074	201,828	142,638	13,014,235	162.53	64.48	.3	.4	4.3	5.5
North Dakota	4,859	13,111	9,045	1,413,489	290.90	107.81	−1.0	−2.4	3.2	9.9
Ohio	200,243	572,347	380,365	50,348,940	251.44	87.97	1.9	2.4	16.9	16.9
Oklahoma	31,543	91,984	66,752	7,880,651	249.84	85.67	1.1	2.5	5.5	6.4
Oregon	35,440	93,993	60,731	9,315,930	262.86	99.11	−1.4	−1.2	−4.3	−23.5
Pennsylvania [2]	218,713	637,387	435,408	64,712,837	295.88	101.53	.5	−.3	2.6	−9.1
Puerto Rico	46,245	169,697	118,368	2,812,545	60.82	16.57	1.9	24.3	−2.9	14.9
Rhode Island	18,772	53,950	36,563	7,613,825	405.59	141.13	1.2	38.3	7.3	8.7
South Carolina	57,643	156,080	110,573	6,685,505	115.98	42.83	1.2	2.0	4.5	21.8
South Dakota	6,946	18,753	13,120	1,555,186	223.90	82.93	−.8	.6	−7.1	−1.8
Tennessee	65,958	173,854	122,637	7,448,916	112.93	42.85	.9	.5	10.2	10.7
Texas	106,104	320,002	232,384	11,490,205	108.29	35.91	.4	.9	4.5	4.6
Utah	13,954	43,710	27,335	4,504,653	322.82	103.06	(1)	.4	25.9	33.8
Vermont	8,129	24,251	15,379	2,839,074	349.25	117.07	.1	.3	14.7	21.2
Virgin Islands	1,165	3,441	2,721	228,534	196.17	66.41	4.0	10.6	13.3	57.6
Virginia	65,272	175,927	121,821	14,487,213	221.95	82.35	1.4	1.5	7.8	19.1
Washington	61,639	173,339	108,234	23,434,682	380.19	135.20	2.3	4.1	20.9	27.2
West Virginia	28,026	79,971	60,820	4,970,373	177.35	62.15	3.0	2.5	3.8	5.6
Wisconsin	85,129	231,979	154,465	32,026,663	376.21	138.06	1.1	1.9	15.2	26.7
Wyoming	2,737	7,008	4,996	720,012	263.07	102.74	−.3	−.9	6.5	8.3

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Data estimated.

Table M-31.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, unemployed-father segment: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State	Number of—			Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
		Recipients			Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Families	Total	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	192,603	820,455	457,131	$82,861,232	$430.22	$100.99	5.7	6.5	68.8	75.7
California	58,976	254,026	144,582	30,477,913	516.79	119.98	5.7	5.9	57.2	82.5
Colorado	1,355	5,699	3,011	506,030	373.45	88.79	6.4	13.8	60.3	84.2
Connecticut	780	3,456	1,940	407,504	522.44	117.91	1.0	12.2	13.5	41.4
Delaware	388	1,645	899	115,025	296.46	69.92	6.7	8.9	26.4	23.8
District of Columbia	214	910	507	70,717	330.43	77.71	.0	−3.3	1.2	−2.9
Guam	142	709	426	40,430	284.72	57.02	.9	3.2	86.6	92.4
Hawaii	940	4,336	2,471	426,035	453.23	98.26	4.2	6.0	4.2	−.1
Illinois	8,412	37,283	20,869	3,291,808	391.32	88.29	10.2	19.5	37.3	51.1
Iowa	2,979	11,893	6,192	1,103,171	370.32	92.76	4.8	4.6	195.7	193.9
Kansas	921	3,562	1,876	345,298	374.92	96.94	6.0	22.0	148.1	182.8
Maryland	1,313	5,663	3,135	407,509	310.36	71.96	4.9	3.6	26.6	35.6
Massachusetts	4,767	20,214	11,705	2,088,097	438.03	103.30	.7	−.4	1.2	7.0
Michigan	34,003	144,151	79,791	15,577,273	458.11	108.06	3.7	4.9	104.3	114.9
Minnesota	3,393	14,196	7,489	1,459,612	430.18	102.82	7.6	6.2	120.5	135.0
Missouri	2,474	10,695	5,747	684,786	276.79	64.03	10.5	10.4	205.7	231.1
Montana	438	1,860	1,064	120,428	274.95	64.75	−2.5	−1.6	136.0	106.0
Nebraska	227	1,056	603	88,294	388.96	83.61	1.7	5.8	284.0	406.3
New Jersey	5,692	24,284	13,998	2,162,171	379.86	89.04	.4	.3	20.7	28.7
New York	10,905	48,547	27,538	4,131,904	378.90	85.11	9.0	9.5	20.5	19.7
Ohio	22,870	94,101	49,603	7,377,604	322.59	78.40	6.0	6.9	73.8	74.2
Pennsylvania	10,858	46,138	24,654	3,777,707	347.92	81.88	5.4	4.1	32.4	41.1
Rhode Island	330	1,416	777	150,350	455.61	106.18	12.9	58.2	56.3	61.2
Utah	2,026	9,000	5,064	796,045	392.91	88.45	.7	3.2	73.1	93.9
Vermont	657	2,789	1,512	268,891	409.27	96.41	1.2	2.2	88.3	89.4
Washington	7,015	28,673	14,777	3,135,616	446.99	109.36	8.7	11.8	81.0	88.1
West Virginia	3,583	15,075	11,311	768,741	214.55	50.99	12.2	10.8	44.1	42.4
Wisconsin	6,944	29,078	15,590	3,082,273	443.88	106.00	8.9	8.6	117.0	137.8

Table M-32.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, foster-care segment: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980[1]

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State	Foster care					Foster-family homes			Child-care institutions		
	Number of—		Amount of payments			Number of—			Number of—		
				Average per—				Amount of payments			Amount of payments
	Cases	Children	Total	Case	Child	Cases	Children		Cases	Children	
Total	82,175	102,218	$38,674,089	$470.63	$378.35	[2] 61,816	[2] 79,483	[2] $20,719,075	[2] 11,661	[2] 13,290	[2] $15,424,293
Alabama	805	1,478	189,965	235.98	128.53	715	1,356	175,061	90	122	14,904
Alaska	52	52	41,163	791.60	791.60	43	43	17,732	9	9	23,431
Arizona	165	268	79,416	481.31	296.33	153	256	61,638	12	12	17,778
Arkansas	188	293	48,776	259.45	166.47	178	277	45,774	10	16	3,002
California	9,781	14,798	7,580,003	774.97	512.23	7,534	12,128	4,023,012	2,247	2,670	3,556,991
Colorado [3]	582	582	117,718	202.26	202.26	443	443	55,885	139	139	61,833
Connecticut [3]	1,566	2,177	455,021	290.56	209.01	1,111	1,698	236,611	455	479	218,410
Delaware	171	305	62,741	366.91	205.71	127	232	38,491	54	73	24,250
District of Columbia [3]	720	893	258,012	358.35	288.93	512	625	166,676	208	268	91,336
Florida	791	1,099	204,706	258.79	186.27	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Georgia [3]	1,477	1,495	244,213	165.34	163.35	1,299	1,315	210,854	178	180	33,359
Guam	11	16	2,140	(5)	(5)	11	16	2,140	0	0	0
Hawaii	19	19	2,547	(5)	(5)	19	19	2,547	0	0	0
Idaho	92	210	44,808	487.04	213.37	77	176	37,553	15	34	7,255
Illinois [3]	4,530	4,530	811,500	179.14	179.14	4,180	4,180	626,000	350	350	185,500
Indiana	1,344	1,726	153,660	114.33	89.03	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Iowa	661	661	156,545	236.83	236.83	522	522	105,563	139	139	50,982
Kansas	1,774	1,774	583,168	328.73	328.73	1,214	1,214	253,519	560	560	329,649
Kentucky	1,254	1,254	205,540	163.91	163.91	1,190	1,190	193,258	64	64	12,282
Louisiana [3]	1,515	1,721	399,131	263.45	231.92	1,444	1,635	303,887	71	86	95,244
Maine	1,170	1,170	273,101	233.42	233.42	1,055	1,055	178,331	115	115	94,770
Maryland	2,346	2,346	523,759	223.26	223.26	2,122	2,122	376,895	224	224	146,864
Massachusetts	1,810	1,996	644,563	356.11	322.93	1,653	1,837	409,033	157	159	235,530
Michigan	5,539	5,539	2,641,623	476.91	476.91	4,775	4,775	1,413,362	764	764	1,228,261
Minnesota	1,271	1,687	476,088	374.58	282.21	1,145	1,550	424,897	126	137	51,191
Mississippi	519	894	107,239	206.82	120.07	519	894	107,339	0	0	0
Missouri [3]	948	2,171	215,591	227.42	99.30	866	1,984	196,985	82	187	18,606
Montana	178	259	103,928	583.87	401.27	178	259	103,928	0	0	0
Nebraska	556	553	149,947	269.69	271.15	497	494	132,247	59	59	17,700
Nevada	191	254	75,758	396.64	298.26	155	218	56,186	36	36	19,572
New Hampshire	504	504	76,835	152.45	152.45	388	388	54,092	116	116	22,743
New Jersey	1,254	1,254	220,602	175.92	175.92	1,172	1,172	165,665	82	82	54,937
New Mexico	66	91	14,839	224.83	163.07	54	79	12,718	12	12	2,121
New York	14,389	20,305	14,470,529	1,005.67	712.66	10,653	15,866	6,991,207	3,736	4,439	7,479,332
North Carolina	1,062	1,741	239,329	225.36	137.47	910	1,451	199,895	182	290	39,434
North Dakota	202	360	88,212	436.69	245.03	169	321	68,034	33	39	20,178
Ohio	3,664	3,664	418,191	114.14	114.14	3,319	3,319	359,237	345	345	58,954
Oklahoma	426	710	134,102	314.79	188.88	426	710	134,102	0	0	0
Oregon	1,521	1,521	463,519	304.75	304.75	1,355	1,355	272,114	166	166	191,405
Pennsylvania [3]	6,377	6,377	2,118,894	332.27	332.27	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	(5)	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	291	423	126,341	434.16	298.68	232	355	60,104	59	68	66,237
South Carolina	342	528	70,150	205.12	132.86	342	528	70,150	0	0	0
South Dakota	387	387	79,501	205.43	205.43	358	358	64,159	29	29	15,342
Tennessee	857	1,835	246,960	288.17	134.58	816	1,766	235,064	58	69	11,896
Texas	2,784	2,784	785,060	281.99	281.99	2,675	2,675	742,902	109	109	42,158
Utah	243	243	53,461	220.00	220.00	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Vermont [3]	161	315	50,000	310.56	158.73	154	302	37,045	7	13	12,955
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	(5)	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,628	2,459	424,533	260.77	172.64	1,533	2,344	391,580	95	115	32,953
Washington	604	833	216,273	358.07	259.63	537	755	153,317	67	78	62,956
West Virginia	269	537	131,353	488.30	244.61	231	462	64,710	38	75	66,643
Wisconsin	3,082	3,082	1,378,277	447.20	447.20	2,731	2,731	680,818	351	351	697,459
Wyoming	36	45	14,658	(5)	(5)	24	33	6,758	12	12	7,900

[1] Case count may be inflated because States reporting identical number of cases and children may count each child in foster care as a family case.

[2] Data incomplete, see footnote 4.

[3] Data estimated.

[4] Data not reported.

[5] Not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases or children.

Table M-33.—Emergency assistance:[1] Families receiving assistance and amount of payments, by State, December 1980

State	Number of families			Amount of payments			
	Total	AFDC cases	Other	Total	Average per family	Maintenance	Medical care
Total	52,051	40,887	10,902	$10,252,544	$196.77	[2] $9,764,650	[2] $487,894
Arkansas	197	149	48	7,900	40.10	7,490	410
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Delaware	193	193	0	18,716	96.97	18,716	0
District of Columbia	184	111	73	43,409	235.92	43,409	0
Illinois	397	397	0	62,260	156.83	62,260	0
Kansas	656	0	656	101,014	153.98	101,014	0
Kentucky	2,047	717	1,330	387,558	189.33	387,558	0
Maryland	1,429	1,077	352	290,197	203.08	290,197	0
Massachusetts	1,871	1,851	20	512,774	274.06	512,774	0
Michigan	5,706	4,258	1,448	1,413,914	247.79	1,385,766	28,148
Minnesota	1,277	865	412	314,980	246.66	313,757	1,223
Missouri	262	(4)	(4)	37,259	142.21	37,259	0
Montana	20	2	18	532	(3)	532	0
Nebraska	191	34	157	49,102	257.08	31,989	17,113
New Jersey	588	584	4	210,781	358.47	210,781	0
New York	20,638	20,638	0	3,895,373	188.75	3,887,285	8,088
North Dakota	12,852	9,246	3,606	2,267,330	176.42	1,851,716	415,614
Oklahoma	628	100	528	149,332	237.79	149,332	0
Oregon	1,050	0	1,050	234,547	223.38	232,613	1,934
Pennsylvania	69	69	0	10,162	147.28	9,580	582
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Virginia	20	8	12	5,067	(3)	4,654	413
Washington	838	192	646	147,315	175.79	147,315	0
West Virginia	712	328	384	63,004	88.49	62,884	120
Wisconsin	68	68	0	15,769	231.90	15,769	0
Wyoming	158	0	158	14,249	90.18	0	14,249

[1] Payments to needy families with children authorized under title IV-A of the Social Security Act.
[2] Data incomplete, see footnote 4.
[3] Not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.
[4] Data not reported.

Table M-34.—General assistance: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State [1]	Number of—		Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
				Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Cases	Recipients	Total	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	795,915	986,392	$128,075,145	$160.92	$129.84	−0.4	3.8	11.5	17.4
Arizona	2,666	2,666	286,564	107.49	107.49	2.5	2.7	14.3	18.8
California	26,445	27,717	4,738,726	179.19	170.97	2.7	8.1	−1.3	17.6
Colorado	409	865	42,358	103.56	48.97	1.9	12.3	7.7	−16.9
Connecticut [2]	14,905	22,488	1,983,807	133.10	88.22	.0	.0	.0	.0
Delaware	2,051	2,898	238,659	116.36	82.35	−2.3	−1.5	21.9	28.6
District of Columbia	6,558	6,754	1,158,775	176.70	171.57	−1.8	−1.1	−6.1	−9.8
Georgia	1,682	2,691	113,717	67.61	42.26	4.5	−3.3	−10.2	−22.2
Guam	93	99	7,933	85.30	80.13	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Hawaii	6,035	9,699	1,703,471	282.27	175.63	2.4	3.7	−4.0	3.9
Illinois	84,827	99,715	13,688,070	161.36	137.27	4.2	7.9	19.6	23.9
Indiana	38,043	83,694	1,901,764	49.99	22.72	−25.8	23.5	−12.9	6.4
Kansas	5,931	6,636	951,255	160.39	143.35	1.8	14.3	52.6	59.1
Louisiana	4,046	4,264	312,208	77.16	73.22	3.5	2.1	26.5	37.3
Maine	2,588	6,672	244,570	94.50	36.66	−17.5	−10.6	−2.6	15.4
Maryland	24,364	26,020	2,940,968	120.71	113.03	3.4	3.0	11.5	20.7
Massachusetts	22,598	23,846	3,448,921	152.62	144.63	.9	−16.3	5.2	4.3
Michigan	105,825	123,456	19,144,550	180.91	155.07	2.0	3.1	47.5	41.8
Minnesota	15,357	17,276	2,743,139	178.62	158.78	8.2	8.0	41.9	69.1
Mississippi	596	734	9,242	15.51	12.59	−19.6	−18.9	−23.2	−31.9
Missouri	6,285	6,809	439,019	69.85	64.48	2.6	1.2	27.5	29.7
Montana	689	1,020	62,999	91.44	61.76	3.9	2.0	13.2	28.2
New Hampshire [2]	1,490	3,250	263,842	177.08	81.18	9.7	28.2	−5.6	14.2
New Jersey	28,085	37,631	4,677,451	166.55	124.30	2.4	10.7	15.2	9.9
New Mexico	647	663	74,600	115.30	112.52	4.4	4.2	23.2	30.1
New York	140,346	171,779	28,606,870	203.83	166.53	3.1	3.2	3.5	5.5
North Dakota	125	282	15,258	122.06	54.11	−4.7	5.4	58.4	59.5
Ohio	55,683	59,482	6,038,066	108.44	101.51	4.7	5.3	44.3	53.7
Oklahoma	839	2,070	29,435	35.08	14.22	−10.7	−7.3	−73.2	−73.7
Oregon	4,068	4,177	456,704	112.27	109.34	.7	1.2	−8.0	−26.4
Pennsylvania	153,840	181,043	26,208,465	170.36	144.76	−.6	.2	9.6	12.1
Puerto Rico	368	368	10,449	28.39	28.39	6.1	40.2	15.4	85.3
Rhode Island [2]	3,463	4,784	633,299	182.88	132.38	.0	.0	−20.2	−20.7
South Carolina	837	878	54,877	65.56	62.50	2.7	29.2	−6.1	16.3
South Dakota	425	900	32,875	77.35	36.53	−11.8	34.8	33.5	83.7
Utah	1,100	1,314	202,204	183.82	153.88	−.2	2.5	−28.8	−6.9
Virgin Islands	365	405	38,526	105.55	95.13	7.1	17.2	6.0	+57.9
Virginia	8,047	11,027	1,051,100	130.62	95.32	36.2	14.6	2.0	13.3
Washington	15,183	16,933	2,319,641	152.78	136.99	22.6	12.8	38.1	30.4
West Virginia	2,938	5,881	79,364	27.01	13.49	40.4	61.9	23.0	10.1
Wisconsin	5,816	6,881	1,103,385	189.72	160.35	22.7	58.3	36.2	40.4
Wyoming	257	625	18,019	70.11	28.83	32.7	12.5	−5.2	2.1

[1] Data not reported by some States because (1) programs are administered by townships and local areas and reports are not available, or (2) counties are unable to report on their State-assisted programs, or (3) program has been suspended. New Jersey data includes assistance under the "Insufficient Employment of Parents" program; Maryland data includes a State program of assistance to families with dependent children. In other States the program covers "home relief," "general welfare," "relief," etc.—State and local programs not federally aided.

[2] Data estimated.

[3] Not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

Table M-35.—Black lung benefits: Number of beneficiaries, average monthly family amount, and total monthly family amount in current-payment status, 1970–82[1]

At end of selected month	Number of beneficiaries				Average monthly family amount			Total monthly family amount (in thousands)		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners[2]	Widows and other survivors[3]	Total	Miners[2]	Widows and other survivors[3]
December:										
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$181.90	$200.10	$149.80	$12,515	$8,785	$3,730
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	188.50	212.80	160.60	27,250	16,430	10,820
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	199.40	225.20	169.60	37,860	22,920	14,940
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	224.30	252.80	187.70	63,700	40,400	23,300
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	235.40	266.70	196.00	71,500	45,100	26,400
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	247.70	281.70	207.30	75,500	46,600	28,900
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	257.40	294.30	216.40	77,400	46,500	30,800
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	274.70	316.90	231.20	80,500	47,100	33,400
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	289.40	337.80	243.40	82,300	46,800	35,500
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	313.20	368.70	264.20	86,500	47,800	38,700
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1981	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1981										
January	396,809	118,928	146,664	131,217	342.40	406.50	290.40	90,900	48,300	42,600
February	393,000	117,500	146,000	129,500	342.40	406.80	290.40	90,200	47,800	42,400
March	392,468	117,268	146,200	129,000	341.60	405.90	290.00	90,000	47,600	42,400
April	391,850	116,671	146,587	128,592	342.00	406.80	290.40	90,000	47,400	42,600
May	390,407	115,997	146,574	127,836	341.00	405.40	290.00	89,500	47,000	42,500
June	388,603	115,210	146,521	126,872	341.60	406.80	290.40	89,400	46,900	42,500
July	386,545	114,469	146,489	125,587	341.30	406.60	290.30	89,100	46,600	42,500
August	384,576	113,676	146,430	124,470	341.00	406.40	290.20	88,700	46,200	42,500
September	381,479	113,055	146,376	122,048	340.80	406.30	290.20	88,400	45,900	42,500
October	380,208	112,591	146,317	121,300	356.70	425.40	303.90	92,400	47,900	44,500
November	378,486	111,889	146,225	120,372	356.50	425.30	303.80	92,000	47,600	44,400
December	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1982										
January	373,986	110,294	146,057	117,635	355.90	425.20	303.50	91,200	46,900	44,300

[1] Benefits payable under the "black lung" program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the Treasury.

[2] Includes benefits for dependent wife and/or child.

[3] Includes benefits for dependent child of widow, surviving child, parent, brother, and sister.

Table M-36.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on State programs, 1940–81

[Excludes programs for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

Period	Average weekly insured employment [1]		Initial claims (weekly average) [4]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [6]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits	Funds available for benefits end of period [7] (in thousands)
	Number of workers [2]	Percent of covered employment [3]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [5] (in thousands)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries			
1940	1,282,385	5.6	214,231	5,220,073	51,084,375	$518,700	982,392	$10.56	2,596,129	$1,817,108
1945	589,110	2.1	116,325	2,861,190	24,179,769	445,866	464,996	18.77	254,271	6,914,009
1950	1,503,164	4.6	235,590	5,211,883	67,859,529	1,373,114	1,304,991	20.76	1,853,336	6,972,295
1955	1,253,836	3.5	225,861	4,507,894	56,099,729	1,350,368	1,099,466	25.04	1,272,232	8,263,850
1960	1,905,752	4.8	331,027	6,753,387	85,630,399	2,726,656	1,640,429	32.87	1,603,372	6,643,257
1961	2,290,311	5.6	349,745	7,066,467	104,217,226	3,422,698	2,004,177	33.80	2,370,833	5,802,038
1962	1,783,118	4.4	302,112	6,073,668	79,324,955	2,675,447	1,525,481	34.56	1,638,359	6,272,863
1963	1,805,816	4.3	297,699	6,040,335	80,137,101	2,774,668	1,541,098	35.28	1,568,558	6,648,314
1964	1,605,395	3.8	268,015	5,497,903	71,380,122	2,522,100	1,372,695	35.96	1,370,857	7,296,220
1965	1,327,629	3.0	231,652	4,813,229	58,813,298	2,166,004	1,131,025	37.19	1,085,977	8,357,350
1966	1,061,395	2.3	203,351	4,140,026	46,546,925	1,771,298	895,133	39.76	780,700	9,828,244
1967	1,204,529	2.5	226,126	4,628,083	52,902,523	2,092,338	1,017,356	41.25	867,403	10,778,138
1968	1,110,646	2.2	201,200	4,197,966	48,668,357	2,031,617	935,930	43.43	848,179	11,717,246
1969	1,101,429	2.1	199,695	4,213,803	47,948,702	2,127,877	922,503	46.17	811,532	12,637,508
1970	1,804,631	3.4	295,911	6,401,782	78,857,992	3,848,467	1,516,500	50.34	1,295,319	11,895,901
1971	2,150,473	4.1	294,945	6,540,358	94,312,380	4,957,026	1,813,700	54.02	2,006,700	9,703,424
1972	1,848,484	3.5	261,058	5,703,866	81,260,712	4,470,969	1,562,706	56.75	1,809,450	9,422,799
1973	1,632,466	2.7	246,539	5,328,998	71,222,809	4,007,562	1,369,669	59.00	1,495,092	10,933,767
1974	2,261,821	3.5	363,423	7,729,590	97,803,299	5,974,922	1,880,833	64.25	1,926,147	10,599,249
1975	3,986,152	6.0	478,125	11,160,042	175,304,812	11,754,685	3,371,246	70.23	4,195,023	4,522,934
1976	2,991,485	4.6	385,866	8,560,107	127,424,765	8,974,546	2,450,476	75.16	3,270,042	3,343,482
1977	2,654,918	3.9	374,770	7,984,984	113,244,354	8,357,160	2,177,776	78.79	2,850,136	4,387,302
1978	2,359,468	3.3	364,420	7,568,589	100,963,558	7,717,173	1,941,607	83.67	2,039,012	9,307,267
1979	2,433,510	2.9	387,953	8,074,970	106,100,669	8,612,851	2,040,397	89.67	2,037,121	12,469,636
1980	3,350,326	3.9	488,683	10,000,851	149,019,558	14,590,270	2,843,885	98.92	3,076,317	11,463,587
1980										
June	3,455,485	4.0	543,898	844,839	12,441,036	1,213,595	2,962,151	99.88	246,276	[8]
July	3,692,174	4.3	595,041	1,102,911	14,397,850	1,397,508	3,129,967	98.75	298,504	[8]
August	3,407,521	3.9	439,399	870,671	12,710,545	1,244,363	3,026,320	99.68	256,376	[8]
September	3,087,370	3.6	386,005	607,590	11,688,547	1,444,885	2,656,488	100.21	254,077	[8]
October	2,903,364	3.3	391,154	633,960	11,445,237	1,125,601	2,488,095	92.32	291,685	[8]
November	2,982,784	3.4	416,803	541,704	9,524,424	934,378	2,378,416	101.43	259,241	[8]
December	3,321,487	3.8	524,048	809,477	12,602,938	1,243,976	2,739,770	101.51	318,918	[8]
1981										
January	3,843,678	4.4	618,413	1,301,016	14,227,849	1,416,603	3,233,602	102.34	308,662	[8]
February	3,668,663	4.2	450,893	872,733	12,881,779	1,313,507	3,220,445	101.89	274,571	[8]
March	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	715,461	13,503,852	1,393,612	3,069,057	105.63	290,104	[8]
April	2,987,633	3.4	371,842	634,717	11,869,207	1,226,691	2,697,547	105.98	289,119	[8]
May	2,691,357	3.1	338,697	540,760	9,788,837	1,006,228	2,330,675	105.47	245,805	[8]
June	2,596,115	3.0	383,789	582,475	9,899,256	1,009,820	2,249,831	104.59	244,149	[8]

[1] Beginning July 1963, includes Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program.

[2] Workers reporting completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[3] Annual rates based on average covered employment in specified year; monthly rates on average for most recent 12-month period.

[4] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[5] Annual data, but not monthly, adjusted to exclude voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Through 1970, includes payments under State (but not Federal) temporary extended unemployment insurance provisions; beginning 1971, excludes such payments.

[6] Includes dependents' allowances in States that provide such benefits.

[7] Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-37.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data by State, June 1981

[Excludes program for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

State	Average weekly insured unemployment		Initial claims (weekly average) [3]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [5]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits
	Number of workers [1]	Percent of covered employment [2]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [4]	Average weekly number of beneficiaries		
Total	2,596,115	3.0	383,789	582,475	9,899,256	$1,009,819,698	2,249,831	$104.59	244,149
Alabama	45,814	3.6	6,937	11,822	165,127	12,455,631	37,529	76.93	4,150
Alaska	8,669	5.8	1,488	2,680	37,142	4,439,457	8,441	122.29	1,081
Arizona	22,076	2.3	3,519	5,635	69,425	5,888,351	15,778	85.79	1,435
Arkansas	26,277	3.7	4,313	6,431	99,376	8,843,562	22,585	92.52	2,647
California	323,139	3.3	48,674	72,137	1,286,696	115,638,464	292,431	91.45	29,316
Colorado	23,812	2.0	3,084	5,892	75,223	8,998,415	17,096	122.16	2,519
Connecticut	30,965	2.2	5,278	7,250	119,930	11,940,970	27,257	103.61	1,490
Delaware	6,612	2.6	1,069	1,384	26,605	2,674,449	6,047	105.35	623
District of Columbia	9,591	2.5	671	2,264	48,739	6,343,340	11,077	131.42	997
Florida	51,899	1.5	8,128	14,894	165,532	13,042,471	37,621	79.92	4,646
Georgia	42,164	2.1	8,409	13,876	167,466	12,880,810	38,060	79.15	3,554
Hawaii	11,234	3.0	1,568	4,129	49,292	5,544,196	11,203	116.93	719
Idaho	12,264	4.0	2,174	2,927	39,426	3,770,988	8,960	101.90	1,192
Illinois	179,834	4.0	19,162	33,608	769,074	99,007,452	174,790	129.07	22,936
Indiana	49,669	2.4	8,919	12,510	185,872	16,338,424	42,244	89.18	7,710
Iowa	25,639	2.4	3,893	7,733	97,370	11,208,742	22,130	118.46	2,351
Kansas	18,689	2.1	2,291	5,086	77,184	8,443,440	17,542	110.80	2,108
Kentucky	45,263	4.0	6,806	8,667	165,323	16,575,441	37,573	104.05	4,693
Louisiana	38,998	2.6	5,375	10,919	165,746	19,244,007	37,670	119.36	3,662
Maine	13,149	3.3	2,617	2,407	46,669	4,018,048	10,607	92.77	1,266
Maryland	39,977	2.7	5,567	9,072	147,919	14,219,537	33,618	97.32	3,034
Massachusetts	71,214	2.8	12,852	14,576	257,365	25,902,340	58,492	103.81	5,161
Michigan	147,540	4.4	19,932	26,223	498,867	63,818,381	113,379	129.67	16,094
Minnesota	39,135	2.3	4,947	9,951	154,232	18,676,048	35,053	123.26	4,866
Mississippi	29,170	3.7	4,213	7,793	93,532	6,648,576	21,257	71.66	2,370
Missouri	62,610	3.4	9,568	14,499	204,292	17,731,355	46,430	90.36	5,787
Montana	8,439	3.4	1,373	2,376	28,901	2,903,537	6,568	108.04	1,007
Nebraska	9,321	1.6	1,384	3,056	37,160	3,369,012	8,445	93.45	1,190
Nevada	10,242	2.7	1,694	2,734	40,077	4,140,262	9,108	105.46	1,416
New Hampshire	6,422	1.7	1,268	2,194	25,431	2,030,038	5,780	82.31	21
New Jersey	108,365	3.7	14,901	27,600	467,700	48,738,397	106,295	106.59	12,543
New Mexico	11,089	2.7	1,420	2,268	39,412	3,508,646	8,957	89.61	800
New York	201,822	2.9	29,193	36,717	757,976	67,354,855	172,267	92.80	14,392
North Carolina	51,235	2.2	11,230	15,118	198,380	17,055,697	45,086	89.52	4,756
North Dakota	4,444	2.1	633	1,292	20,005	2,185,356	4,547	110.05	636
Ohio	134,558	3.2	18,432	24,811	476,505	58,080,147	108,297	123.82	13,240
Oklahoma	12,779	1.2	2,049	3,422	45,175	4,803,444	10,267	107.84	1,324
Oregon	50,270	5.1	7,185	10,815	186,635	19,125,617	42,417	103.62	3,560
Pennsylvania	172,607	3.8	28,508	37,231	726,278	85,266,178	163,063	124.82	11,147
Puerto Rico	[6] 54,570	7.5	[6] 6,467	9,574	175,818	10,056,540	39,959	38.52	2,442
Rhode Island	16,136	4.1	3,991	3,661	57,079	5,362,247	12,973	96.38	1,437
South Carolina	36,000	3.2	5,853	8,686	127,899	10,426,777	29,023	82.79	3,219
South Dakota	3,276	1.5	497	896	10,255	1,074,357	2,331	105.88	247
Tennessee	52,483	3.2	8,497	12,940	205,573	16,432,935	46,721	81.04	6,405
Texas	53,878	1.0	8,654	13,162	187,082	18,611,731	42,519	100.72	6,410
Utah	13,553	2.8	1,747	3,185	31,907	5,779,587	11,797	112.83	1,234
Vermont	6,234	3.3	1,033	1,430	24,382	2,162,334	5,541	93.57	395
Virgin Islands	1,317	3.7	139	324	6,505	443,648	1,478	69.08	121
Virginia	30,316	1.6	6,493	8,708	136,215	12,851,378	30,958	96.45	3,803
Washington	65,759	4.3	9,380	13,688	256,942	28,664,498	58,396	115.99	4,752
West Virginia	33,484	5.5	2,235	5,356	138,004	15,049,853	31,365	112.04	2,479
Wisconsin	69,353	3.7	7,643	14,110	246,858	28,641,134	56,104	117.94	6,447
Wyoming	2,741	1.4	437	756	11,881	1,408,598	2,700	120.84	299

[1] Workers reporting completing at least 1 week of unemployment.

[2] Based on average covered employment for most recent 12-month period.

[3] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[4] Voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan not deducted. Excludes payments under temporary unemployment insurance provisions.

[5] Includes dependents in States that provide such benefits.

[6] Includes data under the Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program for average insured unemployment and initial claims (sugarcane data not available for other items).

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-38.—Gross national product and personal income, by type, 1950–81

[Amounts in billions. Monthly amounts at annual rates. Before 1960, data for the 48 States and the District of Columbia, except where otherwise noted; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Gross national product [1]	Personal income							
		Total	Wage and salary disbursements [2]	Social insurance and related payments [3]		Public assistance and related payments [4]		Other income [5]	Less personal contributions for social insurance [6]
				Amount	Percent of personal income	Amount	Percent of personal income		
1950	$286.2	$226.1	$147.0	$7.0	3.1	$2.3	1.0	$72.7	$2.9
1955	399.3	308.8	211.7	13.1	4.2	2.5	.8	86.7	5.2
1960	506.0	399.7	271.9	23.9	6.0	3.3	.8	109.9	9.3
1961	523.3	415.0	279.5	27.4	6.6	3.4	.8	114.4	9.7
1962	563.8	440.7	298.0	28.6	6.5	3.5	.8	120.9	10.3
1963	594.7	463.1	313.4	30.2	6.5	3.7	.8	127.6	11.8
1964	635.7	495.7	336.1	31.6	6.4	3.9	.8	136.7	12.6
1965	688.1	537.0	362.0	34.2	6.4	4.1	.8	150.0	13.3
1966	753.0	584.9	398.4	37.7	6.4	4.4	.8	162.2	17.8
1967	796.3	626.6	427.5	44.4	7.1	5.1	.8	170.2	20.6
1968	868.5	685.2	469.5	50.6	7.4	5.9	.9	182.0	22.8
1969	935.5	745.8	514.6	55.4	7.4	6.9	.9	195.2	26.3
1970 [7]	982.4	811.1	548.7	65.2	8.0	9.5	1.2	215.6	27.9
1971	1,063.4	859.1	579.4	76.3	8.9	11.8	1.4	222.4	30.8
1972	1,171.1	942.5	633.8	84.3	8.9	13.0	1.4	245.6	34.2
1973	1,306.6	1,052.4	701.3	97.7	9.3	13.5	1.3	282.1	42.2
1974	1,412.9	1,154.9	764.9	115.3	9.9	17.4	1.5	305.3	47.7
1975 [7]	1,528.8	1,265.0	806.4	143.2	11.3	21.0	1.7	344.8	50.4
1976 [7]	1,702.2	1,391.2	889.9	159.3	11.4	22.1	1.6	375.4	55.5
1977 [7]	1,899.5	1,538.0	983.8	174.1	11.3	22.6	1.5	418.6	61.1
1978 [7]	2,127.6	1,721.8	1,105.2	188.5	11.0	23.1	1.3	474.6	69.6
1979 [7]	2,368.8	1,943.8	1,236.1	213.0	11.0	25.7	1.3	549.6	80.6
1980	2,626.5	2,160.3	1,343.6	252.8	11.7	30.0	1.4	621.8	87.9
1980									
September	2,637.3	2,205.7	1,356.8	270.8	12.3	31.6	1.4	635.6	89.1
October	.....	2,234.2	1,381.7	271.3	12.1	31.6	1.4	640.0	90.4
November	.....	2,257.1	1,400.4	270.4	12.0	31.6	1.4	646.1	91.4
December	2,732.3	2,276.1	1,410.9	271.3	11.9	31.8	1.4	654.0	91.9
1981									
January	.....	2,301.0	1,433.1	273.2	11.9	33.2	1.4	663.4	101.9
February	.....	2,318.2	1,442.8	273.0	11.8	33.2	1.4	671.4	102.2
March	2,853.0	2,340.4	1,452.8	276.5	11.8	33.2	1.4	680.5	102.6
April	.....	2,353.8	1,459.6	276.9	11.8	33.6	1.4	686.6	102.9
May	.....	2,367.4	1,467.3	277.6	11.7	33.7	1.4	691.9	103.1
June	2,885.8	2,384.3	1,473.9	280.2	11.8	33.8	1.4	699.7	103.3
July	.....	2,418.8	1,484.9	294.9	12.2	34.8	1.4	708.5	104.3
August	.....	2,444.2	1,500.3	295.1	12.1	34.5	1.4	719.5	105.2
September	2,947.0	2,462.4	1,508.1	296.5	12.0	34.7	1.4	728.5	105.4

[1] Monthly data represents amount at annual rate.

[2] Includes payments in kind; includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[3] Includes government transfer payments to beneficiaries under OASDHI, railroad retirement, public employee retirement, unemployment insurance, MDTA training allowance, trade adjustment assistance, "black lung," and veterans' pensions and compensation programs; cash and medical payments under workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance; and court-awarded benefits for work injuries sustained by railroad, maritime, and other workers under Federal employer liability acts.

[4] Includes government transfer payments to recipients of direct relief under programs of old-age assistance, aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. Excludes payments made in behalf of recipient to suppliers of medical care (vendor payments). Beginning 1961, includes bonus value of food stamps. Beginning 1974, includes supplemental security income payments.

[5] Includes proprietors' income, dividends, personal interest, and rental income; other transfer payments not enumerated in footnotes 2 and 3 (such as Government life insurance payments. World War bonus payments, mustering-out pay and terminal-leave benefits to discharged servicemen, subsistence allowances to veterans at school); and employer contribution to private pensions and welfare funds and other labor income (except compensation for injuries).

[6] Includes life insurance premium payments for veterans.

[7] Data revised March 1981.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data regrouped to highlight items of special interest to the social security program.

Table M-39.—Civilian population and labor force, 1940–81

Period	Resident population, total (in thousands) [1]	Civilian population (in thousands) [1]			Civilian labor force aged 16 and over (in thousands) [2]			Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force	
		Total	Under age 18	Aged 65 and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1940	132,457	132,129	.....	.....	55,640	47,520	8,120	14.6	.....
1945	133,434	128,112	.....	.....	53,860	52,820	1,040	1.9	.....
1950	151,868	150,790	.....	.....	62,208	58,920	3,288	5.3	.....
1955	165,069	162,967	.....	.....	65,023	62,171	2,852	4.4	.....
1960	179,979	178,140	64,463	16,675	69,628	65,778	3,852	5.5	.....
1961	182,992	181,143	65,750	17,089	17,459	65,746	4,714	6.7	.....
1862	185,771	183,677	67,087	17,457	70,614	66,702	3,911	5.5	.....
1963	188,483	186,493	68,383	17,778	71,833	67,762	4,070	5.7	.....
1964	191,141	189,141	69,644	18,127	73,091	69,305	3,786	5.2	.....
1965	193,526	191,605	69,688	18,451	74,455	71,088	3,366	4.5	.....
1966	195,576	193,420	69,857	18,755	75,770	72,895	2,875	3.8	.....
1967	197,457	195,264	69,903	19,071	77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8	.....
1968	199,399	197,113	69,863	19,365	78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6	.....
1969	201,385	199,145	69,728	19,680	80,733	77,902	2,831	3.5	.....
1970	203,806	201,722	69,670	20,085	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	.....
1971	206,212	204,250	69,524	20,487	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	.....
1972	208,230	206,457	68,980	20,883	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	.....
1973	209,844	208,087	68,157	21,329	88,714	84,410	4,304	4.9	.....
1974	211,390	209,689	67,229	21,815	91,011	85,936	5,076	5.6	.....
1975	213,137	211,445	66,269	22,404	92,612	84,783	7,830	8.7	.....
1976	214,649	212,976	65,210	22,930	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	.....
1977	216,332	214,685	64,187	23,501	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	.....
1978	218,013	216,386	63,367	24,049	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	.....
1979	219,930	218,328	.....	.....	102,908	96,945	5,693	5.9	.....
1980	222,307	220,701	.....	.....	104,778	97,258	7,520	7.2	.....
1980									
September	222,747	221,120	.....	.....	104,980	97,180	7,800	7.4	7.4
October	222,957	221,327	.....	.....	105,167	97,206	7,961	7.6	7.6
November	223,167	221,532	.....	.....	105,285	97,339	7,946	7.6	7.6
December	223,328	221,691	.....	.....	105,067	97,282	7,785	7.4	7.4
1981									
January	228,320	226,688	.....	.....	104,671	96,128	8,544	8.2	7.4
February	228,469	226,837	.....	.....	104,808	96,383	8,425	8.0	7.3
March	228,626	226,990	.....	.....	105,405	97,318	8,087	7.7	7.3
April	228,786	227,153	.....	.....	105,678	98,282	7,396	7.0	7.3
May	228,945	227,318	.....	.....	106,347	98,803	7,545	7.1	7.6
June	229,121	227,492	.....	.....	107,621	99,341	8,279	7.7	7.3
July	229,304	227,656	.....	.....	108,408	100,474	7,934	7.3	7.0
August	229,530	227,866	.....	.....	107,771	100,013	7,758	7.2	7.2
September	229,757	228,096	.....	.....	105,964	98,277	7,687	7.2	7.3

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years. Annual data are estimated as of July 1. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[2] Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1950 and 1955 adjusted to reflect definitions adopted January 1957; two groups (those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days) formerly classified as employed—with a job, not at work—were assigned to other classifications, chiefly to the unemployed. Beginning 1962, comparability with previous years affected somewhat by the introduction of material from the 1960 Census (level of labor force and employment lowered by about 150,000). Before January 1967, series show aged 14 and over.

Source: Population data from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Labor-force data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table M–40.—Consumer Price Index for urban and clerical workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services	All services
1940	42.0	.....	36.8	35.2	42.8	52.4	42.7	40.2	46.1	48.3	43.6
1945	53.9	.....	42.1	50.7	61.5	59.1	47.8	55.1	62.4	56.9	48.7
1950	72.1	.....	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	68.2	68.3	74.4	69.9	58.9
1955	80.2	.....	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	77.4	77.9	76.7	79.8	70.5
1960	88.7	89.4	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	89.6	90.1	87.3	87.8	83.8
1961	89.6	90.3	81.4	89.1	90.4	90.9	90.6	90.6	89.3	88.5	85.2
1962	90.6	91.2	83.5	89.9	90.9	91.7	92.5	92.2	91.3	89.1	86.2
1963	91.7	92.3	85.6	91.2	91.9	92.7	93.0	93.4	92.8	90.6	88.5
1964	92.9	93.5	87.3	92.4	92.4	93.8	94.3	94.5	95.0	92.0	90.2
1965	94.5	94.9	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	95.9	95.2	95.9	94.2	92.2
1966	97.2	97.7	93.4	99.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.2	95.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.2	104.1	106.1	103.6	105.2	104.2	103.2	104.2	104.7	104.6	105.2
1969	109.8	109.7	113.4	108.9	111.5	110.8	107.2	109.3	108.7	109.1	112.5
1970	116.3	116.1	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.9	112.7	113.2	113.4	116.0	121.6
1971	121.3	120.9	128.4	118.4	119.8	124.3	118.6	116.8	119.3	120.9	128.4
1972	125.3	124.9	132.5	123.3	122.3	129.2	119.9	119.8	122.8	125.5	133.3
1973	133.1	132.9	137.7	141.4	126.8	135.0	123.8	125.2	125.9	129.0	139.1
1974	147.7	147.7	150.5	161.7	136.2	150.6	137.7	137.3	133.8	137.2	152.0
1975	161.2	160.9	168.6	175.4	142.3	166.8	150.6	150.7	144.4	147.4	166.6
1976	170.5	169.7	184.7	180.8	147.6	177.2	165.5	160.5	151.2	153.3	180.4
1977	181.5	180.3	202.4	192.2	154.2	189.6	177.2	170.9	157.9	159.2	194.3
1978	195.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	217.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	247.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980											
September	251.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	254.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	256.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	258.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981											
January	260.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	263.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	265.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	266.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	269.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	271.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	274.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	276.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	279.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978, pages 7–8.**

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M–41.—Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Entertainment	Other goods and services	All services
1978	195.4	194.0	219.4	211.4	159.6	202.8	185.5	182.0	176.6	183.3	210.9
1979	217.4	216.1	239.7	234.5	166.6	227.6	212.0	195.8	188.5	196.7	234.2
1980	246.8	245.5	265.9	254.6	178.4	263.3	249.7	213.1	205.3	214.5	270.3
1980											
September	251.7	250.4	270.6	261.1	182.2	267.7	254.7	216.7	209.8	220.6	274.8
October	253.9	252.6	272.8	262.4	183.9	271.1	256.1	217.8	210.9	221.5	277.9
November	256.2	254.9	274.5	264.5	184.8	273.8	259.0	219.0	211.2	222.8	280.9
December	258.4	257.1	275.8	266.4	183.9	276.9	261.1	220.9	212.0	224.6	284.7
1981											
January	260.5	259.2	279.5	268.6	181.1	279.1	264.7	222.5	214.4	226.2	287.7
February	263.2	261.9	282.6	270.8	182.0	280.9	270.9	224.6	216.7	227.4	290.1
March	265.1	263.7	284.7	272.2	185.1	282.6	273.5	226.9	218.2	228.7	292.5
April	266.8	265.4	287.0	272.9	186.4	284.8	275.3	228.7	219.2	229.9	295.4
May	269.0	267.6	289.0	272.5	186.4	288.5	277.8	230.5	220.3	232.2	299.6
June	271.3	269.9	291.5	273.6	185.8	292.2	279.9	232.1	220.8	233.4	303.5
July	274.4	273.0	295.6	276.2	184.7	297.0	282.6	233.4	221.1	234.4	308.8
August	276.5	274.9	299.3	277.4	187.4	299.7	283.7	235.1	222.3	235.6	312.2
September	279.3	277.8	301.7	278.0	190.7	303.7	285.2	236.3	224.0	243.0	317.3

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-42.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for urban wage and clerical workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; 1972 = 100; beginning February 1977, for hospital service charge]

Period	Total	Medical care services									Drugs and prescriptions	
		Hospital service charges						Professional services				
		Total	Total [2]	Semi-private room [3]	Operating-room charges	X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.	Physicians' fees	Dentists' fees	Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses	Routine laboratory tests	Prescriptions	Over-the-counter items
1940	36.8	32.5	.....	13.7	.....	.....	39.6	42.0	58.1	.....	66.2	.....
1945	42.1	37.9	.....	17.6	.....	.....	46.0	49.6	63.9	.....	71.5	.....
1950	53.7	49.2	.....	30.3	.....	.....	55.2	63.9	73.5	.....	92.6	.....
1955	64.8	60.4	.....	42.3	.....	.....	65.4	73.0	77.0	.....	101.6	.....
1960	79.1	74.9	.....	57.3	.....	.....	77.0	82.1	85.1	.....	115.3	.....
1961	81.4	77.7	.....	61.1	.....	.....	79.0	82.5	87.8	.....	111.5	.....
1962	83.5	80.2	.....	65.3	.....	.....	81.3	84.7	89.2	.....	107.1	.....
1963	85.6	82.6	.....	68.6	77.9	89.0	83.1	87.1	89.7	91.6	104.5	96.7
1964	87.3	84.6	.....	71.9	79.4	89.7	85.2	89.4	90.9	93.0	103.1	97.3
1965	89.3	87.3	.....	75.9	82.9	90.9	88.3	92.2	92.8	94.8	102.0	98.0
1966	93.4	92.0	.....	83.5	88.6	94.1	93.4	95.2	95.3	96.8	101.8	99.0
1967	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	106.1	107.3	.....	113.6	111.5	104.3	105.6	105.5	103.2	103.5	98.3	102.5
1969	113.4	116.0	.....	128.8	128.7	109.3	112.9	112.9	107.6	107.5	99.6	103.2
1970	120.6	124.2	.....	145.4	142.4	116.3	121.4	119.4	113.5	111.4	101.2	106.2
1971	128.4	133.3	.....	163.1	156.1	124.9	129.8	127.0	120.3	116.1	101.3	110.3
1972	132.5	138.2	.....	173.9	168.6	129.1	133.8	132.3	124.9	120.4	100.9	111.3
1973	137.7	144.3	105.6	182.1	179.1	131.8	138.2	136.4	129.5	122.8	100.5	112.4
1974	150.5	159.1	115.1	201.5	201.3	140.6	150.9	146.8	138.6	135.4	102.9	117.5
1975	168.6	179.1	132.3	236.1	239.4	156.2	169.4	161.9	149.6	151.4	109.3	130.1
1976	184.7	197.1	148.7	268.6	274.8	174.6	188.5	172.2	158.9	160.5	115.2	138.9
1977	202.4	216.7	164.1	299.5	311.3	189.4	206.0	185.1	168.2	169.4	122.1	148.5
1978	219.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	240.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	267.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980												
September	272.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	274.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	276.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	277.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981												
January	281.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	284.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	287.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	288.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	290.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	293.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	295.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	298.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	301.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

[2] Consists of charges for semiprivate room; operating room; X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.; and the following ancillary services; physical therapy, oxygen, intravenous solution, electrocardiogram, antibiotic, tranquilizer, and laboratory tests.

[3] Includes charges to adult inpatients paying full rates for room and board, routine nursing care, and minor medical and surgical supplies.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-43.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; beginning 1978, December 1977 = 100 for other hospital and medical services, other professional services, and nonprescription drugs]

Period	All medical care	Medical care services						Medical care commodities	
			Professional services			Other medical care services			
		Total	Physicians'	Dentists'	Other	Hospital room	Other hospital and medical care services	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies
1978	219.4	235.4	223.1	198.1	104.0	332.4	105.9	131.6	103.6
1979	239.7	258.3	243.6	214.8	111.0	370.3	116.8	141.8	110.5
1980	265.9	287.4	269.3	240.2	123.6	418.9	132.8	154.8	120.9
1980									
August	268.4	289.8	272.2	242.2	126.0	424.0	135.1	156.4	122.6
September	270.6	292.3	274.2	245.8	126.7	428.4	137.0	157.5	123.3
October	272.8	294.8	276.0	247.5	127.6	435.8	139.0	158.5	124.4
November	274.5	296.6	278.0	248.0	128.5	441.0	140.9	159.6	125.3
December	275.8	297.9	280.3	248.6	128.5	443.7	141.4	160.7	126.2
1981									
January	279.5	302.1	283.9	251.4	129.3	453.8	143.7	162.7	127.1
February	282.6	305.2	287.7	252.8	130.0	458.2	145.5	165.0	128.9
March	284.7	307.5	290.3	254.9	131.5	460.9	146.7	166.5	129.9
April	287.0	309.8	292.2	257.1	132.6	465.0	147.3	168.5	130.9
May	289.0	311.7	295.5	257.7	133.7	465.1	147.6	170.4	132.6
June	291.5	314.4	297.5	260.2	134.2	470.4	148.7	172.3	133.5
July	295.6	319.2	300.7	266.5	136.8	478.0	150.4	173.7	134.5
August	299.3	323.4	302.7	269.9	137.3	489.4	152.9	175.4	135.6

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Staff Paper No. 42.—**Private Pension Coverage and Vesting by Race and Hispanic Descent, 1979,** by Gayle Thompson Rogers, 24 pages.

- This publication examines differences in coverage and vesting under private pension plans in 1979 among white, black, and Hispanic private wage and salary workers aged 14 and older. It looks at these differences within demographic and labor-force characteristics and provides a profile of workers protected and not protected by the private pension system.
- Black workers, as a group, are as likely as white workers to be covered by private pension plans. Racial differences exist, however, within certain subcategories of workers. Hispanic workers generally are less likely than white workers to be covered, although this is not true for all subgroups of the Hispanic population.

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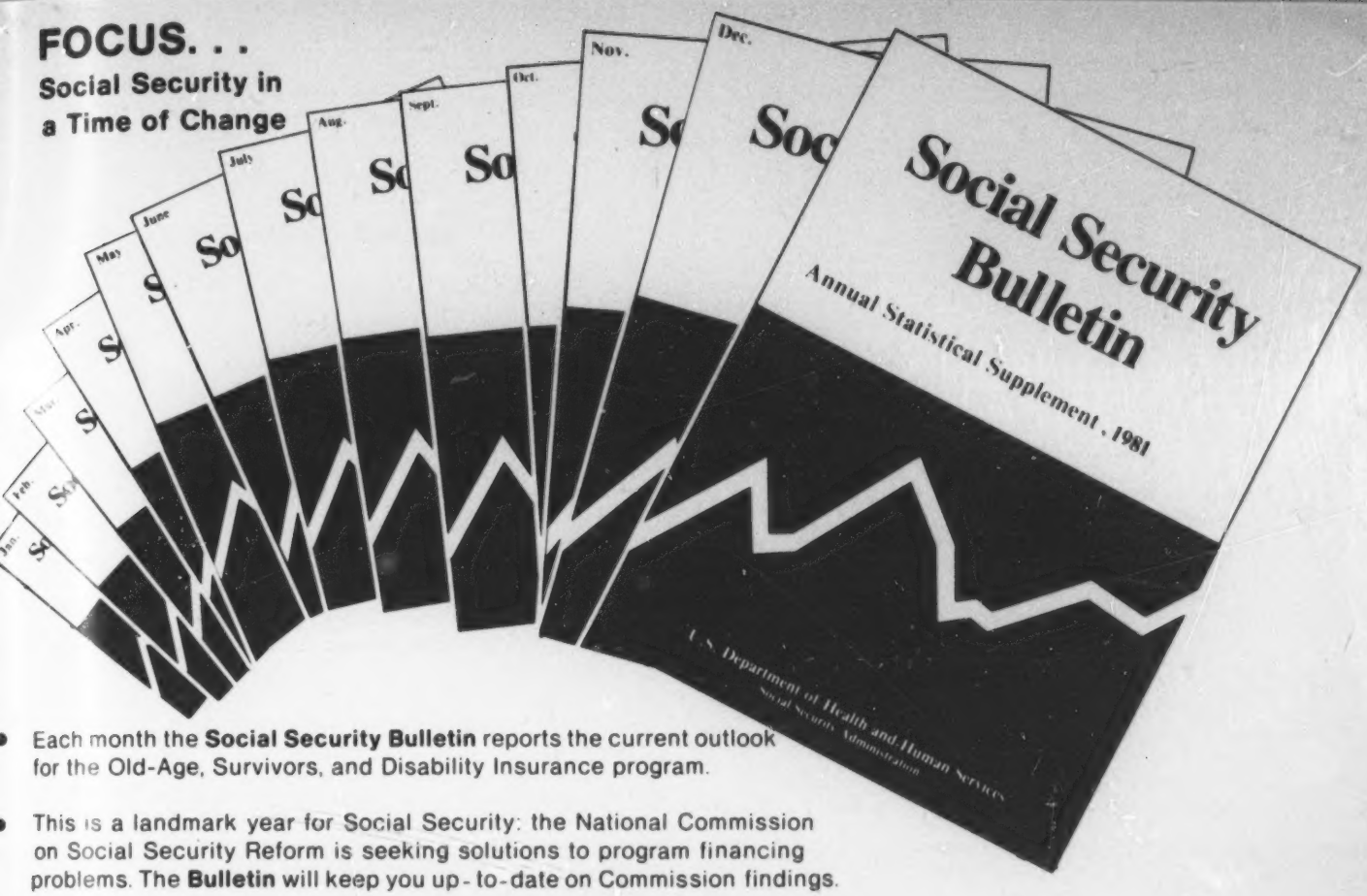
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June 1982 Volume 45, Number 6

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The **Social Security Bulletin** is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Calendar-year data for each year 1939–48 were published in the **Social Security Yearbooks** and, beginning with data for 1949, in the **Annual Statistical Supplements** to the **Bulletin**. (The **Supplements** with data for each year 1949–54 were included in the September **Bulletin**, 1950–55; beginning with 1955 data, the **Supplement** is a separate publication.) Statements in **Bulletin** articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.

The **Bulletin** is prepared in the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, under the general supervision of Robert Robinson, Chief of the Publications Staff, and the editorial supervision of Marilyn Thomas. Suggestions or comments concerning the **Bulletin** should be addressed to the Office of Research and Statistics.

The **Social Security Bulletin** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A copy of the **Supplement** is included in the annual subscription price of the **Bulletin**.

Price: $22.00 a year in the United States and $27.50 in all other countries; single copies, $3.50 domestic and $4.40 foreign. Price of the 1980 **Supplement** is $5.50 domestic and $6.90 foreign.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

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ISSN 0037-7910

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Richard S. Schweiker, Secretary

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
John A. Svahn, Commissioner

OFFICE OF POLICY
Ronald L. Davis, Acting Deputy Associate Commissioner

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Lawrence H. Thompson, Director

Social Security in Review

Public Statements by Secretary Schweiker and Commissioner Svahn

Richard S. Schweiker, Secretary of Health and Human Services, and John A. Svahn, Commissioner of Social Security, recently released public statements giving their views on two issues of importance to the Social Security program.

On April 7, Secretary Schweiker noted that many nonprofit hospitals are "being swayed by presentations from private insurance organizations" into making "hasty and sometimes uninformed decisions" to replace Social Security with lower-cost commercial coverage for their employees. His comments, which were later released to the public, were directed to John J. Sweeney, president of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU), who had written the Secretary that the trend "poses a threat to both Social Security and Medicare." Sweeney's union represents workers at about 1,000 hospitals.

"We believe that Social Security cannot be completely replaced," the Secretary wrote. "There are private plans that can provide protection at a lower cost. But few can effectively provide benefits that increase as inflation goes up. Few can duplicate Social Security's medical insurance for the long-term disabled under 65 or the portability of Social Security retirement, disability, and survivor coverage when employees change jobs."

Although Social Security coverage is mandatory for most employees and employers, it is optional for State and local governments and nonprofit organizations, which may withdraw from the program after giving a 2-year notice of their intention to do so. Currently, 271 nonprofit hospitals with 192,000 employees have withdrawal notices pending. If all were to leave the program, it would cost the Social Security Trust Funds $334 million a year in revenues. Secretary Schweiker expressed confidence that many of the hospitals would drop their requests before the 2-year period expires. (At the end of 1981, there were an additional 272 withdrawal notices pending from religious, charitable, or educational organizations.)

Observing that "there is a substantial industry around the country" seeking to convince hospital administrators to withdraw from the Social Security program, Commissioner Svahn said in an interview that SSA officials have met with officials of the SEIU to discuss the union's concerns. The Social Security Administration has a special staff that works closely with hospitals and other nonprofit organizations that are considering withdrawal from the program.

On April 28, Secretary Schweiker and Commissioner Svahn issued a joint statement announcing their support of legislation in Congress that would permit certain Disability Insurance beneficiaries to continue receiving benefits during the first level of the appeals process and allow face-to-face contact during the initial appeals process. The changes would apply to Disability Insurance beneficiaries whose benefits had been terminated because of a finding at the initial decision level that they had medically recovered.

Program Operations

OASDI Benefits

At the end of February 1982, the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program was paying $12.3 billion in monthly cash benefits to 36,123,025 beneficiaries—an increase of $1.5 billion in the total monthly benefits payable and 332,000 in the number of beneficiaries since February 1981. The OASI program accounted for 95 percent of the rise in the amount of monthly benefits and 100 percent of the increase in the number of beneficiaries. Retired workers were 20,332,241, or 56 percent of the total number of OASDI beneficiaries.

During the 12-month period ended February 1982, the monthly amount of OASI and DI benefits rose 15 percent and 6 percent, respectively. The number of OASI beneficiaries increased 2 percent while the number of DI beneficiaries decreased 7 percent.

Average monthly benefit amounts payable in February 1982 to retired and disabled workers were $386.81 and $412.66, respectively. A year earlier, average benefits were $342.89 for retired workers and $371.10 for disabled workers.

The number of monthly cash benefits awarded in February 1982 totaled 323,131. Eighty-eight percent of all awards and 86 percent of awards to retired workers were immediately payable. The average monthly benefit amounts for currently payable awards were $347.27 for retired workers and $418.09 for disabled workers.

OASDI	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981
Monthly beneficiaries, total (in thousands)	36,123	36,082	35,791
Aged 65 and over, total	24,507	24,472	23,886
Retired workers	18,144	18,113	17,605
Survivors and dependents	6,290	6,284	6,192
Special age-72 beneficiaries	74	75	89
Under age 65, total	11,616	11,610	11,905
Retired workers	2,188	2,180	2,074
Disabled workers	2,745	2,760	2,854
Survivors and dependents	6,683	6,670	6,977
Total monthly benefits (in millions) [1]	$12,326	$12,304	$10,782
Average benefit in current-payment status:			
Retired workers	$386.81	$386.62	$342.89
Disabled workers	412.66	412.92	371.10
Aged widows and widowers	346.77	346.48	308.67
Children of deceased workers	271.42	271.08	240.36
Average benefits awarded:			
Retired workers	$371.73	$410.28	$359.48
Disabled workers	417.79	419.90	389.29
Aged widows and widowers	344.41	347.73	307.07
Children of deceased workers	265.93	265.95	239.60

[1] In current-payment status; excludes lump-sum and retroactive payments and adjustments.

SSI Payments

Federally administered payments. In February 1982, 3,999,700 persons received federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, a decline of 19,300 from the January total. The number of aged recipients decreased by 12,700, the disabled by 6,400, and the blind by 300. This marked the first time since 1975 that the overall SSI caseload dropped below 4 million.

Federally administered payments in February totaled $723.6 million, down $16.5 million from the previous month. Federal SSI payments of $567.1 million and State supplementation payments of $156.5 million decreased by $11.2 million and $5.3 million, respectively.

State-administered supplementary payments. In December 1981, the number of persons receiving State-administered supplementation dropped slightly from the November total to 249,600. Despite this decline, the amount expended for these State payments increased from $19.4 million in November to $20.0 million in December. The average monthly State payment also increased from $77 per recipient in November to $80 per recipient in December.

Actuarial Status of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds

by Harry C. Ballantyne*

The 1982 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) and Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Funds indicates severe financial problems in both the short and the long range. The short-range financial status is significantly worse than was estimated last year, after enactment of the 1981 legislation, because of continuing unfavorable economic conditions. The estimated long-range deficit is the same as the deficit that was estimated last year before the 1981 legislation and is therefore somewhat worse than was estimated immediately after enactment of the legislation. Under present law, which authorizes temporary interfund borrowing among the OASI, DI, and Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Funds, the OASI Trust Fund would become unable to pay benefits on time by July 1983. The assets of the DI Trust Fund, on the other hand, are expected to grow rapidly in both the short and long range. If the assets of both the OASI and DI Trust Funds were combined, however, the two funds would still become unable to pay benefits on time by the latter half of 1983, based on all four sets of economic and demographic assumptions in the 1982 report. Even if the temporary interfund borrowing authority in present law were extended, the combined assets of the OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds would become insufficient to pay benefits on time by 1984, based on the two less favorable sets of assumptions in the 1982 report. Based on the other two, more favorable, sets of assumptions, the three combined funds could pay benefits on time through the 1980's, but there would be little or no margin of safety to permit timely payment of benefits if economic conditions are even slightly less favorable.

This article discusses the current financial and actuarial status of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) and Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Funds, based on the 1982 trustees report for these funds[1] and on the calculations underlying this report. Because of the new interfund borrowing provisions (discussed on page 6), some aspects of the Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Fund are also discussed. All figures are on a calendar year basis and are for the OASDI program as it is now structured in the present law.

Table 1 shows the payroll tax rates for employers and employees as established by law. Taxes at these rates are paid on each worker's earnings up to $32,400 in 1982. In future years, the Social Security earnings base will rise as average wages increase. For the self-employed, the OASDI tax rates are about 1 1/2 times the rates for employees, and the HI tax rates are the same as for employees.

It is intended that the income for each program will closely match outgo in most years. When income exceeds outgo, the excess serves to increase the trust funds. When outgo exceeds income, the trust funds are drawn down. Thus, the trust funds serve as a contingency reserve to absorb temporary fluctuations in income

* Chief Actuary, Social Security Administration.

[1] 1982 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds, April 1, 1982.

Table 1.—Payroll tax schedule: Contribution rates payable by employer and employee (each)

[Percent of taxable earnings]

Calendar year	OASDI			HI	Total
	OASI	DI	Total		
1981	4.70	0.65	5.35	1.30	6.65
1982–84	4.575	.825	5.4	1.30	6.70
1985	4.75	.95	5.7	1.35	7.05
1986–89	4.75	.95	5.7	1.45	7.15
1990 and later	5.10	1.10	6.2	1.45	7.65

and outgo. The trust funds are invested in U.S. Government bonds, notes, and other securities that bear interest rates similar to those for long-term securities issued to the general public.

Current Status

During 1981, 116 million workers contributed to the OASDI and HI programs through payroll taxes. At the end of 1981, approximately 36 million OASDI beneficiaries were receiving monthly benefit payments.

Table 2 presents a summary of the recent financial operations for the OASDI program. Included are the cash income, outgo, and changes in assets that occurred during 1980 and 1981. In 1981, income to the OASDI Trust Funds was $142.4 billion and outgo was $144.4 billion. As a result, the OASDI Trust Funds dropped by $1.9 billion. Administrative expenses represented about 1.2 percent of benefit payments for OASDI. The 1980 figure was 1.3 percent.

Table 3, which summarizes operations of the OASDI Trust Funds over the past 11 years, shows that 1981 was the seventh consecutive year that the combined OASDI funds decreased, after they had reached a high point of $45.6 billion at the end of 1974. These decreases have occurred despite a series of amendments to the Social Security Act, beginning in 1977, aimed at strengthening the program's short-range financing.

The Social Security Act was most recently amended in 1981 to reduce the projected costs of the program and to allow temporary interfund borrowing. Such borrowing permits loans among the OASI, DI, and HI funds, at the discretion of the Managing Trustee. Interfund borrowing may not be done after December 31, 1982, however, and may not go beyond the levels needed to assure the timely payment of benefits for the first 6 months of 1983.

Because of short- and long-range financial problems, the President established the National Commission on Social Security Reform in December 1981. The Commission is charged with reviewing the current and long-term financial condition of Social Security. In a report due December 31, 1982, the Commission is to provide appropriate recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the President, and the Congress on long-term reforms to put Social Security back on a sound financial footing.

Table 2.—Financial operations of the OASDI Trust Funds during calendar years 1980 and 1981

[In billions]

Item	1981 OASDI			1980 OASDI Total
	OASI	DI	Total	
Assets at beginning of year	$22.8	$3.6	$26.5	$30.3
Income in year, total	125.4	17.1	142.4	119.7
Tax contributions	122.6	16.7	139.4	116.7
Interest	2.1	0.2	2.2	2.3
General Fund of Treasury	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.7
Outgo in year, total	126.7	17.7	144.4	123.6
Benefit payments [1]	123.8	17.2	141.0	120.6
Administrative expenses	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.5
Transfers to Railroad Retirement account	1.6	(2)	1.6	1.4
Net change in assets	−1.3	−0.6	−1.9	−3.8
Assets at end of year	21.5	3.0	24.5	26.5

[1] Includes cost of rehabilitation.
[2] Less than $0.05 billion.
Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Actuarial Cost Projections

As required by law, the annual trustees reports contain projections of each fund's estimated financial operations and status. For the OASDI program, these estimates extend over the next 75 years. The projected costs after the first few years are presented as percentages of taxable payroll. Such projections allow expenditures to be compared directly with payroll tax rates. Since precise prediction of the future is not possible—even in the short range—both short- and long-range estimates are made using various sets of reasonable assumptions to indicate the trend and general range of future costs.

Table 3.—Combined OASI and DI Trust Fund operations, calendar years 1970–81

[Amounts in billions]

Calendar Year	Income	Outgo	Increase in funds	Assets at end of year	Assets at beginning of year as a percentage of outgo during year
1970	$37.0	$33.1	$3.9	$38.1	103
1971	40.9	38.5	2.4	40.1	99
1972	45.6	43.3	2.3	42.8	93
1973	54.8	53.1	1.6	44.4	80
1974	62.1	60.6	1.5	45.6	73
1975	67.6	69.2	−1.5	44.3	66
1976	75.0	78.2	−3.2	41.1	57
1977	82.0	87.3	−5.3	35.9	47
1978	91.9	96.0	−4.1	31.7	37
1979	105.9	107.3	−1.5	30.3	30
1980	119.7	123.6	−3.8	26.5	25
1981	142.4	144.4	−1.9	24.5	18

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Assumptions Used

Future OASDI income and outgo will depend on mortality, fertility, unemployment, inflation, and other economic and demographic factors. This year's projections were prepared using four different sets of assumptions regarding these economic and demographic factors.

"Alternative I" reflects a relatively optimistic view of the external factors that determine Social Security costs. "Alternative II-A" assumes future economic performance consistent with the President's 1983 Budget assumptions; "Alternative II-B" assumes lower economic growth. "Alternative III" reflects a more pessimistic view of the factors that will determine Social Security costs. Table 4 shows selected values of several of the assumptions used in the four basic projections and describes these assumptions more fully. There is no assurance that experience will actually fall within the range of any of these assumptions. However, it is not considered likely that actual experience will lie outside the range of the assumptions.

Table 4.—Economic and demographic assumptions used to determine the four alternatives

Calendar year	Percentage increase over previous year in average annual— Real GNP [1]	Wages in covered employment	Consumer Price Index	Average annual unemployment rate	Total fertility rate [2]
	Alternative I assumptions				
1982	1.1	8.2	6.3	8.6	1.9
1985	5.1	7.0	4.2	5.8	2.0
1995	3.4	4.5	2.0	4.0	2.2
2005 and later	3.4	4.5	2.0	4.0	2.4
	Alternative II-A assumptions [3]				
1982	0.3	8.6	6.8	8.9	1.9
1985	4.8	7.4	4.8	6.4	1.9
1995	3.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	2.0
2005 and later	2.9	5.0	3.0	5.0	2.1
	Alternative II-B assumptions				
1982	−0.8	6.6	6.9	9.1	1.9
1985	3.0	6.9	6.6	7.7	1.9
1995	2.5	5.5	4.0	5.0	2.0
2005 and later	2.5	5.5	4.0	5.0	2.1
	Alternative III assumptions				
1982	−1.5	6.3	7.2	9.3	1.8
1985	3.8	9.2	9.2	8.8	1.8
1995	1.8	6.2	5.2	6.0	1.8
2005 and later	2.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	1.7

[1] Gross national product (GNP—the total output of goods and services) expressed in constant dollars. The percentage increase in real GNP is assumed to change after the year 2005. The values for the year 2060 are 3.4, 2.5, 2.1, and 1.0 percent for the Alternative I, II-A, II-B, and III assumptions, respectively.

[2] The number of children who would be born to a woman in her lifetime based on the birth rates at each age in the year shown.

[3] Alternative II-A uses the economic assumptions underlying the President's 1983 Budget, adjusted to reflect more recent data available on wages and prices.

Measures of Actuarial Status

In analyzing the financial status of the program, several measures of actuarial status are commonly used. This terminology is defined below.

Fund ratio. The amount in the trust fund at the beginning of a year, expressed as a percentage of that year's expenditures, is the "fund ratio." For example, a fund ratio of 25 percent means that the amount in the fund at the beginning of a year is one-fourth of the outgo during the year (or enough to pay benefits for about 3 months in the absence of any income). At the beginning of 1982, the fund ratios for OASI, DI, and the two funds combined, were 15 percent, 16 percent, and 15 percent, respectively. Of course the ratio for any year can only be estimated before the year is completed and the amount of expenditures is known. Several factors should be considered in determining appropriate fund ratios:

(1) OASI and DI benefits are paid out early each month, but the income from payroll taxes is spread over the entire month. If the OASI or DI Trust Fund were to drop below the amount needed at the beginning of a month to pay benefits, the benefit checks could not be sent out in a timely manner. A fund ratio as low as 8 percent would usually imply inability to pay all benefits on time. In practice, a fund ratio of about 12-14 percent would mean that this point is near and that action may be needed very soon to strengthen the financing. And, to assure payment of benefits in the short range, substantially higher fund ratios would be needed.

(2) Payroll-tax receipts to the trust funds also fluctuate during the year (as do other items of income and outgo).

(3) Unforeseen changes in the economy may cause the trust funds to decrease unexpectedly. Each trust fund should have sufficient assets to avoid the need for hasty action to assure the payment of benefits.

Cost rate. The annual outgo or disbursements, expressed as a percentage of taxable payroll, is the "cost rate." The year-by-year cost rates can be used to establish tax-rate schedules that approximately support pay-as-you-go financing, taking into account interest income and the need to have adequate fund reserves.

Actuarial balance. The average difference between the scheduled tax rate (for employer and employee combined) and the cost rate, over a given period of time, is the "actuarial balance." The actuarial balance is the

usual measure of financial status over periods of 25 years or more. The OASDI system is said to be in *close actuarial balance* over the long range if the average scheduled tax rates are 95–105 percent of the cost rates. The actuarial balance may show either a surplus or a deficit. For example, if the 75-year OASDI cost rate were 14 percent of payroll, and the average OASDI tax rate were 12 percent of payroll, there would be an actuarial deficit of 2 percent of payroll, and the system would not be in close actuarial balance since the tax rate is only 86 percent of the cost rate.

Short-Range Financing (1982–86)

Table 5 shows 5-year projections for the amounts of money in the various trust funds under the four sets of assumptions. By using such cost projections, Congress and the Administration can monitor and adjust income to the programs. In this short-range period, the number of persons receiving OASDI benefits can be forecast closely. Changes in the national economy can have major effects on outgo and income, however, and are difficult to predict. A series of economic downturns more severe than anticipated have led to the current financial situation.

This year's trustees report confirms last year's warnings that remedial legislation is needed to keep the OASI Trust Fund from becoming depleted very soon. The interfund borrowing legislation enacted in 1981 provides a solution only until mid-1983. The amounts to be borrowed by the OASI fund during 1982, based on the four sets of assumptions, are shown in table 6.

The interfund borrowing authority expires at the end of 1982. Under this authority, the Managing Trustee is authorized to make loans among the three funds—OASI, DI, and HI. The amount that may be borrowed by one trust fund at any time in 1982 is limited to no more than the amount necessary to assure timely payment of benefits during the 6 months following the date of the loan.

Thus, full use of this authority would permit the OASI Trust Fund to pay benefits on time through June 1983; under present law, the OASI fund would be unable to pay benefits on time beginning in July 1983. The OASI and DI Trust Funds, if combined, would be unable to pay OASDI benefits when due sometime later in 1983. Table 7 shows the dates when the various funds would no longer be able to pay timely benefits under current law.

Even if the OASI, DI, and HI Trust Funds were combined, they would be depleted in 1984 under the Alternative II-B assumptions, or as early as the end of 1983 under the pessimistic Alternative III assumptions. Under the Alternative II-A assumptions, the three combined trust funds would just barely be able to pay benefits on time through the 1980's, with no margin of safety for even slightly less favorable economic conditions.

The interfund borrowing provisions of the present law would have a favorable effect on the combined OASDI funds but would have an unfavorable effect on the HI fund. Under the present interfund borrowing law, the HI Trust Fund would be able to pay benefits without delay until a date ranging from 1986 to 1991, depending on the set of assumptions used. If interfund

Table 5.—OASDHI Trust Funds at beginning of year, under various economic assumptions, 1982–86

[In billions]

Trust Fund(s)	Assumptions			
	Alternative I	Alternative II-A	Alternative II-B	Alternative III
OASI:				
1982	$21.5	$21.5	$21.5	$21.5
1983	15.4	15.7	16.8	17.5
1984	1.0	−.8	−2.6	−6.4
1985	−12.7	−20.9	−26.6	−41.0
1986	−18.4	−35.9	−50.5	−78.9
OASI and DI:				
1982	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5
1983	16.9	17.2	18.4	19.0
1984	10.4	8.3	6.0	1.5
1985	7.4	−1.7	−8.6	−25.0
1986	19.6	.7	−16.7	−48.4
OASI, DI, and HI:				
1982	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3
1983	37.9	38.4	34.2	33.4
1984	33.5	31.3	22.5	15.6
1985	31.0	20.9	5.7	−15.1
1986	43.4	21.9	−6.4	−46.1

Table 6.—Amounts to be borrowed by the OASI Trust Fund during 1982

[In billions]

Borrowed from →	Alternative I	Alternative II-A	Alternative II-B	Alternative III
Total	$7.1	$7.0	$11.1	$12.3
DI fund	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.6
HI fund	0.9	0.8	5.3	6.7

Table 7.—Date when fund(s) could no longer pay benefits on time under current law

Trust Funds	Alternative I	Alternative II-A	Alternative II-B	Alternative III
OASI	July 1983	July 1983	July 1983	July 1983
OASI and DI [1]	Late 1983	Late 1983	Late 1983	Late 1983
HI [2]	1991	1989	1987	1986
OASI, DI, and HI	...	...	1984	1983–84

[1] Assuming current law were changed to allow extended interfund borrowing.

[2] If interfund borrowing were not permitted, dates for the HI fund would be extended by approximately 5 weeks or less, depending on the assumptions used.

borrowing had not been permitted, however, it is estimated that these dates for exhaustion of the HI fund would be extended by up to about 5 weeks, again depending on the set of assumptions used.

Chart 1 shows the projected fund ratios through 1991 for the three funds combined. Even on this basis, which assumes the law would be changed to allow unlimited interfund borrowing, there is a need to strengthen the short-range financing. The combined funds would barely get through the early 1980's under the two more favorable sets of assumptions, and under the other two less favorable projections, the combined funds would be used up within a few years. Thus, any reallocation of the tax rates or borrowing among the trust funds would not result in adequate short-range financing under adverse conditions, and so would be unsatisfactory.

Long-Range Financing (1982–2056)

Long-range cost estimates for OASDI over the next 75 years, although sensitive to variations in the assumptions, give the best available indication of the trend and general range of the program's cost. Several important long-range demographic trends, which are already under way, are anticipated to raise the proportion of the aged in the population over the next 75 years:

(1) Because of the large number of persons born shortly after World War II, rapid growth is expected in the aged population after the turn of the century.
(2) Projected improvements in mortality also would increase the number of aged persons. Table 8 illustrates the improvement in life expectancies that is anticipated, based on the Alternatives II-A and II-B.
(3) At the same time, low birth rates would hold down the number of young people.

Chart 2 shows the long-range trend in the number of OASDI beneficiaries per 100 covered workers, based on the three sets of demographic assumptions. (Both Alternatives II-A and II-B are based on the same set of demographic assumptions.) It is important to note that "beneficiaries" includes not only retired workers, but also disabled workers, spouses, children, and survivor beneficiaries. This ratio has gone up from zero in 1940 to 31 currently. It is estimated to rise to a range of 39 to 76 by the middle of the next century. Because most of the beneficiaries during the next 75 years have already been born, their numbers are projected mainly from the present population. The number of workers in these projections, however, depends on future birth rates, which are subject to more variability.

Table 8.—Past and projected life expectancies[1] based on Alternatives II-A and II-B

Calendar year	At birth		At age 65	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1940	61.1	65.6	12.0	13.7
1960	66.7	73.4	13.0	16.1
1980	69.8	77.7	14.3	18.7
2000	72.9	81.1	15.8	21.1
2020	73.8	82.1	16.4	22.0
2040	74.6	83.1	17.0	22.8
2060	75.4	84.1	17.6	23.6

[1] Life expectancy is the average number of years of life remaining, based on the death rates at each age in the year shown.

Chart 3 shows the trend in the estimated annual OASDI cost rate (outgo as a percentage of taxable payroll) under each of the four sets of assumptions during the next 75 years. Also shown for comparative purposes are the scheduled OASDI tax rates payable by employer and employee combined. Under each set of assumptions, the cost rate increases rapidly after 2005. Under the Alternatives I, II-A, and II-B assumptions, the outgo in relation to taxable payroll peaks around 2030, but under the Alternative III assumptions, the outgo is still increasing at the end of the valuation period. These projections indicate the need for action to restore the OASDI system to financial health over the long range.

Table 9 compares the estimated average OASDI cost rates and tax rates over the next 75 years under the four alternative sets of assumptions. The estimated average annual tax rate for the entire 75-year projection period

Table 9.—Estimated average OASDI tax rates, cost rates, and actuarial balance, 1982–2056

[Percentage of taxable payroll]

Calendar year	Scheduled tax rate	Estimated cost rate[1]				Actuarial balance[2]			
		Alternative I	Alternative II-A	Alternative II-B	Alternative III	Alternative I	Alternative II-A	Alternative II-B	Alternative III
25-year average:									
1982–2006	12.01	9.75	10.46	11.27	12.73	2.26	1.55	0.64	−0.72
2007–2031	12.40	11.30	13.15	14.08	17.84	1.10	−0.75	−1.68	−5.44
2032–2056	12.40	11.88	15.65	16.81	25.66	0.52	−3.25	−4.41	−13.26
75-year average:									
1982–2056	12.27	10.98	13.09	14.09	18.75	1.29	−0.82	−1.82	−6.47

[1] Cost rate is the estimated outgo as a percentage of taxable payroll.

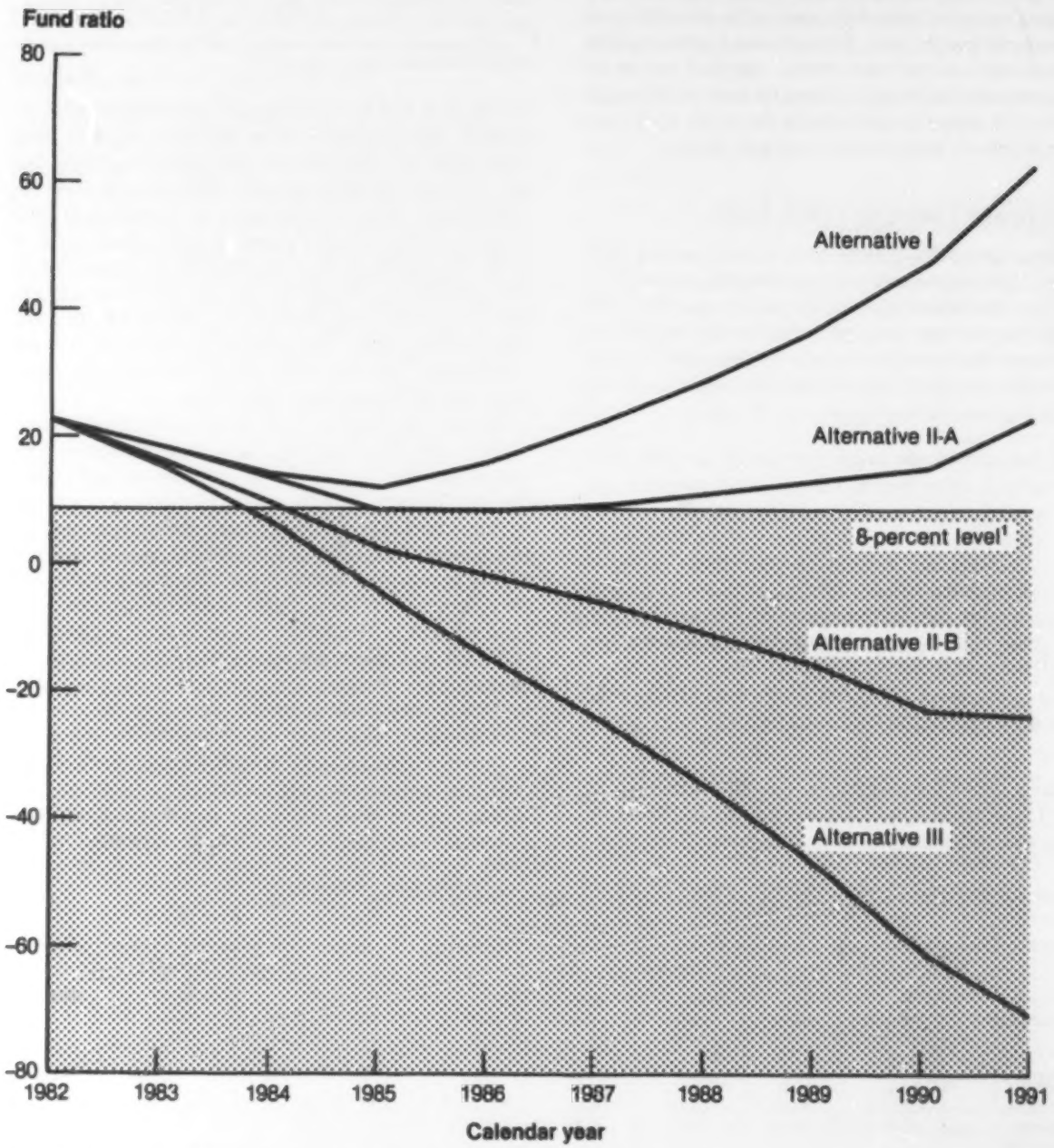
[2] Actuarial balance is the difference between the tax rate and the cost rate.

falls below the estimated average annual outgo for the period by 0.82 percent of taxable payroll under Alternative II-A and 1.82 percent under Alternative II-B.

Over the medium range—the next 25 years—the OASDI system has an actuarial surplus under all but the most pessimistic assumptions, largely because of the tax rate increase scheduled for 1990.

Based on the Alternative II-A assumptions, which are consistent with the economic assumptions in the President's 1983 Budget, the long-range average deficit for OASDI over the next 75 years is estimated to be 0.82 percent of taxable payroll. In the 1981 trustees report, the long-range deficit based on these assumptions was somewhat higher, at 0.93 percent of payroll. The legisla-

Chart 1.—Estimated combined OASI, DI, and HI Trust Fund ratios under alternative sets of assumptions, 1982-91



[1]A fund ratio as low as 8 percent would usually imply inability to pay all benefits on time.

tion enacted in 1981 reduced the deficit by an estimated 0.18 percent of payroll. Part of this reduction was offset, however, by the net effect of other changes in the estimate—changes in the valuation period, the short-range economic assumptions, disability assumptions, benefit and payroll levels due to later experience, and methodology.

Based on the Alternative II–B assumptions, which reflect somewhat lower economic growth than in Alternative II–A, the long-range deficit remains the same as in last year's report—1.82 percent of payroll. The reduction in the deficit that resulted from the 1981 legislation, 0.19 percent of payroll, was offset by the net effect of the other changes in the estimates.

Chart 2.—Number of OASDI beneficiaries per 100 workers, 1940-2060

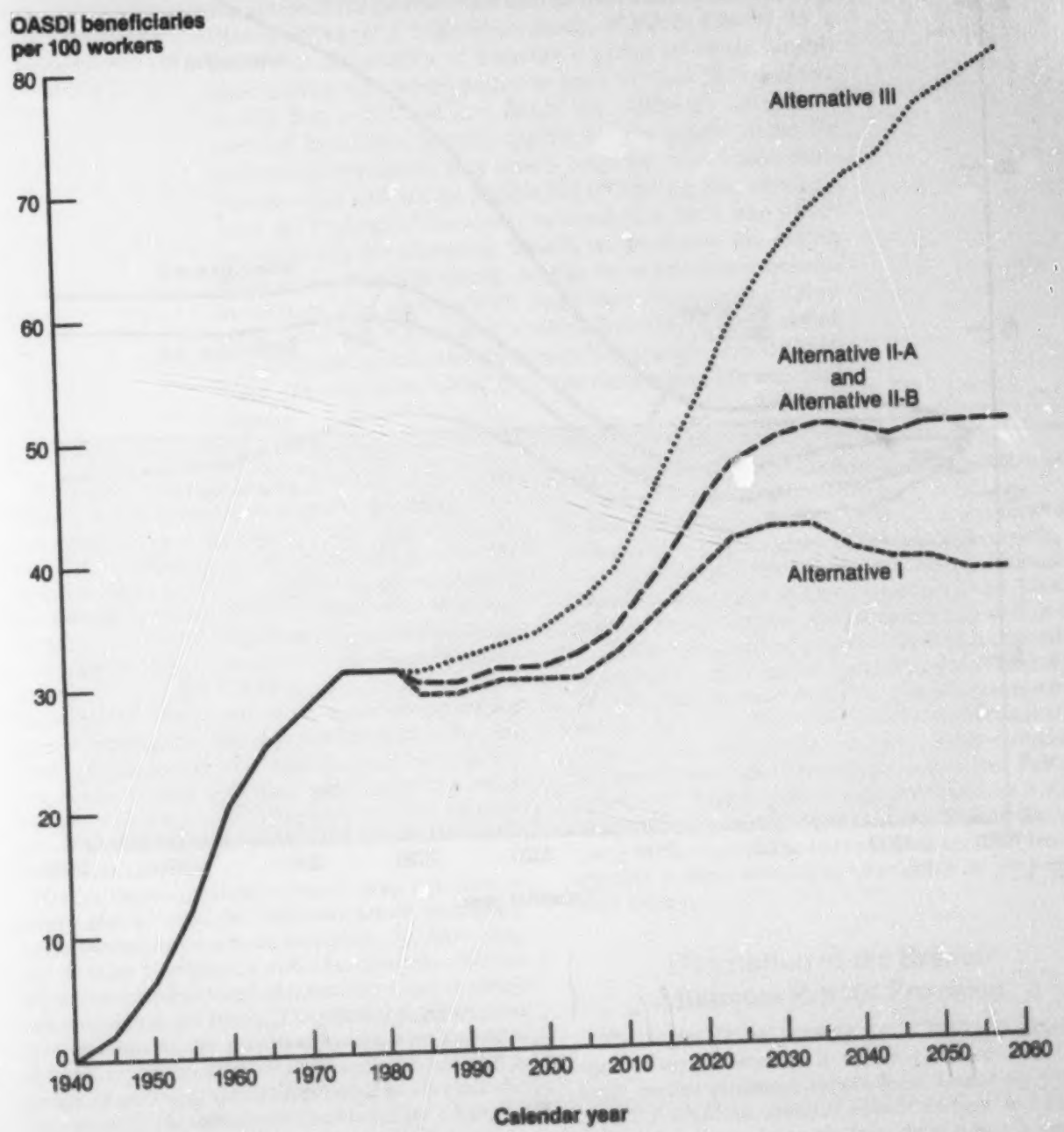
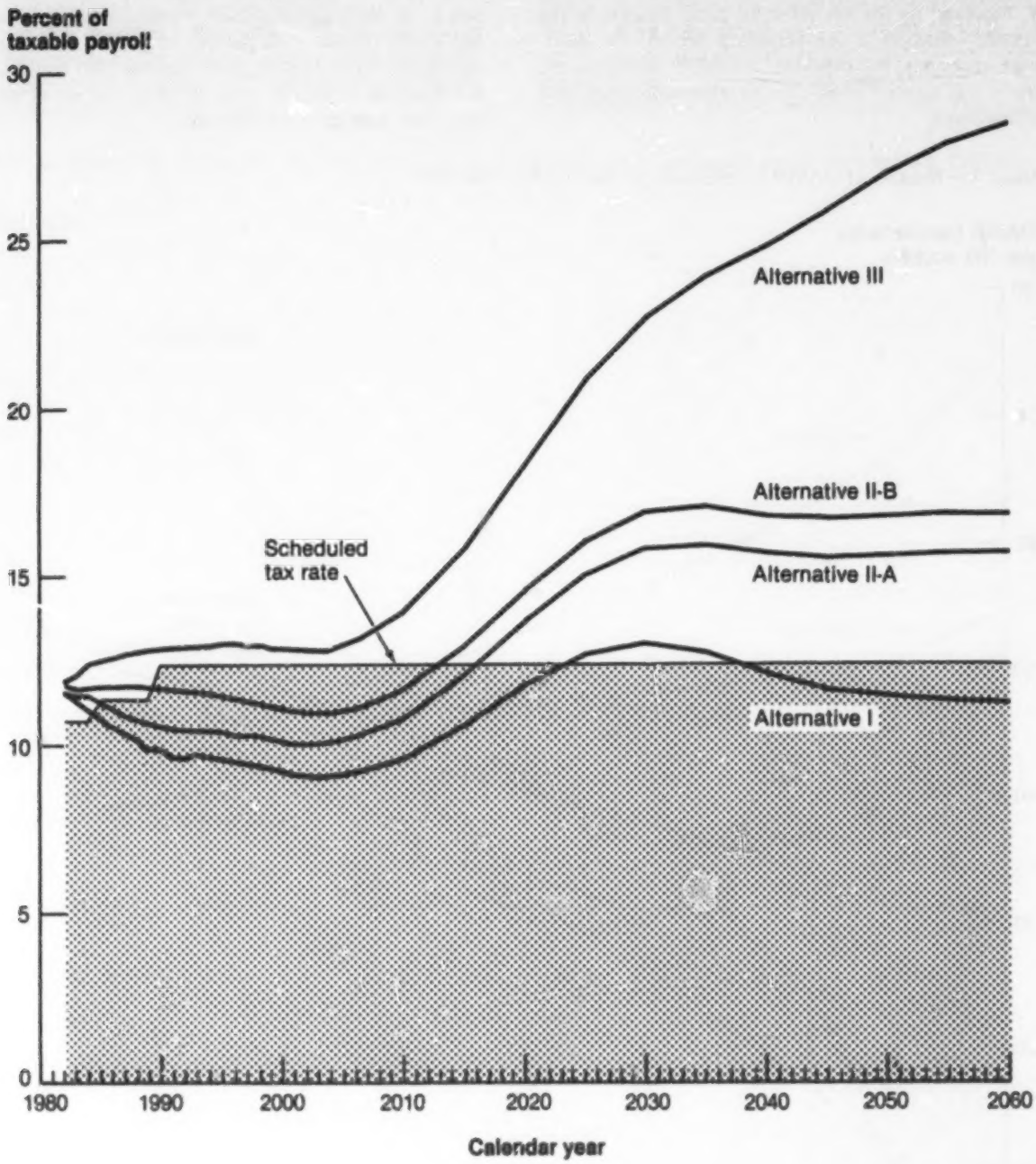


Chart 3.—Estimated OASDI tax rates needed to cover program costs, 1982-2060



Characteristics of Newly Awarded Recipients of the Social Security Regular Minimum Benefit

by Bruce D. Schobel and Steven F. McKay*

The regular minimum Social Security benefit, which was eliminated for both current and future recipients under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35), was restored for current beneficiaries only under additional legislation at year end. Following passage of Public Law 97-35, a study was undertaken to examine a group of newly eligible beneficiaries who would formerly have received the minimum benefit but, under that law, would not. Although the persons sampled have since become eligible for the benefit under the subsequent legislation, they closely resemble other future beneficiaries who will not be eligible for it. This article, which reports the findings of the study, indicates that those who will be ineligible for the minimum benefit in the future are mainly housewives, who will usually be able to receive larger benefits as spouses, and persons with significant noncovered employment, who will still receive windfall benefits to some extent. The data tend to disprove the notion that those who will not receive the minimum benefit in the future are lifetime low-earners.

The regular minimum benefit provision of the Social Security Act was the subject of much congressional action during the past year. Section 2201 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35, enacted August 13, 1981) repealed this provision both for current beneficiaries (for months after February 1982) and for newly eligible beneficiaries (for eligibility after October 1981). Section 2 of the Social Security Amendments of 1981 (Public Law 97-123, enacted December 29, 1981) restored the minimum benefit for current beneficiaries and deferred the elimination for newly eligible beneficiaries until January 1982, except for certain persons (primarily nuns) under a vow of poverty, for whom the elimination of the minimum benefit provision for newly eligible beneficiaries was deferred until 1992.

During the congressional debate on these bills (and on others that affected the minimum benefit provision), many statements were made concerning the characteristics of those beneficiaries who were currently receiving the minimum benefit and of those who would or would not receive it in the future. The characteristics of those already receiving the minimum benefit were known to some extent (although some important elements such as receipt of government-employee pensions were not very well-known). The characteristics of those not yet eligible and for whom the minimum benefit would possibly be eliminated were not known, however.

After enactment of Public Law 97-35, it was decided to investigate the first group of newly eligible beneficiaries who formerly would have received the minimum benefit but who, under this law, would not do so. Thus, copies of the applications and the earnings records of a random sample of retired workers becoming eligible (attaining age 62) and filing for benefits in November 1981 were obtained. By accident, a few cases of workers who became eligible and filed in December 1981 were also received. All of these persons have since become eligible for the minimum benefit once again as a result of Public Law 97-123. This analysis of their characteristics is still worthwhile, however, because they should be similar in nearly every respect to persons attaining age 62 in January 1982 or later, who will not be eligible for the minimum benefit.

Description of the Regular Minimum Benefit Provision

The original Social Security Act of 1935 and all subsequent amendments to it before 1981 provided for some explicit minimum benefit level. Under the 1935 Act, the minimum monthly benefit amount was $10. This amount was increased many times over the years

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until, under the 1977 amendments, the minimum primary insurance amount (PIA) was "frozen" at $122 for all cohorts of workers first becoming eligible for benefits after 1978. It should be noted that the freezing of the minimum PIA, in combination with other provisions of the 1977 amendments, was equivalent to eventually eliminating it, although with a very long transition period, as described below.

The 1977 amendments increased the amount of covered earnings required to obtain a quarter of coverage from a fixed $50 per quarter (which had not been changed since its introduction in the 1939 amendments) to $250 per quarter in 1978. This new earnings requirement is increased automatically every year to reflect increases in average wages. Thus, the amount of earnings needed to obtain the 40 quarters of coverage required for eligibility to primary retirement benefits for those attaining age 62 after 1990 (and who have not had a previous period of disability) will continually increase. After many years, the required earnings would have been sufficient to produce a PIA under the regular wage-indexed formula that would exceed the frozen $122 minimum. Thus, the regular minimum benefit provision would have eventually become inapplicable without any further change in the law.

The actual year of first inapplicability of the $122 minimum PIA would have been highly dependent on future wage increases. Under all four sets of long-range assumptions included in the 1981 OASDI Trustees Report, the regular minimum benefit provision would have become completely ineffective for new eligibles by 2017. If "realistic" earnings histories are assumed, this provision would have become inapplicable in virtually all cases much sooner, perhaps by 2000. In this regard, it should be noted that larger average annual wage increases would result in earlier inapplicability of the minimum benefit provision, while smaller average annual wage increases would result in later inapplicability.[1]

Although the initial minimum PIA was frozen at $122 under the 1977 amendments, newly eligible beneficiaries under that provision still receive any cost-of-living increases effective in and after the year of initial eligibility, but only, for years before age 65, if they were actually entitled—were eligible and had filed an application for benefits—and their benefits were not in total offset because of the earnings test. Thus, even though a beneficiary may have become first eligible for and entitled to benefits after a benefit increase in a particular year, that increase would still apply, thus raising the $122 minimum amount. The beneficiaries in this study, for example, all attained age 62 in late 1981. Thus, the PIA under the minimum benefit provision for each was $135.70 ($122 increased by the June 1981 cost-of-living adjustment of 11.2 percent).

The effects on individuals of eliminating the minimum benefit provision, in terms of actual reductions in monthly benefits, are not necessarily as significant as the effects on their PIA's. Although many individuals will have *temporary* reductions in benefits, sometimes until age 65 (or even later, in a few cases), the *ultimate* benefit amounts that will be payable (and which will usually be paid during the largest part of these individuals' remaining lifetimes) will be, in most cases, as large as, or even slightly larger than, those that would have been payable under previous law.

The next three sections describe in detail the effects on monthly benefits for individuals in various situations. The last section presents the analysis of the sample of newly eligible minimum benefit recipients.

Effects of Dual Entitlement

The most important element in determining the effects on ultimate benefit amounts is dual entitlement—that is, entitlement to more than one type of benefit. Dually entitled beneficiaries will have, at most, only slight reductions, or even slight increases, in benefits, which reflect the different reduction factors that apply to retired-worker benefits and to spouse's benefits. (The effects on those dually entitled to benefits as aged widows are discussed later.)

Retired-worker benefits are reduced by a roughly "actuarial-equivalent" factor of 5/9 percent for each month of entitlement before age 65, resulting in a 20-percent reduction for entitlement in the month of attainment of age 62. (As will be discussed in the last section, entitlement at exact age 62 is now fairly unlikely, as a result of Public Law 97-35.) Spouse's benefits, which at age 65 are equal to 50 percent of the PIA of the primary beneficiary, are reduced by a somewhat less-than-actuarial factor of 25/36 percent per month, resulting in a 25-percent reduction at age 62. (The "actuarial" reduction factor for spouse's benefits would be about 30 percent for entitlement at age 62.[2] This proportion is larger than the reduction for primary benefits because it applies only during the shorter joint lifetime of the couple.)

A Social Security beneficiary usually receives any primary (worker's) benefit payable. Any larger auxiliary or survivor's benefit, however, is reduced by the amount of such primary benefit. Age-related reduction factors, when appropriate, are applied separately to the primary benefit and to the offset auxiliary benefit (except for aged widows, as discussed later). For example, consider

[1] For a more detailed discussion of the phasing-out of the regular minimum benefit, see Steven F. McKay and Bruce D. Schobel, **Effects of the Various Social Security Benefit-Computation Methods** (Actuarial Study No. 86), Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, 1981.

[2] Robert J. Myers, **Social Security** (2d edition), Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1981, page 48.

a 62-year-old beneficiary who is eligible for a PIA as a worker of $200 and a spouse's benefit (before offset or reduction) of $300 a month (this would be the case if the other spouse had a PIA of $600). The spouse's benefit would become $100 after offset for the primary benefit. Then, the $200 primary benefit would be reduced by 20 percent, and the $100 spouse's benefit would be reduced by 25 percent, resulting in a total monthly benefit amount of $235 ($200 x .80 + $100 x .75).

Elimination of the minimum benefit provision causes the PIA's of affected workers to be reduced (to a level below $135.70 for those in this study). Those eligible for larger spouse's benefits, however, will not be significantly affected, because such spouse's benefit (before reduction for age, but after offset) will be increased dollar for dollar by any reduction in the primary benefit, although then the larger reduction factor for spouse's benefits is applied to a larger amount. When the effects of rounding to multiples of 10 cents are ignored, the net reduction for cases of simultaneous dual entitlement to both a primary and a spouse's benefit is exactly equal to 5 percent of the reduction in the PIA for those becoming entitled in the month of attainment of age 62, and is less for those becoming entitled later, with no reduction for entitlements at age 65. Because most workers affected by the elimination of the minimum benefit provision will be eligible, on their own earnings record[3] under the regular benefit computation provisions, for benefits nearly as large as the minimum benefit under previous law (as will be discussed later), the actual reductions in PIA's and, consequently, in monthly benefit amounts, will be small even without dual entitlement, but especially small in cases with simultaneous dual entitlement.

Entitlement to an auxiliary benefit requires the entitlement of another person to a primary benefit (or the insured status of a deceased worker, in the case of survivor's benefits). Therefore, some beneficiaries who would have received minimum benefits under previous law will have temporary reductions in what their monthly benefits would otherwise have been until such time that dual entitlement begins. This is especially true for a worker with either a younger spouse who has a relatively large PIA but is not yet eligible for retired-worker benefits because age 62 has not been attained, or a spouse who is still substantially employed though aged 62 or older.

Although those persons who must wait for some period before becoming entitled to larger auxiliary benefits will have temporary reductions in monthly benefits until such dual entitlement begins, in many such cases, the ultimate benefit level will actually be slightly higher than it would have been under previous law. This somewhat unexpected result can be demonstrated by considering a worker who became entitled to a primary benefit at age 62, and who subsequently becomes entitled to a larger spouse's benefit at age 65. For purposes of illustration, assume that the PIA would have been $100 under previous law (the actual amount, of course, would be at least $122) and is $50 after the 1981 legislation. Further, assume that the spouse's benefit is $200 a month.

At age 62, after the 20-percent actuarial reduction factor is applied, this worker would have received $80 under previous law, but actually recieves $40. At age 65, the worker becomes entitled to a larger spouse's benefit that must be offset by the PIA, as described previously. Thus, the $200 spouse's benefit would have become $100 a month under previous law, and is $150 a month after elimination of the minimum benefit provision. The spouse's benefit after offset is not reduced for age because entitlement occurs at age 65. The previous reduction in the primary benefit, however, continues to apply. Thus, under previous law, this worker would have received a monthly benefit of $180 ($100 x .80 + $100), but instead will receive $190 ($50 x .80 + $150).[4] Interestingly, in cases such as these, the largest increases in ultimate monthly benefits over what would have been paid under previous law will occur for those workers with the largest reductions in their PIA's. Also, in all cases where entitlement to a spouse's benefit occurs more than 7 months after entitlement to an actuarially reduced primary benefit, some increase in ultimate monthly benefits will occur.

For the purposes of this article, dual entitlement is considered only if it is possible at the same time as entitlement to the primary benefit. As a consequence, however, the estimates of benefit reductions presented in the last section are a lower bound for the first month of entitlement and are overstated for later months when dual entitlement will actually occur for many of the sample cases. In the initial month, dual entitlement is assumed to occur if eligibility exists. If dual entitlement does not actually occur in such month, because of voluntary actions such as delayed retirement of the spouse, the resulting temporary reductions in initial monthly benefits are not taken into account, but neither are subsequent increases in ultimate benefits. Reductions in the initial months are taken into account in those cases where immediate dual-entitlement eligibility does not exist or where data on the spouse's earnings were unavailable. In most such cases, the reductions in benefits will largely or completely disappear when dual entitlement subsequently occurs, but such dual entitlement is not a cer-

[3] At times, these benefits have been called "earned benefits." This is erroneous usage because it implies that the benefit amount is actuarially equivalent to what could have been purchased with past OASDI taxes (either employee only or employee-employer combined). A more appropriate term is "formula benefit."

[4] Although there is an increase in the ultimate monthly benefit payable, the amount of increase is so small that total benefits paid would not equal what would have been payable under previous law for many years.

tainty. The primary minimum benefit recipient could die, for example, before dual entitlement occurs.

Although much of the preceding discussion applies equally to most types of dual entitlement, a noteworthy peculiarity in the law permits special treatment in the case of dually entitled aged widows (and, hereinafter implied in this term, dually entitled aged widowers). The so-called "deemed filing" provision of the Social Security Act requires that when a worker under age 65 claims old-age benefits, he or she must, if eligible, apply simultaneously for spouse's benefits. Aged widows, however, are permitted to apply for either a primary or a widow's benefit, whichever they choose.

This choice is significant only for those who wish to become entitled before age 65—that is, at the ages when actuarial (and near-actuarial) reduction factors apply. A widow can choose to receive a reduced primary benefit at age 62 and an unreduced widow's benefit at age 65—or the reverse. It is never advantageous to file for both benefits simultaneously, although it is not necessarily disadvantageous, either.

The choices that must be made by those eligible for benefits as widows became no less complicated after the elimination of the minimum benefit provision. However, because of the decisionmaking involved (and possible anti-selection), an analysis of widows receiving primary benefits that are affected by the elimination of the minimum benefit provision would be extraordinarily difficult (if not impossible). Therefore, persons who were currently widows at attainment of age 62 were specifically excluded from the study group. Of course, many of the persons who were included will eventually become widows, some before age 65. At the time of the study, however, none had yet had the opportunity to make a decision as to which benefit he or she would receive.

Effects of Welfare-Type Benefits

Another reason why monthly income (from benefits and other sources) will not be significantly reduced in many cases by the elimination of the minimum benefit provision involves welfare-type payments. Some beneficiaries, particularly those without dual entitlement, will be eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments at age 65 if they meet certain income and assets tests. In those cases, a temporary reduction in income would occur until age 65, but then the SSI payment would exactly equal the amount of the reduction in the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) benefit, resulting in the same income as under previous law. Some such beneficiaries, including some in the study sample, may be receiving SSI disability payments before age 65, and, for these, no reduction in income would occur. In the analysis of sample cases, however, only OASDI benefit income is considered.

One welfare-type OASDI benefit is not considered—namely, the so-called "Prouty" benefits payable under section 228 of the Social Security Act. These special payments were authorized under the 1966 amendments for most persons aged 72 and older who have 3 quarters of coverage for every year after 1966 and before attainment of age 72 (no quarters of coverage were required for those who attained age 72 before 1968). These benefits are generally considered to be welfare in nature.[5] In fact, the payments for those with fewer than 3 quarters of coverage are financed by the general fund of the U.S. Treasury, rather than by the regular Social Security trust funds.

The special Prouty benefit is subject to the same automatic-adjustment provisions that apply to other OASDI benefits generally. For June 1981 to May 1982, the monthly benefit amount under the Prouty amendment for a single person is $117, a smaller amount than the previous regular minimum benefit (for these cohorts), for which the requirements have been easier to satisfy for many years. Thus, before the regular minimum PIA was frozen at $122 by the 1977 amendments, the Prouty benefits applied only to a closed group that was decreasing through deaths.

After the freezing of the regular minimum PIA, it became possible, though not very likely, for certain persons who will attain age 72 after 1990 (including some for whom the transitional guarantee-provision[6] would apply) to obtain a Prouty benefit (which is not frozen) that would exceed the regular minimum benefit, especially in those cases where entitlement occurred before age 65 and actuarial-reduction factors applied to the regular minimum or transitional-guarantee benefit. Such persons would need at least 72 quarters of coverage and, thus, would very likely qualify for larger formula benefits; however, it is possible that some will be able to obtain a higher benefit under the special Prouty provision.

The elimination of the minimum benefit provision makes entitlement to Prouty benefits somewhat more likely in 1992 and later for those persons who would formerly have been eligible for the minimum benefit. When these persons attain age 72, if they have enough quarters of coverage (75 for those attaining age 72 in 1992 and increasing by 3 quarters for each year thereafter), they may become dually entitled to whatever the formula benefit happens to be, plus whatever additional amount

[5] These benefits are generally considered to be welfare because they are usually paid by the general fund of the U.S. Treasury. Because there are no explicit income or assets tests associated with them, however, Prouty benefits are sometimes payable to persons in no need of welfare.

[6] The transitional-guarantee provision applies to persons who attain age 62 in 1979–83. It was intended to provide a smooth transition from the benefit-table method that applied before 1979 to the new wage-indexed method, although the transition is not in fact very smooth.

is needed to increase the total benefits to the Prouty benefit amount at that time, if it is higher. This situation is really quite unlikely because Prouty benefits are not payable if SSI payments are, and few persons with such low incomes will fail to qualify for SSI payments. Moreover, the earnings required to obtain the increasingly large number of quarters of coverage needed to qualify for Prouty benefits will eventually ensure a larger formula benefit.

Effects on Persons Under a Vow of Poverty

Certain persons under a vow of poverty will continue to be eligible for the $122 minimum PIA if they attain age 62 before 1992. Religious orders with members (generally nuns) who have taken a vow of poverty were first permitted to cover such persons under the Social Security program as a result of the 1972 amendments, with such coverage available retroactively to January 1, 1968. The amount of earnings reported is supposed to be the value of the subsistence provided, with a minimum of $100 per month. At the minimum level, these persons who currently attain age 62 would not yet have enough covered earnings to qualify for PIA's as large as the $122 minimum.

The deferral of elimination of the minimum benefit provision until 1992 for newly eligible persons under a vow of poverty will give them time to accumulate earnings histories sufficient to qualify them for larger benefits. This deferral, however, applies only to members of orders that elected Social Security coverage before December 29, 1981, the date of enactment of Public Law 97-123. For those remaining eligible for the minimum benefit, previous law will continue to apply and no reduction in benefits will occur. These cases are not as rare as might be suspected. As discussed later, some appeared in the study sample.

Analysis of Sample of Minimum Benefit Cases

Copies of the applications and detailed earnings records were obtained on a sample of 165 randomly selected minimum benefit recipients who attained age 62 in November 1981 (a few folders were inadvertantly included for persons who attained age 62 in December) and who applied to receive benefits for the earliest possible month. In cases where it was known that the beneficiary had a spouse and where the Social Security number was available, detailed earnings records were also obtained for spouses. Persons who were currently widows were excluded for the reasons given in the section on dual entitlement.

Table 1 presents the distribution of the sample by sex and marital status. About 89 percent of those in the sample were women. About 89 percent of the men and 93 percent of the women were married (or divorced after having been married for 10 years or longer).

Table 1.—Number of sampled persons, by sex and marital status [1]

Marital status	Total	Men	Women
Total	165	18	147
Married [2]	152	16	136
Unmarried [3]	13	2	11

[1] Excludes widows from the study group (see page 14).
[2] Includes three women who were divorced after 10 or more years of marriage and classified as married because they are or will be eligible for spouse's benefits.
[3] Includes one man and two women who were divorced after less than 10 years of marriage and classified as unmarried.

Table 2 indicates the last year of covered earnings for those in the study group. This table is subject to some error because of possible delays in posting recent earnings. Recent earnings information is requested on the application for benefits, however, and that information was used when submitted by the applicant. Only 35 percent of the total had any earnings after 1975.

Table 3 shows the distribution by number of years of earnings for two periods—1937-81 and 1951-81. The figure for number of years with earnings for 1937-50, however, is artificial in most cases (and, in fact, biased upward) because only total earnings in that period are available. The law specifies a procedure for automatically allocating that total among certain years (generally, years after age 21 and before 1951) for benefit-computation purposes, and that method was used, in most cases, to estimate the number of years of earnings. Actual year-by-year earnings for 1937-50 are usually unavailable. Thus, the data for the number of years of earnings for 1951 and later are more reliable than the data for 1937 and later.

In the absence of the minimum benefit provision, affected beneficiaries will become eligible for the largest

Table 2.—Number and percentage distribution, by last year of covered earnings

Last year of earnings	Number of beneficiaries	Percent of sample
Total	165	100.0
1950 or earlier	18	10.9
1951-55	8	4.8
1956-60	16	9.7
1961-65	10	6.1
1966-70	26	15.8
1971-75	29	17.6
1976-78	20	12.1
1979 and later	38	23.0

PIA produced by the various other applicable benefit computation methods—the old-start method, the wage-indexed method, the transitional guarantee, and the special-minimum method.[7] The PIA-table method is not applicable to the affected cohorts of retirees (those first eligible after 1978 are not able to use it).

Table 4 presents the distribution of the sample by applicable benefit-computation method. The old-start method, which applies mainly to workers with substantial earnings before 1951 and with little earnings after 1950, produces the largest formula benefit (that is, a benefit based on earnings) for the vast majority (81 percent) of the sample cases, with the wage-indexed method a distant second. The old-start method applies to a much smaller (and rapidly decreasing) proportion of all newly eligible beneficiaries because the old-start benefit table was "frozen" by the 1977 amendments. Those beneficiaries shown as receiving regular minimum benefits are all persons under a vow of poverty, for whom the elimination of the minimum benefit provision was deferred.

The applicability of the special minimum benefit provision to regular minimum benefit recipients has been of particular interest. Under the special minimum benefit provision, which was included in the 1972 amendments specifically to assist steady workers with low incomes, the PIA is equal to a fixed dollar amount (about $16.07 for the period June 1981 to May 1982) multiplied by "years of coverage" in excess of 10, but not more than 30 (that is, a maximum of 20 years). Generally, a year of coverage is credited for any year in which earnings equaled or exceeded one-fourth of the taxable earnings base,[8] an amount that has generally been slightly lower than what would have been earned in a year of full-time work at the Federal minimum wage.

Table 5 shows the distribution of number of such years of coverage for the beneficiaries in the sample. Only one beneficiary had as many as 15 such years (which corresponds to a PIA of $80.40). The largest group had only 2 such years of coverage. As shown in table 4, the special minimum benefit provision did not produce the largest PIA for any persons. Thus, it appears that the regular minimum benefit recipients in this sample were not, in many cases, low-income steady workers, who would have been expected to receive the special minimum benefit.

Table 6 presents a distribution of PIA's by amount (without regard to the minimum benefit provision). No person in the sample had a formula PIA lower than $28.60, although PIA's as low as $7.10 were theoretical-

[7] These methods are described in detail in Steven F. McKay and Bruce D. Schobel, **op. cit.**, and Steven F. McKay, **Computing a Social Security Benefit after the 1980 and 1981 Amendments** (Actuarial Note No. 111), Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, 1982.

[8] Special rules apply for years before 1951 and after 1978.

Table 3.—Number and percentage distribution, by number of years with earnings

Number of years	1937-81		1951-81	
	Number of beneficiaries	Percent of sample	Number of beneficiaries	Percent of sample
Total	165	100.0	165	100.0
0-3	(1)	(1)	35	21.2
4-7	(1)	(1)	45	27.3
8-11	31	18.8	30	18.2
12-15	57	34.5	38	23.0
16-19	43	26.1	11	6.7
20-23	19	11.5	5	3.0
24-27	9	5.5	1	.6
28-31	4	2.4	0	0
32 or more	2	1.2	.....	.....

[1] Workers who attained age 62 in 1981 and did not have a previous period of disability (none in the sample did) need 30 quarters of coverage to be eligible for primary retirement benefits. Normally, obtaining 30 quarters of coverage would require at least 8 years of earnings. Under a special provision applicable to certain persons with earnings in 1937-50, it is theoretically possible to acquire 30 quarters of coverage in only 4 years (with maximum earnings), but that provision was not applicable to any workers in the sample.

Table 4.—Number and percentage distribution, by applicable benefit computation method [1]

Types of primary insurance amount	Number of beneficiaries	Percent of sample
Total	165	100.0
Old start	133	80.6
Wage indexed	20	12.1
Transitional guarantee	7	4.2
Special minimum	0	0
Regular minimum	[2] 5	3.0

[1] Assuming that the elimination of the minimum benefit provision applied to this sample.

[2] Eligibility continues because of the special exemption for certain persons under a vow of poverty.

Table 5.—Number and percentage distribution, by years of coverage as used for the special minimum benefit [1]

Number of years of coverage	Number of beneficiaries	Percent of sample
Total	165	100.0
0-3	53	32.1
4-7	48	29.1
8-11	36	21.8
12-15	28	17.0
16 or more	0	0

[1] For 1951-78, a year of coverage is credited for any year with earnings equal to or exceeding one-fourth of the taxable earnings base. For 1937-50, 1 year of coverage is credited for each full $900 of earnings in the period, with a maximum of 14 years. After 1978, a year of coverage is credited for any year with earnings equal to or exceeding one-fourth of the "old-law" taxable earnings base—that is, what the base would have been in the absence of the ad hoc increases in the 1977 amendments.

Table 6.—Number and percentage distribution, by size of primary insurance amount (PIA) [1]

PIA	Number of beneficiaries	Percent of sample
Total	165	100.0
$0-$20.00 [2]	0	0
$20.10-$30.00	1	.6
$30.10-$40.00	1	.6
$40.10-$50.00	3	1.8
$50.10-$60.00	5	3.0
$60.10-$70.00	13	7.9
$70.10-$80.00	15	9.1
$80.10-$90.00	24	14.5
$90.10-$100.00	16	9.7
$100.10-$110.00	25	15.2
$110.10-$120.00	17	10.3
$120.10-$130.00	23	13.9
$130.10-$135.70 [3]	22	13.3

[1] Assuming that the elimination of the minimum benefit provision applied to this sample.

[2] The lowest PIA theoretically possible for workers in the sample was $7.10.

[3] The PIA under the regular minimum provision is $135.70. Five persons in the study group would continue to receive exactly that amount because of the special exemption for certain persons under a vow of poverty.

ly possible. The PIA's were fairly uniformly distributed between $60.10 and $135.70. More than half (53 percent) of those in the sample had PIA's exceeding $100.00; only 6 percent had PIA's of less than $60.00.

The distribution of the PIA's (without regard to the minimum benefit provision) is shown by sex, marital status, relative ages of the spouses, and availability of spousal earnings information in table 7. The array of the married subgroups into those cases where the minimum benefit recipient is the older spouse and those where the recipient is the younger spouse is significant because, as noted earlier, in some cases (81 percent of the married men and 32 percent of the married women), the minimum benefit recipient became entitled before the other spouse was eligible for retirement benefits. In most of those cases, the minimum benefit recipient will eventually become eligible for a larger benefit as a spouse (or widow). Consequently, elimination of the minimum benefit provision will cause a temporary reduction in the monthly benefit payable, but not necessarily a permanent reduction. The PIA's for the not-yet-eligible younger spouses were calculated for the purposes of this table by assuming that they became disabled in November 1981. In fact, three spouses of beneficiaries in the sample were already receiving disabled-worker benefits before age 62, and, consequently, those three study-group members were immediately eligible for spouse's benefits. In those cases, the actual PIA's were used.

The next two tables compare monthly benefit amounts, both with and without regard to the minimum benefit provision. For the purposes of these tables, dual entitlement was considered only in those cases where the spouse was immediately eligible for a primary benefit and where the spouse's earnings were available. In those

Table 7.—Newly awarded minimum benefit recipients, by sex, marital status, age, availability of spouse's earnings, and average primary insurance amount (PIA)

Item	Number	Average PIA of—	
		Minimum benefit recipient	Spouse
Total	165	$99.46	.....
Men	18	107.43	.....
Unmarried	2	84.75	.....
Married	16	110.26	.....
Minimum benefit recipient older than spouse:			
Spouse's earnings available	8	111.47	$179.79
Spouse's earnings not available	5	114.90	.....
Spouse of minimum benefit recipient older than recipient:			
Spouse's earnings available	3	99.30	221.93
Spouse's earnings not available	0	0	.....
Women	147	98.49	.....
Unmarried	11	104.82	.....
Married	136	97.97	.....
Minimum benefit recipient older than spouse:			
Spouse's earnings available	36	97.48	516.57
Spouse's earnings not available	14	93.19	.....
Spouse of minimum benefit recipient older than recipient:			
Spouse's earnings available	87	98.45	512.73
Spouse's earnings not available	5	105.96	.....

cases where the study-group member was eligible for a spouse's benefit but entitlement had not occurred for voluntary reasons such as delayed retirement on the part of the spouse, the resulting temporary reduction in benefits was disregarded. In those cases where immediate dual entitlement was not possible, generally because of the age of the spouse, the resulting benefit reduction was reflected, although it may eventually disappear when dual entitlement occurs. As noted earlier, however, such dual entitlement is not a certainty. Finally, in those cases where dual entitlement was possible but the spouse's earnings record was unavailable, monthly benefits were computed as though dual entitlement were not possible. Consequently, reductions in benefit amounts are shown for such cases.

It should be noted that in those cases where the spouse was still working, the computed PIA of such spouse and, thus, the computed spouse's benefit of the study-group member may change in the future as a result of the spouse's future earnings, which could either raise or lower the spouse's benefit relative to the primary benefit of the study-group member. These changes, in turn, can affect the amount of any reduction in monthly benefits payable. Therefore, it is not possible to determine precisely ultimate monthly benefits even in the better-documented cases, although there is

no reason to suspect that a bias is introduced by using only earnings to date.

Table 8 presents the distribution by initial monthly benefit amount, both with and without regard to the minimum benefit provision, for the cases in the sample. This table (and the following one) is based on monthly benefit amounts rather than PIA's. In other words, it includes the effects of both dual entitlement (when possible immediately) and the reduction factors that apply to both primary and spouse's benefits when entitlement occurs before age 65.

Before the 1981 legislation, a person could become entitled to a benefit for the first month in which he or she became eligible (that is, met the age, insured-status, and any other legal-status requirements). Under Public Law 97-35, however, a person cannot become entitled to a benefit unless he or she is eligible throughout the entire month. The procedure for determining reduction factors for age was not changed. Therefore, the impact of this provision on those desiring to become entitled at the earliest possible time is that they must wait a month to receive benefits (unless they attain age 62 on the first day of the month), but they have 1 less month of reduction for age and, consequently, a slightly larger monthly benefit.

Most persons in the sample attained age 62 in November 1981, became entitled in December, and had PIA's of $135.70. Because the actuarial reduction factor for entitlement at age 62 years and 1 month is 19.44 percent, the primary monthly benefit payable was $109.40 in nearly every case. The smallest amount that could actually have been payable—$108.60—was for those who attained age 62 on the first day of the month and who therefore had a 20-percent reduction factor applied. The amounts in table 8 that are larger than $109.40 are all for cases involving dual entitlement to larger spouse's benefits.

Without regard to the minimum benefit provision, none of the sample cases would have received monthly benefits of less than $43.10, and most would have received much larger benefits. The average benefit actually payable was $160.59 per month, whereas, if the minimum benefit provision had not been applicable, it would have been $146.27, or a reduction of 8.9 percent. For those beneficiaries with immediate dual-entitlement eligibility, the average benefit payable was $200.22. Without the minimum benefit provision, it would have been $196.21, or a reduction of 2.0 percent. If only beneficiaries without immediate dual-entitlement eligibility are considered, the corresponding figures are $109.40 and $81.76—a reduction of 25.3 percent.

Table 9 presents the distribution of reductions in initial monthly benefits, assuming elimination of the minimum benefit provision. Slightly more than half (56 percent) of the persons in the sample had reductions ranging from zero to $5.00; about 7 percent had reductions of $50.00 or more. If only beneficiaries without immediate dual-entitlement eligibility are considered, the average reduction in the monthly benefit amount

Table 8.—Number and percentage distribution, by initial monthly benefit amount

Benefit amount	With minimum benefit provision applicable		Without minimum benefit provision applicable	
	Number of beneficiaries	Percent of sample	Number of beneficiaries	Percent of sample
Total	165	100.0	165	100.0
$0-$40.00	(1)	(1)	0	0
$40.10-$50.00	(1)	(1)	2	1.2
$50.10-$60.00	(1)	(1)	10	6.1
$60.10-$70.00	(1)	(1)	12	7.3
$70.10-$80.00	(1)	(1)	14	8.5
$80.10-$90.00	(1)	(1)	11	6.7
$90.10-$100.00	(1)	(1)	15	9.1
$100.10-$110.00	82	49.7	18	10.9
$110.10-$120.00	2	1.2	3	1.8
$120.10-$140.00	7	4.2	7	4.2
$140.10-$160.00	6	3.6	5	3.0
$160.10-$180.00	5	3.0	7	4.2
$180.10-$210.00	19	11.5	17	10.3
$210.10-$240.00	20	12.1	23	13.9
$240.10-$270.00	18	10.9	15	9.1
$270.10-$300.00	6	3.6	6	3.6
$300.10 or more	0	0	0	0

[1] No monthly benefit amount less than $108.60 was possible for this group (see top of second column of this page).

[2] The average monthly benefit amount was $196.21 for 93 persons with immediate dual-entitlement eligibility after elimination of the minimum benefit provision; it was $81.76 for 72 persons without such eligibility.

Table 9.—Number and percentage distribution, by initial reduction in monthly benefits [1]

Reduced benefit amount	Number of beneficiaries	Percent of sample
Total	165	100.0
No reduction	[2] 7	4.2
$0-$1.00	25	15.2
$1.10-$2.00	27	16.4
$2.10-$3.00	19	11.5
$3.10-$4.00	10	6.1
$4.10-$5.00	5	3.0
$5.10-$10.00	8	4.8
$10.10-$15.00	11	6.7
$15.10-$20.00	5	3.0
$20.10-$30.00	10	6.1
$30.10-$40.00	14	8.5
$40.10-$50.00	12	7.3
$50.10-$60.00	10	6.1
$60.10-$70.00	2	1.2
$70.10 or more	0	0
Average reduction	[3] $14.32	

[1] Assuming that the elimination of the minimum benefit provision applied to this sample.

[2] Includes 5 persons for whom the minimum benefit provision would continue to apply because of the special exemption for persons under a vow of poverty and 2 persons for whom, after rounding to multiples of $0.10, the benefit amount would not be reduced.

[3] The average reduction was $4.01 for 93 persons with immediate dual-entitlement eligibility after elimination of the minimum benefit provision; it was $27.64 for 72 persons without such eligibility.

was $27.64. Many of these persons, as noted earlier, may become dually entitled to larger auxiliary benefits at some time, although this is not a certainty. In addition, income from non-OASDI programs (usually of a welfare type) is not considered here.

Table 10 presents the distribution by reason for receipt of a minimum PIA. Although Federal privacy regulations prevented the direct questioning of these beneficiaries to determine the cause of their very low or irregular lifetime earnings, certain evidence was available in the applications for benefits, either as answers to required questions or as voluntarily self-reported information. Some beneficiaries could conceivably have fallen into more than one of the categories listed in table 10; in such cases, only the category that best described the particular beneficiary was used.

By far the largest single group, which contained 129 members and 78 percent of the sample, was made up of housewives. These persons, all married women, had very limited attachment to the labor force, sometimes just barely enough to have been insured at all for a primary benefit and sometimes with no covered work reported since World War II. In many of these cases, the husband was—or would eventually become—eligible for a much larger PIA, and this would likely result in the study-group member receiving a larger benefit as a spouse than as a primary beneficiary.

The sample contained 17 persons (10 percent) with significant periods of noncovered employment (including those with Federal civilian and noncovered State and local government service). For most of these persons, the regular minimum benefit represented a large windfall that had been a subject of congressional debate for many years. Even the formula benefits that will be payable to such persons after elimination of the regular minimum benefit provision reflect unduly favorable treatment, because the OASDI weighted benefit formula provides larger relative benefits to low earners, and workers with significant periods of noncovered employment usually appear to be low earners, insofar as covered earnings are concerned.

Five persons in the sample (3 percent) were nuns under a vow of poverty. As discusssed earlier, these persons had not been covered for Social Security purposes long enough to have sufficient earnings to warrant a larger formula benefit. All such persons attaining age 62 before 1992 were exempted from the elimination of the minimum benefit provision.

Table 10.—Number and percentage distribution of recipients of the minimum primary insurance amount, by reason for receipt

Reason for receipt of minimum benefit	Number of beneficiaries	Percent of sample
Total	165	100.0
Housewife	129	78.2
Federal civil service employment	14	8.5
State and local noncovered employment	3	1.8
Vow of poverty	5	3.0
SSI disability	4	2.4
Unknown	10	6.1

Four study-group members (2.4 percent of the sample) were already receiving SSI disability payments at age 62. Elimination of the minimum benefit provision would have no effect on such individuals, although the proportion of their benefits paid by the OASI Trust Fund would be somewhat smaller. These persons were apparently ineligible for disabled-worker benefits under the Social Security program (which uses the same definition of disability as does the SSI program), and yet they were fully insured. They obviously had been unable to meet the recency-of-work test for disability-insured status, which generally requires 20 quarters of coverage in the 40 quarters ending with the quarter in which the disability began. Finally, for 10 persons, who represented 6 percent of the sample, the cause of their very low or irregular lifetime earnings histories could not be determined.

It should be noted that a similar analysis of minimum benefit recipients (or persons who would have been minimum benefit recipients under previous law) conducted at a higher age than 62 would probably reveal a somewhat higher proportion of workers in noncovered employment. Some such workers continue to work beyond their initial eligibility for OASDI benefits because such benefits would be entirely or partially withheld as a result of the earnings test, under which $1 of benefits is lost for each $2 of earnings (including noncovered earnings) in excess of a specific amount ($4,440 in 1982 for those under age 65). The sample considered in this study consists entirely of persons who became eligible and filed for benefits at age 62 (or as soon as possible thereafter). As a consequence, the sample is skewed somewhat toward persons without recent earnings.

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Table M–1.—Public income-maintenance programs: Cash benefit payments, 1940–81

[In millions; includes payments outside the United States and benefits to spouses and children where applicable]

Period	Total [1] [2]	Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits							Unemployment benefits		Temporary disability benefits		Workers' compensation benefits [14]	Public assistance payments [2] [15]	Supplemental security income payments [16]
		Monthly					Lump-sum [9]								
		OASDHI [3]	Railroad retirement [4]	Public employee retirement [5]: Federal civil service [6]	Public employee retirement [5]: Other [7]	Veterans' pension and compensation [8]	OASDHI	Other [10]	State laws [11]	Railroad [12]	State laws [12]	Railroad [13]			
1940	$2,560.2	$23.5	$115.6	$62.0	$183.1	$423.5	$11.8	$24.9	$518.7	$16.0	.....	.....	$161.0	$1,020.1	.....
1945	3,595.4	247.8	138.9	83.9	253.7	952.1	26.1	39.2	572.5	2.4	$4.7	.....	283.0	990.7	.....
1950	8,693.7	928.4	298.1	184.2	600.4	2,223.8	32.7	54.0	1,407.8	59.8	89.3	$28.1	415.0	2,372.2	.....
1955	14,692.4	4,855.3	560.8	370.4	1,043.0	2,745.9	112.9	82.8	1,466.9	93.3	192.7	51.9	591.0	2,525.6	.....
1960	25,886.8	11,080.5	942.3	804.5	1,793.3	3,436.9	164.3	135.2	2,867.1	157.7	311.3	56.9	860.0	3,276.7	.....
1965	36,597.4	18,093.7	1,133.2	1,366.0	3,229.8	4,196.0	216.9	203.6	2,283.4	60.5	425.9	40.8	1,214.0	4,025.9	.....
1970	64,473.8	31,569.8	1,756.2	2,796.6	6,369.4	5,480.1	293.6	288.6	4,183.7	38.7	664.6	56.2	1,981.2	8,864.4	.....
1971	76,501.5	36,865.1	2,002.6	3,306.0	7,441.3	5,934.5	305.6	298.5	6,143.7	75.7	680.0	44.7	2,433.0	10,814.4	.....
1972	83,860.0	41,275.2	2,175.1	3,927.2	8,635.9	6,340.1	319.8	325.9	6,043.2	51.5	707.8	35.7	2,811.0	11,066.7	.....
1973	96,038.4	51,130.5	2,565.1	4,788.2	9,920.4	6,446.7	328.8	346.9	4,534.7	30.6	775.3	27.9	3,623.0	11,397.2	.....
1974	112,645.0	58,194.1	2,807.7	6,060.2	11,733.1	7,077.0	327.3	411.7	6,928.7	22.2	842.3	30.2	4,021.0	8,813.8	$5,245.7
1975	139,743.6	66,585.7	3,282.7	7,511.2	13,834.7	7,668.2	337.0	420.8	18,188.1	89.5	890.4	47.6	4,568.0	10,434.4	5,878.2
1976	152,715.7	75,332.1	3,570.1	8,563.2	15,679.9	8,409.2	332.5	441.5	16,537.2	134.7	916.7	84.4	5,217.0	11,431.1	6,055.8
1977	163,565.7	84,263.8	3,823.8	9,605.1	17,531.9	9,078.7	312.0	441.6	13,337.8	99.8	939.9	74.2	5,943.0	11,915.1	6,306.0
1978	174,102.6	92,530.7	4,021.4	10,898.6	19,638.9	9,595.6	344.5	485.5	9,890.8	124.5	1,027.5	68.5	6,775.0	12,024.0	6,551.7
1979	194,394.4	103,973.7	4,377.5	12,498.4	22,549.4	10,570.7	298.6	531.9	10,212.0	82.5	1,100.0	60.9	8,530.0	12,402.3	7,206.5
1980	(17)	120,261.7	4,866.6	15,042.5	(17)	11,358.4	250.2	(17)	18,756.5	179.4	(17)	101.0	(17)	14,051.2	7,857.5
1980															
May	.....	9,315.2	378.9	1,252.0	.....	912.3	20.6	17.4	1,227.1	10.4	.....	7.6	85.1	1,118.0	614.7
June	.....	9,340.3	416.0	1,249.6	.....	919.8	22.8	18.7	1,230.0	11.0	.....	7.0	84.9	1,122.7	610.2
July	.....	10,599.5	423.9	1,253.8	.....	924.4	16.5	17.6	1,442.2	13.7	.....	8.0	84.4	1,158.3	697.5
Aug	.....	10,718.5	429.3	1,255.7	.....	944.1	24.5	16.4	1,283.0	18.1	.....	8.8	84.3	1,206.9	695.6
Sept	.....	10,701.8	416.8	1,254.5	.....	924.5	19.0	12.8	1,179.4	18.8	.....	9.6	83.9	1,290.7	695.0
Oct	.....	10,807.6	425.7	1,370.2	.....	1,050.4	20.5	26.2	1,163.2	17.5	.....	9.5	83.5	1,235.3	702.2
Nov	.....	10,765.0	428.2	1,379.9	.....	1,013.8	19.9	12.7	1,087.4	14.6	.....	7.9	91.6	1,223.3	696.1
Dec	.....	10,861.8	426.6	1,375.4	.....	1,004.2	17.7	22.5	1,284.2	17.7	.....	8.2	91.0	1,246.6	694.9
1981															
Jan	.....	10,985.5	426.9	1,393.0	.....	999.6	24.4	20.4	1,458.6	24.7	.....	8.2	90.9	(17)	685.5
Feb	.....	11,085.7	428.3	1,386.3	.....	1,008.1	22.4	17.2	1,350.6	22.3	.....	7.3	90.8	(17)	680.5
Mar	.....	11,258.7	424.8	1,411.7	.....	1,025.1	24.4	22.4	1,433.8	24.7	.....	8.9	90.5	(17)	681.5
Apr	.....	11,097.7	426.1	(17)	.....	1,017.4	19.3	(17)	1,263.6	18.9	.....	7.5	90.2	(17)	691.5
May	.....	11,109.3	427.7	(17)	.....	1,012.7	19.8	(17)	1,037.3	15.8	.....	6.5	90.5	(17)	681.2

[1] Emergency relief funds of $1,630.3 million in 1940 total, not included elsewhere. Includes training allowances to unemployed workers under Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act for 1961–75, not shown separately.

[2] Beginning December 1980, includes public assistance payment revisions for 1940–79.

[3] Retirement and survivor benefits beginning 1940; disability benefits beginning 1957. Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Includes annuities to widows under joint-and-survivor election before 1947. Beginning February 1967, includes supplemental annuities for career railroad employees.

[5] Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

[6] Includes survivor annuities under joint-and-survivor elections before 1948.

[7] Represents Federal contributory systems other than civil service, Federal noncontributory systems for civilian employees and career military personnel, and systems for State and local government employees. Monthly data not available.

[8] Payments to veterans and survivors of deceased veterans, including special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956) and through June 1973, subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

[9] Death payments.

[10] Includes annual and monthly data for railroad retirement, veterans' programs, and Federal civil service retirement. For "other" public employee systems, annual data only.

[11] Annual and monthly totals include regular State unemployment insurance program and payments made by States as agents of the Federal Government under the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-Servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958. Annual data only for payments under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Disaster Relief Act of 1970, and the temporary and permanent extended unemployment insurance programs. Beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

[12] Benefits in Rhode Island (from 1943), in California (from 1947), in New Jersey (from 1949), in New York (from 1950), in Puerto Rico (from 1970), including payments under private plans where applicable. Monthly data not available.

[13] Benefits began 1947.

[14] Under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data refer only to Federal "black lung" benefits administered by Social Security Administration (starting 1970).

[15] Includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and general assistance. Through 1973 includes old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Includes payments to intermediate-care facilities (July 1968–December 1971), and payments for emergency assistance, beginning July 1969. Includes money payments under medical assistance for the aged (1960–69). Excludes medical vendor payments. Starting 1974, includes money payments to the aged, blind, and disabled in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under federally aided public assistance programs.

[16] Supersedes the public assistance programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning 1974; beginning 1978, in the Northern Mariana Islands. Annual, but not monthly, totals include payments under State-administered supplementary programs.

[17] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies on a checks-issued basis (including retroactive payments) where available. Data for public assistance and State unemployment insurance programs adjusted monthly, other data adjusted annually.

Table M–2.—Public income-maintenance programs: Hospital and medical care payments, 1940–81

[In millions]

Period	Total	OASDHI (health insurance) [1]			Other programs			
		Total	Hospital insurance [2]	Medical insurance	Veterans	Temporary disability [3]	Workers' compensation [4]	Public assistance [5]
1940	$165	.....	.....	.....	$70	.....	$95	.....
1945	222	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	125	.....
1950	832	.....	.....	.....	573	$7	200	$52
1955	1,265	.....	.....	.....	688	20	325	232
1960	1,846	.....	.....	.....	848	41	435	522
1961	2,093	.....	.....	.....	899	46	460	688
1962	2,406	.....	.....	.....	940	46	495	925
1963	2,611	.....	.....	.....	971	50	525	1,065
1964	2,890	.....	.....	.....	1,019	51	565	1,255
1965	3,204	.....	.....	.....	1,072	52	600	1,480
1966	4,898	$1,019	$891	$128	1,137	54	680	2,008
1967	9,554	4,549	3,353	1,197	1,328	53	750	2,873
1968	12,107	5,697	4,179	1,518	1,429	55	830	4,096
1969	13,837	6,603	4,739	1,865	1,573	59	920	4,681
1970	15,614	7,099	5,124	1,975	1,793	66	1,050	5,606
1971	18,109	7,868	5,751	2,117	2,087	71	1,130	6,953
1972	21,173	8,644	6,319	2,325	2,409	65	1,250	8,805
1973	23,732	9,584	7,057	2,526	2,681	69	1,480	9,919
1974	29,108	12,419	9,101	3,318	3,076	71	1,760	11,782
1975	35,803	15,591	11,318	4,273	3,551	74	2,030	14,555
1976	41,267	18,423	13,343	5,080	4,422	71	2,380	15,941
1977	47,179	21,826	15,743	6,038	4,465	74	2,680	18,179
1978	53,332	24,940	17,688	7,252	5,257	80	2,960	20,095
1979	(6)	29,297	20,590	8,708	5,399	65	3,530	(6)
1980	.....	33,708	23,073	10,635	6,122	.....	.....	(6)
1980								
May	.....	3,010	2,164	846	498	.....	.....	(6)
June	.....	2,891	2,050	841	492	.....	.....	(6)
July	.....	2,986	2,068	918	527	.....	.....	(6)
August	.....	2,925	1,997	928	479	.....	.....	(6)
September	.....	3,077	2,114	963	513	.....	.....	(6)
October	.....	3,230	2,238	992	548	.....	.....	(6)
November	.....	2,950	2,039	991	489	.....	.....	(6)
December	.....	3,346	2,357	989	542	.....	.....	(6)
1981								
January	.....	3,278	2,308	970	594	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	3,243	2,247	996	(6)	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	3,243	2,529	1,049	(6)	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	3,536	2,511	1,025	(6)	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	3,362	2,391	971	(6)	.....	.....	.....

[1] Benefit expenditures from the Federal hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance trust funds as reported by the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Excludes payments by Railroad Retirement Board for beneficiaries in Canadian hospitals.

[3] Benefits in California and New York (from 1950), including payments under private plans. Monthly data not available.

[4] Benefits under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data not available.

[5] Federal matching for medical vendor payments under public assistance began October 1950.

[6] Data not available.

Source: U.S. Treasury and unpublished data from administrative agencies.

Table M-3.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Beneficiaries of cash payments, 1940–81

[In thousands. For explanatory footnotes on programs, see table M-1]

At end of selected month	Retirement and disability					Survivor				Railroad temporary disability [4]	Unemployment		Federal "black lung" [6]
	OASDHI [1]		Railroad [1]	Federal civil service	Veterans	OASDHI	Railroad	Federal civil service	Veterans [3]		State laws [5]	Railroad [4]	
	Retirement [2]	Disability											
December:													
1940	148	.....	146	65	610	74	3	.....	323	.....	667	74	.....
1945	691	.....	173	92	1,534	597	4	(7)	698	.....	1,743	13	.....
1950	2,326	.....	256	161	2,366	1,152	142	25	1,010	32	838	35	.....
1955	5,788	.....	427	234	2,707	2,172	206	74	1,156	36	912	48	.....
1960	10,599	687	553	379	3,064	3,558	256	154	1,393	34	2,165	102	.....
1961	11,655	1,027	567	408	3,137	3,812	262	167	1,547	31	1,993	75	.....
1962	12,675	1,275	585	438	3,177	4,103	270	182	1,653	30	1,585	59	.....
1963	13,262	1,452	594	465	3,195	4,321	278	197	1,750	31	1,609	49	.....
1964	13,697	1,563	600	494	3,024	4,539	286	214	1,848	29	1,351	41	.....
1965	14,175	1,739	620	522	3,216	4,953	291	227	1,924	25	1,035	30	.....
1966	15,437	1,970	630	564	3,194	5,360	299	240	1,995	23	936	18	.....
1967	15,907	2,141	641	588	3,175	5,659	309	258	2,077	21	989	39	.....
1968	16,264	2,335	647	613	3,171	5,963	318	274	2,151	25	941	19	.....
1969	16,595	2,488	651	636	3,179	6,229	321	288	2,208	23	1,084	16	.....
1970	17,096	2,665	653	697	3,210	6,468	326	308	2,301	22	2,045	21	.....
1971	17,660	2,930	660	747	3,251	6,700	330	324	2,365	20	1,784	38	.....
1972	18,176	3,250	661	829	3,288	6,919	334	343	2,393	16	1,458	17	299
1973	19,151	3,561	660	924	3,267	7,160	335	358	2,360	14	1,462	8	461
1974	19,688	3,912	667	981	3,250	7,254	336	376	2,282	15	2,716	14	487
1975	20,364	4,352	694	1,029	3,244	7,368	337	391	2,259	19	2,845	37	482
1976	20,934	4,624	693	1,077	3,261	7,466	337	402	2,225	18	2,515	24	470
1977	21,634	4,854	695	1,129	3,289	7,594	338	418	2,191	17	2,114	22	457
1978	22,140	4,869	691	1,173	3,286	7,578	335	431	2,119	15	1,921	14	440
1979	22,730	4,777	689	1,230	3,235	7,618	333	430	1,925	13	2,267	18	419
1980	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1980													
May	22,853	4,772	684	1,265	3,198	7,670	331	437	.....	15	2,866	24	412
June	22,892	4,734	684	1,268	3,194	7,594	331	439	1,823	14	3,003	26	410
July	22,932	4,691	686	1,270	3,195	7,522	330	442	.....	15	3,229	30	409
August	23,036	4,698	685	1,272	3,195	7,565	330	444	.....	17	3,124	39	406
September	23,133	4,700	685	1,274	3,195	7,595	330	445	1,777	19	2,736	41	404
October	23,223	4,704	685	1,278	3,193	7,627	330	447	.....	18	2,571	38	401
November	23,283	4,691	685	1,290	3,192	7,633	330	449	.....	16	2,462	33	401
December	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1981													
January	23,436	4,683	684	1,298	3,173	7,630	329	452	.....	16	3,328	53	397
February	23,437	4,691	684	1,302	3,165	7,663	329	(8)	.....	16	3,313	52	395
March	23,465	4,693	682	(8)	3,162	7,688	328	(8)	1,731	17	3,158	52	(8)
April	23,496	4,688	681	(8)	3,161	7,597	328	(8)	.....	15	2,777	44	(8)
May	23,521	4,675	679	(8)	3,160	7,703	328	(8)	.....	13	2,400	16	(8)

[1] Includes dependents.

[2] Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over and not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Monthly number at end of quarter.

[4] Average number during 14-day registration period.

[5] Average weekly number in December. Includes regular State unemployment insurance, the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, and the ex-servicemen's compensation program.

[6] Includes dependents and survivors.

[7] Less than 500.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table M-4.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Contributions and taxes collected, 1940–82.

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin.**]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor				Hospital insurance under OASDHI [1 2 5]	Unemployment		
	Old-age and survivors insurance [1 2]	Disability insurance [1 2]	Federal civil service [3]	Railroad retirement [2 4]		State unemployment insurance [6]	Federal unemployment taxes [7]	Railroad unemployment insurance [8]
Fiscal year:								
1940	$604,694	.....	$131,880	$120,967	.....	$853,955	$107,523	$49,167
1945	1,309,919	.....	486,719	285,038	.....	1,251,958	184,544	131,993
1950	2,106,388	.....	662,262	550,172	.....	1,094,406	226,306	18,855
1955	5,087,154	.....	469,856	600,106	.....	1,146,188	279,986	23,720
1960	9,842,685	$987,079	1,509,695	606,865	.....	2,166,956	341,108	161,912
1961	11,292,676	1,022,002	1,745,833	570,713	.....	2,398,100	345,356	161,308
1962	11,454,643	1,020,866	1,759,409	564,218	.....	2,728,617	452,638	155,259
1963	13,327,762	1,076,621	1,884,796	571,534	.....	3,008,934	945,367	157,682
1964	15,502,726	1,143,161	2,036,419	593,477	.....	3,042,408	846,567	156,057
1965	15,857,212	1,175,244	2,182,203	635,545	.....	3,051,539	614,691	152,300
1966	17,865,947	1,556,652	2,277,013	683,458	$908,797	3,067,204	561,014	148,411
1967	22,567,002	2,249,397	2,469,071	776,493	2,704,884	2,916,933	596,773	145,665
1968	22,662,430	2,699,368	2,808,230	814,327	3,557,662	2,605,057	600,980	139,596
1969	25,952,737	3,532,434	3,000,763	884,748	4,477,012	2,560,913	633,178	134,400
1970	29,954,673	4,141,358	3,735,518	918,832	4,846,096	2,563,745	769,639	130,898
1971	31,915,231	4,569,470	4,614,013	980,394	4,961,234	2,582,192	964,435	127,328
1972	35,710,725	4,852,996	5,292,976	1,008,383	5,289,673	3,226,286	1,010,869	119,516
1973	41,318,177	5,460,969	6,071,960	1,188,934	7,724,341	4,634,192	1,297,226	120,065
1974	48,454,693	6,234,425	7,175,825	1,411,333	10,606,551	5,263,812	1,454,371	118,362
1975	56,017,343	7,356,217	9,283,742	1,489,333	11,296,773	5,299,041	1,354,945	116,720
1976	59,554,690	7,797,092	10,706,295	1,525,144	12,039,194	6,404,310	1,531,107	118,241
1977	68,894,809	8,899,502	13,755,508	1,908,718	13,659,042	9,252,205	1,874,718	184,583
1978	74,046,779	12,404,396	14,373,511	1,822,006	16,885,867	11,031,805	2,599,910	217,883
1979	84,357,910	14,749,743	16,432,003	2,189,887	20,118,684	12,272,625	2,906,566	207,542
1980	97,607,645	16,805,255	19,535,155	2,311,976	23,482,135	11,914,826	3,246,403	174,562
1981	119,016,091	12,589,490	22,464,571	2,457,238	30,652,679	12,366,289	3,587,243	175,714
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [9]	16,105,848	2,159,051	1,413,918	328,310	3,503,803	2,289,298	371,241	37,365
1981								
January	9,469,856	1,220,115	723,087	44,851	2,365,045	371,082	401,523	507
February	10,350,153	1,517,584	619,117	423,367	2,907,558	953,590	606,480	2,556
March	10,519,603	1,373,776	705,921	223,071	2,720,058	139,021	2,194	32,307
April	13,088,424	1,783,582	634,570	49,307	3,314,218	1,439,958	360,342	1,316
May	10,871,842	1,453,944	498,053	388,469	2,877,264	3,849,235	806,101	4,841
June	9,725,069	1,355,892	626,729	−20,598	2,929,601	179,432	9,432	44,776
July	9,434,231	1,238,359	756,350	74,226	2,580,864	1,030,406	347,089	1,017
August	10,468,717	1,418,191	644,843	401,580	2,858,118	2,094,112	462,292	4,416
September	9,372,953	1,418,413	15,142,911	226,473	2,824,096	118,410	28,432	46,223
October	10,326,060	1,387,842	679,000	54,000	2,707,052	550,000	−113,000	1,000
November	9,417,845	1,300,336	645,000	448,000	2,603,135	1,238	302,000	23,000
December	9,581,835	1,269,689	809,000	271,000	2,540,203	122,000	72,000	27,000
1982								
January	9,412,703	1,625,693	659,000	59,000	2,682,896	303,000	300,000	1,000

[1] Represents contributions of employees, and the self-employed in employments covered by OASDHI under the Social Security Act, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments. Data for earlier years reflect former appropriation bases. Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Employee-tax refunds deducted. Excludes transfer from general revenues.

[2] Excludes transfers between OASDHI system and railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

[3] Represents employee and Government contributions. Beginning 1968, also includes Foreign Service and contributory survivor programs for Federal judiciary and Tax Court. For civil service, employee share includes voluntary contributions to purchase additional annuity; government share includes Federal and District of Columbia agency contributions and, beginning 1968, Federal payment for current unfunded liability.

[4] Beginning 1959, net of tax refunds. Contributions for hospital insurance of railroad workers are collected and reported with railroad retirement contribution initially and are transferred once a year (usually in August) to the hospital insurance trust fund; data for that month only are adjusted by the Treasury source to reflect the transfer.

[5] Excludes reimbursement from Treasury general funds for cost of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement. Includes contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (principal amount only), see footnote 4; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for voluntary coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[6] Through 1952 represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees (3 States in recent years), as reported by State agencies (to Department of Labor, 1950–52). Starting 1953, represents State deposits in (Federal) unemployment trust fund.

[7] Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Beginning 1961, net of tax refunds. Includes tax proceeds for financing temporary extended unemployment compensation program for 1958 and 1961. Some monthly figures include Treasury adjustments (minus) for misclassification of prior month's taxes.

[8] Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

[9] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

Source: **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government** and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table M-5.—Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: Status, 1940–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Reimbursements from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Cash benefit payments [4]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [5]	Net administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:										
1940	$550,000	.....	$42,489	$15,805	.....	.....	$12,288	$1,738,100	$6,598	[9]$1,744,698
1945	1,309,919	.....	123,854	239,834	.....	.....	26,950	6,546,281	67,100	6,613,381
1950	2,106,388	$3,604	256,778	727,266	.....	.....	56,841	12,644,823	247,789	12,892,612
1955	5,087,154	.....	438,029	4,333,147	.....	−$9,551	103,202	20,580,491	560,511	21,141,001
1960	9,842,685	.....	517,130	10,269,709	.....	600,437	202,369	19,748,848	1,079,877	20,828,725
1961	11,292,676	.....	531,103	11,184,531	.....	331,734	235,889	19,523,517	1,376,833	20,900,350
1962	11,454,643	.....	541,254	12,657,835	.....	360,788	251,490	18,434,665	1,191,468	19,626,133
1963	13,327,762	.....	514,822	13,844,584	.....	422,523	262,527	17,613,190	1,325,894	18,939,083
1964	15,502,726	.....	541,552	14,579,166	.....	402,636	302,709	18,304,869	1,393,982	19,698,851
1965	15,857,212	.....	586,237	15,225,894	.....	435,638	300,283	18,765,724	1,414,761	20,180,485
1966	17,865,947	.....	594,758	18,071,453	.....	443,820	253,680	17,908,655	1,963,580	19,872,236
1967	22,567,002	78,000	725,901	18,885,714	$88	508,046	333,901	21,764,099	1,751,290	23,515,389
1968	22,662,430	78,000	899,397	20,737,093	277	437,634	447,309	23,234,480	2,298,423	25,532,904
1969	25,952,737	381,545	1,014,080	23,732,010	1,806	491,482	465,028	26,220,292	1,970,647	28,190,939
1970	29,954,673	442,151	1,349,613	26,266,928	1,239	578,818	474,035	30,106,913	2,509,443	32,616,355
1971	31,915,231	448,916	1,618,138	31,101,018	1,859	613,026	551,889	31,361,082	2,969,766	34,330,848
1972	35,710,725	487,546	1,718,572	34,540,813	1,555	724,341	581,923	33,188,486	3,210,572	36,399,058
1973	41,318,177	474,645	1,846,518	42,169,744	2,470	782,954	667,335	35,487,612	928,283	36,415,896
1974	48,454,693	441,788	2,039,243	47,848,838	3,873	908,585	723,315	37,703,419	163,589	37,867,008
1975	56,017,343	447,323	2,292,182	54,838,818	7,731	981,785	847,708	39,879,154	68,659	39,947,814
1976	59,554,690	425,317	2,347,000	62,140,449	7,480	1,212,303	934,713	37,955,347	24,529	37,979,876
1977	68,894,809	613,902	2,286,888	71,270,519	7,502	1,207,841	992,727	35,397,620	−25,407	35,372,213
1978	74,046,779	612,927	2,151,741	78,524,092	6,461	1,588,664	1,086,180	30,955,085	23,179	30,978,264
1979	84,357,910	615,229	1,920,140	87,591,968	16,980	1,447,532	1,072,218	27,317,094	425,752	27,742,846
1980	97,607,645	557,253	1,886,219	100,615,304	11,090	1,441,988	1,159,824	23,565,572	1,000,185	24,565,757
1981	[10]19,016,091	540,067	2,016,331	119,413,467	7,542	1,584,932	1,298,285	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [10]	16,105,848	.....	80,432	16,875,545	1,714	.....	233,695	37,042,171	13,031	37,055,202
1981										
January	9,469,856	40	18,059	9,622,902	4,110	.....	116,956	21,750,238	817,250	22,567,487
February	10,350,153	.....	103,204	9,724,749	.....	.....	80,453	22,512,441	303,201	23,215,641
March	10,519,603	6	65,927	9,907,321	.....	.....	131,940	23,542,617	219,300	23,761,918
April [11]	13,088,424	−16	202,244	9,737,758	3,432	.....	109,379	26,301,281	900,720	27,202,001
May	10,871,842	27	61,593	9,753,891	.....	.....	109,116	27,026,252	1,246,205	28,272,457
June	9,725,069	−1	658,629	9,827,480	.....	1,584,932	96,701	25,944,302	1,202,739	27,147,041
July	9,434,231	.....	27,926	10,778,681	.....	.....	115,721	25,528,288	186,509	25,714,797
August	10,468,717	67	107,289	10,819,908	.....	.....	104,677	24,865,362	500,923	25,366,284
September	9,372,954	.....	66,684	10,850,988	.....	.....	120,913	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
October	10,326,060	53	93,003	10,887,831	.....	.....	118,513	22,494,816	751,975	23,246,791
November	9,417,845	40	83,508	10,905,539	.....	.....	103,325	21,042,116	697,205	21,739,321
December	9,581,835	674,765	571,518	21,885,387	.....	.....	99,172	17,270,750	−6,687,869	10,582,880
1982										
January	9,412,703	98	14,359	118,834	.....	.....	114,653	19,010,312	766,241	19,776,553

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect former appropriation bases.

[2] From 1947 to 1951, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits, see footnote 4.

[3] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses, 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[4] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[5] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M-7).

[6] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[7] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Reflects assets of predecessor fund, the old age reserve account, January 1937–December 1939.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

[11] Public Law 96-403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–6.—Disability insurance trust fund: Status, 1957–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin.**]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Cash benefit payments [5]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	Net administrative expenses [7]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [8]	Cash balances [9]	Total assets
Fiscal year:											
1957	$337,199	.....	.....	$1,363	.....	.....	.....	$1,305	$325,363	$11,895	$337,258
1958	926,403	.....	.....	15,843	$168,420	.....	.....	12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
1959	894,995	.....	.....	33,293	339,231	.....	.....	21,410	1,606,874	59,747	1,666,621
1960	987,079	.....	.....	46,910	528,304	.....	−$26,831	31,922	2,100,862	66,352	2,167,214
1961	1,022,002	.....	.....	60,610	703,996	.....	5,148	36,299	2,385,575	118,809	2,504,384
1962	1,020,866	.....	.....	67,752	1,011,376	.....	11,030	63,927	2,406,137	100,532	2,506,670
1963	1,076,621	.....	.....	67,221	1,170,678	.....	19,609	66,512	2,277,244	116,468	2,393,712
1964	1,143,161	.....	.....	65,152	1,251,207	.....	19,139	67,691	2,138,509	125,478	2,263,987
1965	1,175,244	.....	.....	62,135	1,392,190	.....	23,615	78,852	1,875,566	131,133	2,006,699
1966	1,556,652	.....	.....	53,877	1,721,133	$1,493	24,962	183,479	1,462,628	223,532	1,686,161
1967	2,249,397	.....	$16,000	66,840	1,860,789	6,534	30,634	98,834	1,832,627	188,978	2,021,606
1968	2,699,368	.....	16,000	84,913	2,088,352	15,393	20,410	112,336	2,349,683	235,713	2,585,396
1969	3,532,434	.....	32,000	140,860	2,443,437	14,891	21,328	133,495	3,490,762	186,778	3,677,539
1970	4,141,358	.....	16,000	222,762	2,778,118	16,487	10,439	149,020	4,833,225	270,372	5,103,596
1971	4,569,470	.....	16,000	325,068	3,381,448	21,242	13,240	189,875	6,076,203	332,126	6,408,329
1972	4,852,996	.....	50,000	388,233	4,045,895	27,523	24,190	211,671	7,010,202	380,076	7,390,277
1973	5,460,969	.....	51,000	434,580	5,161,840	39,361	19,503	246,649	7,801,908	67,565	7,869,472
1974	6,234,425	.....	52,000	481,800	6,158,569	49,670	22,327	154,266	8,192,613	60,252	8,252,865
1975	7,356,217	.....	52,000	511,656	7,629,796	70,936	28,514	252,985	8,155,910	34,597	8,190,507
1976	7,797,092	.....	90,000	468,197	9,222,211	92,276	26,366	265,613	6,928,982	10,348	6,939,330
1977	8,899,502	.....	103,000	371,741	11,135,237	77,144	−318	377,659	4,240,249	2,881	4,243,131
1978	12,404,396	.....	128,003	251,387	12,213,895	84,339	29,797	327,234	4,350,739	20,913	4,371,652
1979	14,749,743	.....	141,563	304,657	13,428,454	78,886	29,306	406,757	5,581,158	42,553	5,623,711
1980	16,805,255	$10,900	117,827	454,480	14,898,923	98,910	.....	334,166	7,672,741	7,433	7,680,173
1981	12,589,490	.....	168,235	272,724	16,853,311	−7,542	29,443	405,129	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [10]	2,159,051	.....	.....	13,294	2,555,020	27,293	.....	70,753	6,451,490	7,118	6,458,609
1981											
January	1,220,115	.....	.....	2,319	1,387,073	−4,110	.....	32,633	3,406,334	29,527	3,435,861
February	1,517,584	.....	.....	14,435	1,383,360	.....	.....	38,650	3,565,098	−19,228	3,545,871
March	1,373,776	.....	.....	7,780	1,375,722	.....	.....	40,636	3,504,965	6,104	3,511,069
April [11]	1,783,582	.....	.....	−107,456	1,379,324	−3,432	.....	12,433	3,800,288	−1,417	3,798,870
May	1,453,944	.....	.....	8,570	1,375,226	.....	.....	34,439	3,849,545	2,174	3,851,719
June	1,355,892	.....	.....	106,787	1,369,530	.....	29,443	31,636	3,864,846	18,943	3,883,789
July	1,238,359	.....	.....	4,654	1,510,706	.....	.....	41,440	3,579,546	4,891	3,574,656
August	1,418,191	.....	.....	17,108	1,481,301	.....	.....	33,764	3,484,875	10,014	3,494,890
September	1,418,413	.....	.....	10,481	1,488,335	.....	.....	43,015	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
October	1,387,842	.....	.....	8,027	1,479,666	.....	.....	47,093	3,259,916	1,628	3,261,544
November	1,300,336	.....	.....	11,516	1,464,972	.....	.....	31,839	3,079,585	−3,001	3,076,584
December	1,269,689	.....	168,235	87,483	2,881,175	.....	.....	48,158	2,585,281	−912,623	1,672,658
1982											
January	1,625,693	.....	.....	2,139	−28,255	.....	.....	66,924	3,265,826	−4,006	3,261,821

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect appropriation bases.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for disability insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] From 1950–51, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits, see footnote 4.

[4] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[5] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[6] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M–7).

[7] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[8] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[9] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

[11] Public Law 96–403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-7.—Hospital insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Net hospital and related service benefits [5]	Administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:									
1966	$908,797	.....	.....	$5,970	.....	$63,364	$785,758	$65,446	$851,204
1967	2,688,684	$16,200	$337,850	45,903	$2,507,773	88,848	1,298,168	45,053	1,343,221
1968	3,514,049	43,613	283,631	61,091	3,736,322	78,647	1,370,276	60,360	1,430,636
1969	4,423,236	53,776	770,968	96,063	4,653,976	104,182	2,001,444	15,078	2,016,521
1970	4,784,789	61,307	628,262	139,423	4,804,242	148,660	2,653,322	24,079	2,677,401
1971	4,897,979	63,255	873,849	183,027	5,442,971	149,434	3,029,856	73,250	3,103,106
1972	5,225,891	63,782	551,351	190,105	6,109,139	166,370	2,883,958	−25,233	2,858,725
1973	7,663,119	61,222	429,415	197,844	6,648,819	192,839	4,222,365	146,301	4,368,666
1974	10,606,551	96,163	498,780	408,273	7,806,687	258,048	7,864,355	49,344	7,913,699
1975	11,296,773	126,749	529,353	614,989	10,355,390	256,134	9,760,883	109,156	9,870,039
1976	12,039,194	130,904	658,430	715,744	12,270,382	308,215	10,942,180	−106,466	10,835,714
1977	13,659,042	.....	944,000	770,966	14,912,370	294,762	10,973,740	140,945	11,114,685
1978	16,689,361	196,506	830,938	797,209	17,415,132	417,537	11,757,306	38,725	11,796,031
1979	19,943,084	175,600	874,849	883,158	19,898,459	411,565	13,163,539	199,161	13,362,700
1980	23,260,335	221,800	837,906	1,061,433	23,793,420	460,841	14,656,077	166,164	14,489,913
1981	30,445,979	246,700	800,000	1,324,834	28,909,081	305,416	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [9]	3,367,940	135,863	.....	11,951	3,315,251	88,408	11,009,482	−61,672	10,947,810
1981									
January	2,365,045	.....	.....	3,872	2,307,487	45,032	13,790,313	−25,040	13,765,273
February	2,907,558	.....	.....	14,316	2,247,304	40,598	14,436,539	−37,294	14,399,245
March	2,720,058	.....	659,000	40,629	2,529,010	−103,368	15,409,456	−16,166	15,393,290
April	3,314,218	.....	.....	−412	2,510,994	−32,051	16,250,457	−22,304	16,228,153
May	2,877,264	.....	.....	28,268	2,391,152	56,665	16,791,046	−105,179	16,685,867
June	2,682,903	246,700	.....	641,141	2,621,001	36,937	17,709,144	−110,473	17,598,671
July	2,580,864	.....	.....	11,222	2,567,596	47,958	17,571,107	4,096	17,575,203
August	2,858,118	.....	.....	10,818	2,439,409	45,943	17,919,775	10,013	17,958,787
September	2,824,096	.....	.....	14,084	2,661,669	42,370	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
October	2,707,052	.....	.....	19,116	2,610,864	67,515	17,992,461	148,257	18,140,718
November	2,603,135	.....	.....	4,992	2,583,143	42,998	18,082,468	40,236	18,122,704
December	2,540,203	.....	207,000	798,130	2,553,815	46,456	18,879,518	−131,752	18,747,766
1982									
January	2,682	.....	.....	12,211	2,555,828	44,677	18,790,094	62,273	18,852,367

[1] Represents amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) after deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to meet costs of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement and for costs of benefits arising from military wage credits.

[4] Interest and profit on investments after transfers of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 6) and interest on amounts transferred from railroad retirement account (see footnote 3).

[5] Represents (1) payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to fiscal intermediaries under sec. 1816 and (2) direct payments to providers of services under sec. 1815 of the Social Security Act.

[6] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 20).

[7] Book value. Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on accounts of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of U.S. Government.**

Table M-8.—Supplementary medical insurance trust fund: Status, 1967–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin**.]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Premium income [1]	Transfers from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Net medical service benefits [4]	Administrative expenses [5]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [6]	Cash balances [7]	Total assets
Fiscal year:								
1967	$646,682	$623,000	$14,052	$664,261	$133,682	$478,849	$6,942	$485,791
1968	698,465	634,000	20,677	1,389,622	142,608	281,413	25,290	306,703
1969	902,821	984,287	23,466	1,644,842	194,660	357,971	19,803	377,774
1970	936,000	928,151	11,536	1,979,287	216,993	13,417	43,764	57,181
1971	1,252,936	1,245,282	17,268	2,034,999	247,612	257,427	32,629	290,056
1972	1,340,052	1,365,295	28,993	2,255,069	288,619	478,075	2,634	480,709
1973	1,426,607	1,430,451	45,049	2,391,232	245,861	699,631	46,091	745,722
1974	1,704,371	2,028,926	75,924	2,873,649	409,117	1,230,685	41,492	1,272,177
1975	1,886,962	2,329,590	105,539	3,765,397	404,458	1,378,214	46,199	1,424,413
1976	1,951,221	2,939,338	103,645	4,671,847	528,214	1,230,135	−11,580	1,218,555
1977	2,192,903	3,052,944	136,710	5,866,922	474,717	2,232,078	47,348	2,279,426
1978	2,431,133	6,385,503	228,848	6,852,252	504,234	4,020,692	−52,267	3,968,425
1979	2,635,492	6,840,785	362,787	8,259,077	554,496	4,974,022	19,891	4,993,913
1980	2,927,711	6,931,713	415,510	10,143,930	593,327	4,558,083	−26,492	4,531,591
1981	3,319,607	8,747,430	384,348	12,344,913	895,374	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
July–Sept. (transition quarter) [8]	538,648	878,000	4,420	1,269,038	132,077	1,243,945	−5,437	1,238,508
1981								
January	265,924	688,293	4,439	970,047	53,828	4,468,439	−3,217	4,465,222
February	264,466	682,849	7,227	995,719	55,047	4,430,237	−61,239	4,368,998
March	264,193	706,683	−19,236	1,048,946	175,550	4,091,865	4,277	4,096,142
April	273,488	687,858	11,942	1,024,721	148,549	3,868,818	27,342	3,896,160
May	269,884	693,774	5,764	970,824	75,217	3,823,053	−3,511	3,819,542
June	257,661	664,605	158,741	1,047,602	52,302	3,791,281	9,364	3,800,645
July	311,569	1,039,820	6,460	1,112,584	70,632	3,999,686	−24,409	3,975,277
August	306,321	1,035,672	8,179	1,122,933	53,804	4,225,222	−76,510	4,148,712
September	312,230	490,376	11,903	1,159,450	61,081	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
October	315,368	1,032,637	8,709	1,193,455	65,393	3,910,038	−69,482	3,840,556
November	298,917	1,032,306	7,351	1,213,155	65,312	4,022,744	−122,082	3,900,662
December	581,724	2,535,918	162,167	1,253,500	50,058	5,943,311	−66,399	5,876,912
1982								
January	49,328	150,144	6,827	1,102,857	61,065	4,926,592	−7,304	4,919,288

[1] Represents voluntary premium payments from and in behalf of the insured aged and (beginning July 1973) disabled.

[2] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to match aggregate premiums paid.

[3] Represents interest and profit on investments, after transfers of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 5).

[4] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to carriers under section 1842 of the Social Security Act.

[5] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 30).

[6] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on account of interest accrued on bonds at the time of purchase.

[7] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[8] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-9.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status, by program, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1980 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Number			Amount (in thousands)		
	Total [1]	OASI [2]	DI [3]	Total	OASI [2]	DI [3]
December:						
1940	222,488	222,488	.....	$4,070	$4,070	.....
1945	1,288,107	1,288,107	.....	23,801	23,801	.....
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243	.....	126,856	126,856	.....
1955	7,960,616	7,960,616	.....	411,613	411,613	.....
1960	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	936,321	888,320	$48,000
1965	20,866,767	19,127,716	1,739,051	1,516,802	1,395,817	120,986
1970	26,228,629	23,563,634	2,664,995	2,628,326	2,385,926	242,400
1971	27,291,308	24,361,500	2,930,008	3,058,957	2,763,022	295,934
1972	28,476,028	25,204,542	3,271,486	3,916,203	3,514,741	401,462
1973	29,868,145	26,309,163	3,558,982	4,269,863	3,821,165	448,698
1974	30,852,917	26,941,483	3,911,334	5,001,918	4,445,170	556,748
1975	32,084,511	27,732,311	4,352,200	5,727,758	5,047,656	680,102
1976	33,023,552	28,399,725	4,623,827	6,415,103	5,624,858	790,246
1977	34,082,556	29,228,350	4,854,206	7,175,513	6,270,000	905,513
1978	34,586,771	29,718,195	4,868,576	7,930,576	6,933,292	997,284
1979	35,125,066	30,347,845	4,777,218	9,056,622	7,950,300	1,106,322
1980	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1981	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1981						
February	35,790,741	31,099,663	4,691,078	10,781,855	9,519,240	1,262,615
March	35,846,079	31,152,581	4,693,498	10,812,618	9,549,992	1,262,626
April	35,880,038	31,192,498	4,687,540	10,830,253	9,568,962	1,261,291
May	35,898,198	31,223,676	4,674,522	10,843,984	9,585,794	1,258,190
June	35,793,226	31,157,395	4,635,831	12,053,391	10,658,796	1,394,595
July	35,698,351	31,117,671	4,580,680	12,054,448	10,669,839	1,384,608
August	35,791,980	31,235,163	4,556,817	12,103,073	10,724,638	1,378,435
September	35,833,358	31,298,618	4,534,740	12,139,006	10,765,798	1,373,208
October	35,904,374	31,391,504	4,512,870	12,182,866	10,815,165	1,367,701
November	35,967,914	31,483,497	4,484,417	12,223,246	10,862,462	1,360,784
December	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1982						
January	36,082,065	31,667,820	4,414,245	12,304,226	10,961,817	1,342,408
February	36,123,025	31,737,139	4,385,886	12,325,663	10,992,065	1,333,598

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Benefits paid from the OASI trust fund to retired workers and their spouses and children and to all survivors. Includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Benefits paid from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their spouses and children.

Table M-10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the **1980 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	222,488	112,331	29,749	54,648	20,499	4,437	824	.....
1945	1,288,107	518,234	159,168	390,134	120,581	93,781	6,209	.....
1950	3,477,243	1,770,984	508,350	699,703	169,438	314,189	14,579	.....
1955	7,960,616	4,473,971	1,191,963	1,276,240	291,916	701,360	25,166	.....
1960	14,157,138	8,061,469	2,269,384	1,844,970	401,358	1,343,843	36,114	.....
1961	15,467,673	8,924,849	2,392,012	1,988,635	428,138	1,697,308	36,731	.....
1962	16,778,290	9,738,500	2,531,465	2,159,885	451,984	1,859,191	37,265	.....
1963	17,583,017	10,263,331	2,580,566	2,229,744	461,675	2,010,769	36,932	.....
1964	18,236,173	10,668,731	2,603,964	2,297,604	470,597	2,138,912	36,365	.....
1965	19,127,716	11,100,584	2,613,550	2,535,044	471,816	2,371,433	35,289	.....
1966	20,796,930	11,658,443	2,640,467	2,739,397	487,755	2,602,015	34,540	634,313
1967	21,564,773	12,019,175	2,644,937	2,872,665	496,307	2,769,618	33,494	728,577
1968	22,225,263	12,420,742	2,645,407	3,009,033	504,916	2,937,890	31,596	675,679
1969	22,826,514	12,822,201	2,644,022	3,123,441	511,639	3,091,710	30,207	603,294
1970	23,563,634	13,349,175	2,668,105	3,233,705	523,136	3,227,160	28,729	533,624
1971	24,361,500	13,926,939	2,698,117	3,336,301	535,126	3,366,304	27,157	471,556
1972	25,204,542	14,555,475	2,734,699	3,427,202	540,965	3,509,777	26,055	410,369
1973	26,309,163	15,364,562	2,807,996	3,526,101	571,907	3,656,353	24,183	358,061
1974	26,941,483	15,958,521	2,825,910	3,512,717	573,506	3,769,559	23,023	278,247
1975	27,732,311	16,588,001	2,867,388	3,561,304	581,845	3,888,705	21,444	223,424
1976	28,399,725	17,165,415	2,896,290	3,556,249	578,780	3,995,021	19,915	188,055
1977	29,228,350	17,832,484	2,964,287	3,552,194	582,173	4,119,273	18,481	159,458
1978	29,718,195	18,357,985	2,979,959	3,441,228	576,353	4,211,749	17,177	133,744
1979	30,347,848	18,970,172	2,991,340	3,362,870	573,750	4,321,567	16,041	112,108
1980	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1981								
February	31,099,663	19,678,949	3,013,678	3,310,009	564,082	4,429,099	14,558	89,288
March	31,152,581	19,706,332	3,010,676	3,340,160	561,696	4,432,022	14,410	87,285
April	31,192,498	19,736,339	3,011,156	3,349,583	558,958	4,436,215	14,312	85,935
May	31,223,676	19,761,598	3,010,488	3,356,884	555,303	4,440,549	14,229	84,625
June	31,157,393	19,791,930	3,009,786	3,263,824	548,720	4,445,598	14,141	83,396
July	31,117,671	19,854,817	3,012,352	3,151,826	546,724	4,455,943	14,075	81,934
August	31,235,163	19,928,001	3,017,517	3,182,717	544,716	4,467,555	13,989	80,668
September	31,298,618	19,976,257	3,016,815	3,192,826	540,102	4,479,039	13,911	79,668
October	31,391,504	20,039,216	3,018,087	3,211,058	541,303	4,489,493	13,814	78,533
November	31,483,497	20,119,289	3,024,276	3,204,408	545,435	4,499,048	13,706	77,335
December	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1982								
January	31,667,820	20,293,570	3,032,189	3,185,904	547,963	4,519,823	13,503	74,868
February	31,737,139	20,332,241	3,031,236	3,214,234	547,046	4,525,316	13,427	73,639

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-11.—OASDI cash benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[In thousands]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,3]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	$4,070	$2,539	$361	$668	$402	$90	$11	.....
1945	23,801	12,538	2,040	4,858	2,391	1,893	81	.....
1950	126,856	77,678	11,995	19,366	5,801	11,481	535	.....
1955	411,613	276,942	39,416	46,444	13,403	34,152	1,256	.....
1960	888,320	596,849	87,867	88,578	23,795	89,054	2,178	.....
1961	1,003,937	675,154	94,366	96,347	25,425	110,179	2,466	.....
1962	1,099,227	741,961	100,305	105,108	26,838	122,475	2,541	.....
1963	1,166,587	789,064	103,059	110,071	27,438	134,403	2,552	.....
1964	1,224,240	827,548	104,769	114,947	27,954	146,476	2,547	.....
1965	1,395,817	931,523	114,035	141,802	30,882	174,883	2,683	.....
1966	1,502,863	983,338	115,686	154,618	31,983	192,821	2,642	$21,777
1967	1,575,646	1,026,047	117,016	164,706	32,686	207,692	2,587	24,913
1968	1,880,601	1,227,875	155,479	196,216	37,833	253,923	2,787	26,488
1969	1,964,275	1,287,300	137,176	205,260	38,406	269,799	2,687	23,647
1970	2,385,926	1,576,551	163,263	245,515	45,258	328,245	2,965	24,128
1971	2,763,022	1,840,748	184,420	280,203	51,163	380,963	3,103	22,423
1972	3,514,741	2,363,098	229,973	348,964	62,457	483,161	3,620	23,468
1973	3,821,165	2,556,956	238,072	362,931	67,578	571,654	3,488	20,485
1974	4,445,170	3,003,601	270,609	409,101	76,980	663,569	3,627	17,684
1975	5,047,656	3,436,752	301,623	456,662	85,678	747,903	3,685	15,354
1976	5,624,858	3,859,827	330,560	497,056	92,475	827,479	3,686	13,774
1977	6,270,000	4,333,016	364,805	540,541	101,116	914,469	3,665	12,388
1978	6,933,292	4,831,614	395,645	575,607	109,717	1,005,939	3,675	11,095
1979	7,950,300	5,582,292	443,799	634,904	121,957	1,153,289	3,829	10,229
1980	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1981	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1981								
February	9,519,240	6,747,765	520,752	731,260	138,971	1,367,140	4,029	9,323
March	9,549,992	6,768,523	521,292	739,623	138,160	1,369,287	3,993	9,115
April	9,568,962	6,783,129	521,782	742,544	137,095	1,371,470	3,968	8,974
May	9,585,794	6,796,529	522,103	744,658	135,871	1,373,847	3,948	8,837
June	10,658,796	7,576,860	581,251	806,141	149,550	1,530,939	4,372	9,683
July	10,669,839	7,610,410	582,632	777,808	149,339	1,535,783	4,349	9,518
August	10,724,639	7,648,637	584,520	787,536	149,077	1,541,171	4,325	9,373
September	10,765,798	7,680,129	585,193	792,294	148,230	1,546,393	4,302	9,256
October	10,815,165	7,715,881	586,352	799,079	149,201	1,551,249	4,278	9,124
November	10,862,462	7,756,107	588,274	798,351	150,615	1,555,880	4,250	8,985
December	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1982								
January	10,961,817	7,845,804	591,341	794,164	151,587	1,566,029	4,194	8,699
February	10,992,065	7,864,664	591,733	802,472	151,205	1,569,260	4,174	8,556

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-12.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
December:								
1957	149,850	149,850	.....	.....	$10,904	$10,904	.....	.....
1958 [4]	268,057	237,719	12,231	18,107	20,425	19,516	$415	$494
1959	460,354	334,443	47,914	77,997	33,907	29,765	1,727	2,414
1960	687,451	455,371	76,599	155,481	48,000	40,668	2,636	4,697
1961	1,027,089	618,075	118,187	290,827	67,756	55,374	3,910	8,472
1962	1,275,105	740,867	147,066	387,172	82,498	66,673	4,767	11,058
1963	1,452,472	827,014	168,243	457,215	93,325	74,922	5,422	12,981
1964	1,563,366	894,173	179,344	489,849	101,205	81,473	5,781	13,951
1965	1,739,051	988,074	193,362	557,615	120,986	96,599	6,761	17,626
1966	1,970,322	1,097,190	219,559	653,573	135,685	107,627	7,577	20,482
1967	2,140,214	1,193,120	234,550	712,544	147,831	117,424	8,040	22,358
1968	2,335,134	1,295,300	253,198	786,636	181,949	144,892	9,687	27,370
1969	2,487,548	1,394,291	264,340	828,917	195,982	157,188	10,081	28,713
1970	2,664,995	1,492,948	283,447	888,600	242,400	196,010	12,060	34,330
1971	2,930,008	1,647,684	311,581	970,743	295,934	241,414	14,237	40,284
1972	3,271,486	1,832,916	350,139	1,088,431	401,462	328,675	19,044	53,743
1973	3,558,982	2,016,626	381,079	1,161,277	448,698	369,090	21,151	58,457
1974	3,911,334	2,236,882	411,660	1,262,792	556,748	460,078	25,479	71,191
1975	4,352,200	2,488,774	452,922	1,410,504	680,102	562,180	30,526	87,386
1976	4,623,827	2,670,244	473,909	1,479,674	790,246	654,656	34,588	101,004
1977	4,854,206	2,834,432	494,389	1,525,385	905,513	751,660	39,186	114,667
1978	4,868,576	2,879,828	491,535	1,497,213	997,284	830,118	42,324	124,842
1979	4,777,218	2,870,411	475,493	1,431,314	1,106,322	924,346	45,768	136,208
1980	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1981	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1981								
February	4,691,078	2,854,519	459,745	1,376,814	1,262,615	1,059,311	50,630	152,674
March	4,693,498	2,851,342	457,881	1,384,275	1,262,626	1,058,575	50,277	153,774
April	4,687,540	2,847,434	455,945	1,384,161	1,261,291	1,057,440	49,912	153,939
May	4,674,522	2,840,134	453,367	1,381,021	1,258,190	1,055,056	49,547	153,587
June	4,635,831	2,835,471	450,338	1,350,022	1,394,595	1,172,651	54,965	166,979
July	4,580,680	2,827,181	447,493	1,306,006	1,384,608	1,169,320	54,663	160,625
August	4,556,817	2,814,150	443,011	1,299,656	1,378,435	1,163,966	54,116	160,352
September	4,534,740	2,804,617	438,789	1,291,334	1,373,208	1,159,895	53,573	159,740
October	4,512,870	2,795,892	434,873	1,282,105	1,367,701	1,155,906	53,057	158,738
November	4,484,417	2,786,712	431,649	1,266,056	1,360,784	1,151,660	52,602	156,521
December	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1982								
January	4,414,245	2,739,794	422,139	1,232,312	1,342,408	1,139,567	51,165	151,677
February	4,385,886	2,744,856	416,870	1,224,160	1,333,598	1,132,681	50,328	150,589

[1] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] November data; December data not available.

Table M–13.—OASDI cash benefits: Average amount of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, 1940–82

Period [1]	Retired workers and their spouses and children			Survivors of deceased workers				Disabled workers and their spouses and children			Persons with special age-72 benefits [9]
	Retired workers [2]	Wives and husbands [2 3]	Children [4]	Children [4]	Widowed mothers [5]	Widows and widowers [2 6]	Parents [2]	Disabled workers [7]	Wives and husbands [8]	Children [4]	
	Average benefits in current-payment status at end of period										
1940	$22.60	$12.13	$9.70	$12.22	$19.61	$20.28	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	43.86	23.80	17.05	28.43	34.24	36.54	36.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	74.04	38.72	28.25	51.37	59.29	57.68	60.31	$89.31	$34.41	$30.21	.....
1965	83.92	43.63	31.98	61.26	65.45	73.73	76.03	97.76	34.96	31.61	.....
1970	118.10	61.19	44.85	82.23	86.51	101.71	103.21	131.29	42.55	38.63	$43.22
1975	207.18	105.19	77.42	139.40	147.25	192.33	171.86	225.89	67.42	61.95	68.72
1976	224.86	114.13	87.91	152.12	159.78	207.13	185.07	245.17	72.98	68.26	73.24
1977	242.98	123.07	94.85	165.68	173.69	221.95	198.30	265.19	79.10	75.23	77.69
1978	263.19	132.77	105.69	182.12	190.36	238.84	213.95	288.25	86.11	83.38	82.96
1979	294.27	148.36	119.80	205.53	212.56	266.87	238.72	322.03	96.25	95.16	91.24
1980	341.41	171.95	140.49	239.52	246.20	308.12	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1981	385.97	194.75	161.39	270.94	276.68	346.08	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1981											
June	382.83	193.12	158.38	268.58	272.54	344.37	309.18	413.56	122.05	123.69	116.11
September	384.46	193.98	159.66	269.99	274.45	345.25	309.23	413.57	122.09	123.70	116.18
December	385.97	194.75	161.39	270.94	276.68	346.08	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1982											
January	386.62	195.02	161.90	271.08	276.64	346.48	310.59	412.92	121.20	123.08	116.19
February	386.81	195.21	162.51	271.42	276.40	346.77	310.84	412.66	120.73	123.01	116.19
	Average benefits awarded during period										
1940	$22.71	$12.15	$10.60	$12.46	$19.60	$20.36	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Jan.–Aug.)	29.03	15.02	14.08	14.35	22.65	21.65	14.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Sept.–Dec.)	33.24	19.72	11.22	27.95	35.42	36.89	37.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	81.73	40.25	30.37	50.87	65.93	62.10	70.14	$91.16	$35.38	$30.25	.....
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	82.69	40.52	29.07	53.55	61.65	73.80	80.59	93.26	33.93	28.07	.....
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	89.20	43.74	40.40	67.95	68.03	75.36	85.77	101.30	36.82	35.07	.....
1970	123.82	57.57	45.45	79.91	86.70	105.82	116.43	139.79	40.40	37.00	$43.18
1975 (Jan.–May)	196.42	92.75	78.32	131.18	144.50	181.85	184.63	220.60	64.18	60.69	63.51
1975 (June–Dec.)	213.58	99.27	85.03	142.31	154.21	194.80	205.70	243.47	70.24	64.78	68.24
1976 (Jan.–May)	218.40	102.64	88.12	143.21	155.71	197.02	208.83	247.32	70.33	66.88	68.34
1976 (June–Dec.)	233.72	109.34	104.07	156.11	170.44	210.31	225.85	271.19	78.13	74.54	72.61
1977 (Jan.–May)	239.64	111.86	110.52	159.42	172.66	212.70	218.84	273.15	78.89	76.37	73.05
1977 (June–Dec.)	254.92	116.10	120.02	170.70	186.60	220.67	245.76	294.78	84.29	82.11	77.57
1978 (Jan.–May)	262.22	121.00	122.83	173.71	188.66	227.98	244.42	300.15	85.53	84.39	77.61
1978 (June–Dec.)	278.44	129.38	131.53	189.73	206.81	240.72	272.47	328.83	93.99	92.60	82.23
1979 (Jan.–May)	289.33	134.05	134.71	188.51	200.64	236.84	275.59	333.63	96.61	97.15	82.35
1979 (June–Dec.)	316.99	145.62	148.40	205.24	214.40	269.53	288.33	360.25	104.35	105.36	91.11
1980 (Jan.–May)	321.09	150.08	150.54	205.64	211.29	271.45	262.99	352.07	102.48	105.06	89.91
1980 (June–Dec.)	359.78	168.14	170.65	236.90	239.75	305.68	316.38	396.50	110.46	113.37	103.03
1981 (Jan.–May)	363.59	171.76	173.78	236.63	236.98	306.34	312.99	389.80	103.87	108.75	103.06
1981 (June–Dec.)	400.10	188.08	192.51	264.28	260.77	338.80	345.63	425.60	111.82	118.30	115.65
1981											
June	394.60	185.42	186.80	268.87	263.31	338.67	346.35	438.88	116.53	124.82	117.00
September	426.82	186.24	193.90	264.62	259.70	337.64	324.77	424.18	109.10	117.67	115.55
December	396.28	191.63	195.59	266.48	257.94	340.57	338.25	419.30	112.81	120.29	116.05
1982											
January	410.28	198.04	198.13	265.95	260.81	347.73	326.56	419.90	111.99	119.33	114.00
February	371.73	191.01	194.40	265.93	252.13	344.41	352.74	417.79	113.37	119.40	116.37

[1] Some years shown in several parts because of amendments changing the benefit provisions.

[2] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[3] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[4] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[5] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[6] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[7] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[8] Includes wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care, and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[9] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-14.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of beneficiaries with monthly benefits in current-payment status, by age group and by type of benefit, 1940–82

[In thousands. Adjusted to exclude duplication arising from dual entitlement: See the **1980 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total, all ages [1]	Under age 62	Aged 62 and over								
			Total, aged 62 and over	Aged 62–64				Aged 65 and over			
				Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [3]
December:											
1940	222	75	147	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	147	112	35	.....
1945	1,287	510	777	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	776	518	258	.....
1950	3,462	877	2,586	1	.....	.....	1	2,585	1,771	814	.....
1955	7,912	1,622	6,291	3	.....	.....	3	6,287	4,474	1,812	.....
1956	9,070	1,701	7,369	338	113	.....	225	7,031	4,999	2,032	.....
1957	11,081	2,009	9,072	729	266	46	417	8,343	5,931	2,411	.....
1958 [5]	12,390	2,231	10,159	837	299	77	461	9,322	6,621	2,701	.....
1959	13,667	2,560	11,107	968	334	105	529	10,139	7,191	2,948	.....
1960	14,811	2,883	11,928	1,041	357	127	557	10,887	7,704	3,183	.....
1961	16,471	3,406	13,065	1,375	648	141	586	11,690	8,277	3,413	.....
1962	18,032	3,858	14,174	1,659	873	156	630	12,515	8,865	3,650	.....
1963	19,016	4,109	14,907	1,748	946	163	639	13,159	9,318	3,841	.....
1964	19,783	4,274	15,509	1,848	998	183	667	13,661	9,671	3,990	.....
1965	20,867	4,735	16,132	1,854	992	197	665	14,278	10,108	4,169	.....
1966	22,767	5,199	17,568	1,954	1,028	230	596	15,614	10,631	4,349	634
1967	23,705	5,491	18,214	2,013	1,040	258	714	16,202	10,979	4,494	729
1968	24,560	5,829	18,733	2,096	1,084	283	729	16,635	11,337	4,622	676
1969	25,314	6,088	19,226	2,195	1,141	304	751	17,031	11,682	4,746	603
1970	26,229	6,380	19,849	2,332	1,225	322	785	17,517	12,122	4,861	534
1971	27,292	6,744	20,548	2,479	1,333	352	794	18,069	12,594	5,003	472
1972	28,476	7,160	21,316	2,665	1,440	390	835	18,651	13,115	5,126	410
1973	29,868	7,577	22,291	2,835	1,560	420	856	19,456	13,805	5,294	358
1974	30,853	7,859	22,994	2,973	1,631	462	880	20,021	14,328	5,415	278
1975	32,085	8,309	23,777	3,134	1,723	512	899	20,643	14,865	5,554	224
1976	33,024	8,512	24,511	3,264	1,781	563	920	21,247	15,384	5,675	188
1977	34,083	8,711	25,372	3,410	1,868	598	945	21,961	15,965	5,837	159
1978	34,587	8,587	26,000	3,412	1,861	609	942	22,588	16,497	5,958	134
1979	35,125	8,422	26,702	3,447	1,906	601	941	23,255	17,064	6,078	112
1980	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1981	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1981											
February	35,791	8,272	27,519	3,632	2,074	601	957	23,886	17,605	6,192	89
March	35,846	8,302	27,544	3,632	2,077	599	956	23,911	17,629	6,195	87
April	35,880	8,302	27,578	3,634	2,081	599	954	23,944	17,655	6,203	86
May	35,898	8,292	27,606	3,637	2,085	599	953	23,969	17,676	6,210	85
June	35,793	8,155	27,638	3,648	2,099	598	952	23,990	17,693	6,213	83
July	35,698	7,992	27,706	3,670	2,121	595	954	24,036	17,734	6,220	82
August	35,792	8,004	27,788	3,678	2,130	593	955	24,110	17,798	6,231	81
September	35,833	7,987	27,846	3,648	2,104	593	951	24,198	17,872	6,246	80
October	35,904	7,983	27,921	3,639	2,095	593	951	24,282	17,945	6,258	79
November	35,968	7,951	28,017	3,667	2,114	594	960	24,350	18,006	6,267	77
December	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1982											
January	36,082	7,860	28,222	3,750	2,180	596	974	24,472	18,113	6,284	75
February	36,123	7,854	28,269	3,761	2,188	596	977	24,507	18,144	6,290	74

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Includes spouses and children of disabled workers.

[3] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Fewer than 500.

[5] November data; December data not available.

Table M-15.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses and children and to survivors, 1940–82

Period	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
1940	254,984	132,335	34,555	59,382	23,260	4,600	852	.....
1945	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	55,108	29,844	1,755	.....
1950	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	41,101	66,735	2,252	.....
1955	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	76,018	140,624	3,538	.....
1960	1,969,842	981,717	339,987	311,409	92,607	239,267	4,855	.....
1961	2,300,024	1,361,505	394,198	390,459	98,449	251,275	4,138	.....
1962	2,514,301	1,347,268	393,857	402,270	99,925	267,051	3,930	.....
1963	2,275,310	1,145,602	345,610	396,731	104,960	278,709	3,698	.....
1964	2,139,326	1,041,807	316,262	388,355	106,249	283,263	3,390	.....
1965	2,552,128	1,183,133	321,015	585,586	100,005	359,431	2,958	.....
1966	4,086,807	1,647,524	396,856	779,956	107,135	403,595	3,202	748,539
1967	2,925,453	1,161,130	319,503	702,244	110,762	355,589	2,648	273,567
1968	2,908,154	1,240,098	329,935	765,791	113,765	375,391	2,144	81,030
1969	2,946,573	1,272,784	335,723	798,271	116,922	375,753	2,093	45,027
1970	2,959,199	1,338,107	339,447	774,319	112,377	363,216	1,852	29,881
1971	3,063,814	1,391,403	338,219	809,782	116,548	381,262	1,635	24,965
1972	3,211,037	1,461,399	353,742	852,935	117,699	402,809	2,086	20,367
1973	3,186,928	1,493,194	349,493	836,533	118,775	372,167	1,655	15,111
1974	2,988,881	1,413,145	319,149	775,858	109,221	363,653	1,155	6,660
1975	3,171,132	1,505,750	350,558	816,697	116,224	377,246	969	3,688
1976	3,141,506	1,475,585	346,743	815,670	113,516	385,679	913	3,400
1977	3,371,373	1,593,467	390,874	847,034	118,821	416,833	870	3,474
1978	3,120,645	1,479,709	346,822	776,584	110,012	403,617	844	3,057
1979	3,305,812	1,597,103	358,155	791,773	110,423	445,545	788	2,025
1980	3,330,624	1,620,100	360,363	787,793	107,810	452,159	724	1,345
1981	3,271,888	1,600,018	341,096	748,147	100,288	480,772	611	956
1981								
February	263,911	124,420	26,509	64,337	8,380	40,128	36	81
March	306,054	148,304	30,898	72,547	9,586	44,554	62	103
April	263,047	131,495	27,854	60,090	7,768	35,732	42	66
May [7]	335,710	165,297	39,365	81,277	12,295	57,300	66	110
June [8]	176,475	96,314	19,296	36,119	3,922	20,775	23	26
July	302,538	152,876	32,747	60,841	9,203	46,713	72	86
August	278,668	136,795	29,477	60,149	8,872	43,224	51	100
September	223,700	95,038	20,272	61,561	8,420	38,274	52	83
October	244,619	112,501	23,054	63,106	8,331	37,502	43	82
November	277,327	136,785	30,526	62,813	7,559	39,518	56	70
December	238,435	117,718	26,793	54,399	6,583	32,840	40	62
1982								
January	361,332	196,272	35,844	69,303	8,707	51,080	54	72
February	266,812	131,693	28,267	60,530	6,493	39,696	50	83

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives, aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[8] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-16.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses, by payment status at time of award, 1950-82

[Number of awards in thousands]

Period	Retired workers			Wives and husbands		
		Currently payable awards			Currently payable awards	
	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total
1950	567	[2] 550	[2] 97	163	[2] 155	[2] 95
1955	910	862	95	289	276	95
1960	982	883	90	340	315	93
1961	1,362	1,217	89	394	358	91
1962	1,347	1,171	87	394	351	89
1963	1,146	1,015	89	346	313	90
1964	1,042	922	89	316	287	91
1965	1,183	975	82	321	278	96
1966	1,648	1,008	61	397	278	70
1967	1,161	840	72	320	258	81
1968	1,240	889	72	330	261	79
1969	1,273	906	71	336	262	78
1970	1,338	966	72	339	268	79
1971	1,391	1,031	74	338	278	82
1972	1,461	1,066	73	354	287	81
1973	1,493	1,177	79	349	293	84
1974	1,413	1,154	82	319	276	87
1975	1,506	1,241	82	351	302	86
1976	1,476	1,234	84	347	298	86
1977	1,593	[3]	[3]	391	[3]	[3]
1978	1,480	1,128	76	347	296	85
1979	1,596	1,312	82	358	290	81
1980	1,620	1,311	81	361	284	79
1981	1,598	1,319	83	341	272	80
1981						
February	124	104	84	27	21	78
March	148	120	81	31	24	77
April	131	106	81	28	22	79
May [4]	165	130	79	39	30	77
June [5]	96	81	84	19	16	84
July	152	125	82	33	26	79
August	137	113	82	29	24	83
September	95	75	79	20	15	75
October	113	91	81	23	18	78
November	137	115	84	31	26	84
December	118	100	85	27	23	85
1982						
January	196	174	89	36	30	83
February	132	116	88	28	24	86

[1] Includes awards currently payable and conditional or deferred awards. Conditional or deferred awards are those suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because of earnings of the beneficiary or the worker on whose account benefits are paid; since September 1965 most conditional and deferred awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Estimated on basis of awards for 10 months.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-17.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957-82

Period	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
1957	178,802	178,802	.....	.....
1958	162,566	131,382	12,920	18,264
1959	310,765	177,811	54,299	78,655
1960	366,302	207,805	54,187	104,310
1961	546,629	279,738	77,588	189,283
1962	490,200	250,634	69,212	170,354
1963	454,249	223,739	66,543	163,967
1964	412,737	207,592	59,706	145,439
1965	520,298	253,499	69,183	197,616
1966	636,009	278,503	81,284	276,222
1967	671,317	301,359	87,296	282,662
1968	711,773	323,154	89,603	299,016
1969	753,060	344,741	94,690	313,629
1970	763,234	350,384	96,304	316,546
1971	901,343	415,897	113,222	372,224
1972	991,570	455,438	124,366	411,766
1973	1,033,565	491,616	128,198	413,751
1974	1,111,928	535,977	132,042	443,909
1975	1,256,006	592,049	148,741	515,216
1976	1,210,732	551,740	147,433	511,559
1977	1,239,445	569,035	151,936	518,474
1978	1,045,507	457,451	130,192	457,864
1979	921,213	408,680	113,101	399,432
1980	883,984	389,152	108,502	386,330
1981	787,328	345,254	96,207	345,867
1981				
February	70,945	30,535	8,563	31,847
March	81,298	34,384	10,046	36,868
April	64,491	28,361	7,803	28,327
May [4]	89,839	39,248	11,351	39,240
June [5]	33,977	15,581	3,660	14,736
July	65,667	29,175	8,208	28,284
August	61,021	27,254	7,711	26,056
September	64,624	28,882	7,778	27,964
October	66,425	29,173	7,960	29,292
November	62,982	28,124	7,745	27,113
December	56,097	24,829	6,969	24,299
1982				
January	62,562	28,317	7,601	26,644
February	56,319	24,565	6,616	25,138

[1] July 1957-October 1960, disabled workers aged 50-64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18-21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-18.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, by reason for eligibility, February 1982

Reason for eligibility	All persons	Amount of payments (in thousands)		
		Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [1]
Total	3,999,718	$723,631	$367,086	$156,544
Aged	1,662,717	228,117	166,837	61,279
Blind	[2] 78,351	17,658	12,794	4,865
Disabled	[3] 2,258,650	477,856	387,455	90,401

[1] Excludes payments for State supplementation under State-administered programs.
[2] Includes approximately 24,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes approximately 419,000 persons aged 65 and over.

Table M-20.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons initially awarded federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, 1974–81

Period	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1974 [1]	890,768	496,555	5,206	387,007
1975	702,147	259,823	5,834	436,490
1976	542,355	171,798	4,735	365,822
1977	557,570	189,750	5,753	362,067
1978	532,447	177,224	6,375	348,848
1979	483,993	159,927	6,476	317,590
1980	496,137	169,862	7,576	318,699
1981 [2]	315,429	89,414	5,429	220,586
1981				
January [3]	...	...	...	...
February	33,908	10,716	542	22,650
March	34,588	10,456	549	23,573
April	41,286	11,837	748	28,701
May	25,365	6,448	425	18,492
June	33,219	9,927	578	22,714
July	33,266	9,625	572	23,069
August	28,211	7,904	501	19,806
September [3]	...	...	...	...
October	29,241	7,428	529	21,284
November	29,991	8,194	555	21,242
December	26,354	6,869	430	19,055

[1] Reflects data for May–December.
[2] Data not available for January and September.
[3] Data not available.

Table M-19.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, 1974–82 [1]

Period	Number of persons [2]				Amount of payments (in thousands)		
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [2]
January 1974	3,215,632	1,865,109	72,390	1,278,133	$365,149	$260,159	$104,989
December 1974	3,996,064	2,285,909	74,616	1,635,539	450,856	340,853	110,003
December 1975	4,314,275	2,307,105	74,489	1,932,681	493,495	374,419	119,076
December 1976	4,235,939	2,147,697	76,366	2,011,876	507,060	386,440	120,620
December 1977	4,237,692	2,050,921	77,362	2,109,409	527,658	402,743	124,915
December 1978	4,216,925	1,967,900	77,135	2,171,890	546,567	420,454	126,113
December 1979	4,149,575	1,871,716	77,250	2,200,609	645,890	456,808	189,082
December 1980	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
December 1981	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1981							
February	4,133,305	1,791,635	78,425	2,263,245	680,530	525,779	154,751
March	4,115,666	1,775,725	78,417	2,261,524	681,534	526,730	154,805
April	4,133,346	1,777,400	78,846	2,277,100	691,484	535,032	156,451
May	4,107,758	1,761,294	78,517	2,267,947	681,173	523,737	157,436
June	4,098,895	1,753,213	78,511	2,267,171	682,006	526,889	155,117
July	4,069,743	1,725,922	78,490	2,265,331	741,696	583,919	157,777
August	4,042,800	1,709,934	78,196	2,254,670	733,037	577,422	155,615
September	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546	736,244	580,048	156,195
October	4,030,123	1,692,324	78,426	2,259,373	743,702	579,069	164,633
November	4,027,072	1,686,502	78,596	2,261,974	738,246	578,486	159,760
December	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1982							
January	4,019,048	1,675,396	78,624	2,265,028	740,100	578,260	161,841
February	3,999,718	1,662,717	78,351	2,258,650	723,631	567,086	156,544

[1] Excludes emergency advance payments made by the Social Security Administration district offices. Figures not adjusted for returned checks and refunds of overpayments.
[2] Excludes data for State supplementation under State-administered programs.

Table M-21.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, February 1982

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	3,999,718	1,662,717	78,351	2,258,650
Alabama [2]	129,864	70,144	1,928	57,792
Alaska [2]	3,077	1,137	61	1,879
Arizona [2]	28,961	10,645	587	17,729
Arkansas	74,229	39,076	1,456	33,697
California	691,196	298,054	18,028	375,114
Colorado [2]	29,161	11,657	381	17,123
Connecticut [2]	23,238	6,797	403	16,038
Delaware	6,840	2,278	153	4,409
District of Columbia	14,562	3,926	207	10,429
Florida	171,500	81,562	2,798	87,140
Georgia	149,442	65,637	2,909	80,896
Hawaii	9,963	4,678	167	5,118
Idaho [2]	7,380	2,324	113	4,943
Illinois [2]	120,997	32,506	1,885	86,606
Indiana [2]	40,679	13,205	1,169	26,305
Iowa	24,782	9,672	1,032	14,078
Kansas	19,664	6,992	299	12,373
Kentucky [2]	92,082	38,210	2,045	51,827
Louisiana	129,481	58,323	2,107	69,051
Maine	20,709	8,676	297	11,736
Maryland	47,083	14,831	675	31,577
Massachusetts	114,104	58,563	5,021	50,520
Michigan	111,049	33,780	1,893	75,376
Minnesota [2]	30,446	11,445	635	18,366
Mississippi	110,829	57,761	1,805	51,263
Missouri [2]	79,947	35,157	1,295	43,495
Montana	6,665	2,045	129	4,491
Nebraska [2]	13,155	4,702	222	8,231
Nevada	6,715	3,376	455	2,884
New Hampshire [2]	5,264	1,820	128	3,316
New Jersey	84,410	30,607	1,147	52,656
New Mexico [2]	24,702	9,752	455	14,495
New York	350,143	124,660	4,074	221,409
North Carolina [2]	135,470	58,833	3,025	73,612
North Dakota [2]	5,984	2,841	80	3,063
Ohio	116,025	30,914	2,308	82,803
Oklahoma [2]	62,768	30,150	985	31,633
Oregon [2]	21,999	6,745	504	14,750
Pennsylvania	157,162	51,654	3,139	102,369
Rhode Island	14,660	5,492	207	8,961
South Carolina [2]	81,462	35,511	1,866	44,085
South Dakota	7,769	3,450	144	4,175
Tennessee	126,689	55,650	2,002	69,037
Texas [3]	252,242	135,937	4,214	112,091
Utah [2]	7,628	2,210	167	5,251
Vermont	8,587	3,271	116	5,200
Virginia [2]	78,939	32,149	1,405	45,385
Washington	43,686	13,804	565	29,317
West Virginia [2]	39,862	12,272	643	26,947
Wisconsin	64,125	26,827	967	36,331
Wyoming [2]	1,745	671	36	1,038
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....
Other areas:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	596	337	19	240

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table M-22.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of payments, Federal SSI payments, and federally administered State supplementation, by State, February 1982

[In thousands]

State	Total	Federal SSI	Federally administered State supplementation
Total	$723,631	$567,086	$156,544
Alabama	18,753	18,753	.....
Alaska	537	537	.....
Arizona	5,178	5,178	.....
Arkansas	9,912	9,907	6
California	178,735	73,029	105,706
Colorado	4,428	4,428	.....
Connecticut	3,918	3,918	.....
Delaware	1,060	1,020	40
District of Columbia	2,955	2,615	340
Florida	29,410	29,409	1
Georgia	22,270	22,262	8
Hawaii	1,950	1,576	374
Idaho	1,113	1,113	.....
Illinois	20,355	20,355	.....
Indiana	5,905	5,905	.....
Iowa	3,328	3,240	88
Kansas	2,705	2,699	6
Kentucky	14,831	14,831	.....
Louisiana	20,515	20,502	13
Maine	2,761	2,352	409
Maryland	8,001	7,985	16
Massachusetts	21,282	11,428	9,854
Michigan	21,656	16,591	5,064
Minnesota	4,003	4,003	.....
Mississippi	16,397	16,391	6
Missouri	12,028	12,028	.....
Montana	1,051	985	65
Nebraska	1,837	1,837	.....
Nevada	1,112	890	222
New Hampshire	784	784	.....
New Jersey	15,864	12,933	2,932
New Mexico	3,971	3,971	.....
New York	72,889	53,947	18,943
North Carolina	20,150	20,150	.....
North Dakota	802	802	.....
Ohio	19,440	19,429	10
Oklahoma	9,084	9,084	.....
Oregon	3,465	3,465	.....
Pennsylvania	28,713	23,914	4,799
Rhode Island	2,407	1,812	594
South Carolina	11,984	11,984	.....
South Dakota	993	990	3
Tennessee	19,106	19,105	1
Texas	34,900	34,900	.....
Utah	1,155	1,155	.....
Vermont	1,482	1,061	420
Virginia	11,790	11,790	.....
Washington	7,919	6,548	1,371
West Virginia	6,996	6,996	.....
Wisconsin	11,382	6,130	5,252
Wyoming	239	239	.....
Unknown	(1)	(1)	.....
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	131	131	.....

[1] Less than $500.

Table M-23.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of combined Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, February 1982

[In thousands]

State	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$228,117	$17,658	$477,856
Alabama	7,954	358	10,441
Alaska	162	13	362
Arizona	1,442	121	3,615
Arkansas	4,103	255	5,554
California	61,536	5,648	111,551
Colorado	1,324	63	3,042
Connecticut	823	76	3,019
Delaware	227	28	805
District of Columbia	534	43	2,378
Florida	12,270	543	16,596
Georgia	7,435	546	14,290
Hawaii	791	38	1,121
Idaho	232	20	862
Illinois	3,953	366	16,037
Indiana	1,274	216	4,415
Iowa	876	180	2,274
Kansas	703	51	1,951
Kentucky	4,418	439	9,983
Louisiana	7,225	402	12,888
Maine	687	49	2,025
Maryland	1,670	133	6,197
Massachusetts	8,283	1,209	11,790
Michigan	4,424	410	16,821
Minnesota	1,138	103	2,762
Mississippi	6,569	339	9,488
Missouri	3,923	221	7,884
Montana	198	24	829
Nebraska	423	37	1,377
Nevada	469	96	546
New Hampshire	171	22	591
New Jersey	4,586	242	11,036
New Mexico	1,147	88	2,736
New York	19,916	917	52,056
North Carolina	6,355	549	13,246
North Dakota	276	14	512
Ohio	3,368	428	15,643
Oklahoma	3,516	192	5,376
Oregon	719	89	2,656
Pennsylvania	6,433	707	21,573
Rhode Island	640	44	1,722
South Carolina	3,832	361	7,792
South Dakota	321	29	643
Tennessee	6,004	396	12,706
Texas	15,103	770	19,027
Utah	264	34	857
Vermont	384	26	1,072
Virginia	3,413	258	8,119
Washington	1,722	121	6,076
West Virginia	1,460	131	5,405
Wisconsin	3,290	216	7,876
Wyoming	63	6	169
Unknown	(1)	.....	(1)
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	68	4	59

[1] Less than $500.

Table M-24.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, February 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$133.54	$105.01	$175.27	$164.81
California	258.59	206.46	313.27	297.38
Delaware	154.93	99.49	180.31	182.69
District of Columbia	202.92	136.12	206.03	228.00
Florida	171.48	150.44	194.24	190.45
Georgia	149.02	113.27	187.55	176.65
Hawaii	195.73	169.11	227.53	219.04
Iowa	134.30	90.34	174.87	161.52
Kansas	137.55	100.55	169.25	157.69
Louisiana	158.44	123.87	190.80	186.63
Maine	133.32	79.14	166.36	172.51
Maryland	169.93	112.61	197.18	196.26
Massachusetts	186.51	141.44	260.70	233.37
Michigan	195.01	130.97	216.68	223.17
Mississippi	147.95	113.73	187.76	185.09
Montana	157.63	96.80	182.23	184.62
Nevada	165.57	138.95	211.87	189.43
New Jersey	187.94	149.83	210.89	209.59
New York	208.17	159.76	225.08	235.11
Ohio	167.55	108.96	185.41	188.92
Pennsylvania	182.70	124.55	225.17	210.74
Rhode Island	164.16	116.54	213.12	192.22
South Dakota	127.84	93.18	199.45	154.01
Tennessee	150.81	107.90	197.55	184.08
Vermont	172.54	117.28	221.15	206.22
Washington	181.28	124.73	214.07	207.27
Wisconsin	177.50	123.85	223.13	216.78

Table M-25.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons, total, and average State payment amount to persons under State-administered State supplementation programs, by reason for eligibility, 1974–81 [1]

Period	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled
January 1974	358,293	251,926	8,502	96,926	$14,884	$9,237	$517	$5,102	$41.54	$36.66	$60.86	$52.64
December 1974	300,724	193,057	5,898	101,769	11,354	6,824	330	4,200	[3] 37.75	[3] 35.35	[3] 55.95	[3] 41.27
December 1975	303,391	184,679	4,933	113,504	13,803	7,225	301	6,273	45.59	39.12	61.13	55.26
December 1976	274,377	160,360	4,731	109,248	13,720	6,882	327	6,511	50.00	42.91	69.04	59.60
December 1977	269,695	152,449	4,467	112,467	14,477	7,096	336	7,033	53.68	46.54	75.21	62.53
December 1978	265,378	146,799	4,192	107,430	15,608	7,873	363	7,260	58.82	53.63	86.60	67.58
December 1979	257,289	140,894	3,937	105,830	18,327	9,540	361	8,305	71.23	67.71	91.60	78.47
December 1980	249,514	134,648	3,633	104,330	19,855	10,441	352	8,927	79.57	77.54	96.92	85.57
December 1981	249,590	133,841	3,489	105,738	20,047	10,380	348	9,172	80.32	77.55	99.67	86.74
1981												
January	249,813	135,772	3,626	104,982	19,977	10,486	350	9,021	79.97	77.23	96.44	85.93
February	251,084	135,232	3,611	105,268	20,063	10,509	352	9,064	79.90	77.71	97.61	86.11
March	251,268	135,817	3,596	105,143	20,041	10,518	348	9,038	79.76	77.45	96.83	85.96
April	251,635	135,999	3,576	105,590	19,643	10,095	344	9,070	78.06	74.23	96.32	85.90
May	251,478	135,720	3,588	105,522	19,692	10,115	350	9,101	78.31	74.53	97.48	86.25
June	250,534	134,899	3,521	105,192	19,487	9,896	345	9,108	77.78	73.36	98.01	86.58
July	252,432	135,093	3,575	106,902	19,231	9,566	334	9,187	76.18	70.81	93.55	85.94
August	249,984	134,082	3,523	105,725	19,261	9,663	343	9,083	77.05	72.29	97.27	85.91
September	249,665	134,042	3,508	105,735	19,284	9,717	348	9,071	77.24	72.49	99.24	85.86
October	249,870	133,929	3,470	105,634	19,342	9,752	340	9,106	77.41	72.81	98.04	86.20
November	250,112	133,588	3,477	105,706	19,370	9,741	345	9,134	77.44	72.92	99.24	86.41
December	249,590	133,841	3,489	105,738	20,047	10,380	348	9,172	80.32	77.55	99.67	86.74

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes optional supplementation data for North Dakota; for Maryland in December 1974 and 1975; and for New Mexico in December 1976.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Excludes data for South Carolina.

Table M-26.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation and total and average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 249,590	133,841	3,489	105,738	[2] $20,047	$10,380	$348	$9,172	[2] $80.32	$77.55	$99.67	$86.74
Alabama	16,726	12,352	128	4,246	903	657	7	239	53.99	53.16	54.02	56.41
Alaska [3]	928	379	12	537	125	47	2	76	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79
Arizona	1,674	985	4	685	110	84	(4)	26	65.99	85.15	(5)	38.50
Colorado	34,337	24,242	141	9,954	3,300	2,700	4	596	96.11	111.38	31.13	59.83
Connecticut	11,502	5,029	85	6,388	1,798	775	10	1,013	156.32	154.07	115.02	158.65
Florida	7,122	3,878	(6)	[7] 3,244	270	122	(6)	[7] 147	37.94	31.55	(6)	[7] 45.59
Idaho	2,924	1,211	27	1,686	295	106	2	187	101.00	87.52	81.30	111.00
Illinois	29,754	6,108	311	23,335	2,450	393	24	2,033	82.33	64.32	77.49	87.11
Kentucky	7,981	4,496	106	3,379	914	498	8	408	114.46	110.72	71.99	120.78
Maryland	[2] 532	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 69	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 130.21	(6)	(6)	(6)
Minnesota [3]	10,239	2,981	167	7,091	982	222	14	747	95.92	74.31	83.84	105.29
Missouri	22,047	17,850	838	3,359	792	541	120	130	35.92	30.33	143.39	38.81
Nebraska	8,241	3,335	130	4,776	457	126	9	322	55.42	37.77	67.39	67.42
New Hampshire	4,413	1,573	166	2,674	460	66	14	380	104.19	42.18	83.93	141.93
New Mexico	[2] 278	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 21	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 75.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
North Carolina	10,833	6,247	249	4,337	2,087	1,182	52	852	192.63	189.24	210.18	196.49
North Dakota	108	71	2	35	2	1	(4)	1	21.08	19.55	(5)	23.14
Oklahoma [3]	55,594	36,189	460	18,945	3,445	2,187	31	1,228	61.97	60.42	66.58	64.82
Oregon	12,370	4,058	577	7,735	553	214	38	301	44.69	52.68	65.25	38.96
South Carolina	1,695	706	20	969	189	76	2	110	111.39	108.09	116.30	113.69
South Dakota	355	213	3	139	39	25	(4)	13	109.55	118.77	(5)	96.19
Utah	[2] 5,712	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 57	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 10.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
Virginia	3,401	1,735	44	1,622	706	351	10	345	207.65	202.26	228.11	212.86
West Virginia	109	42	.....	67	8	3	.....	5	71.73	73.62	.....	70.55
Wyoming	715	161	19	535	14	3	(4)	11	20.00	20.00	(5)	20.00

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, September 1981 data for Minnesota and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for December 1981.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Includes data for the blind.

Table M-27.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation only and total and average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 48,375	29,035	615	18,193	[2] $5,730	$2,962	$94	$2,605	[2] $118.46	$102.02	$152.83	$143.18
Alabama	3,307	2,485	17	805	125	93	1	31	37.86	37.57	38.94	38.74
Alaska [3]	260	128	2	130	21	10	(4)	10	80.29	79.22	(5)	79.92
Arizona	196	157	.....	39	23	21	.....	2	115.19	131.58	.....	49.23
Colorado	10,658	9,243	8	1,407	1,545	1,292	1	252	144.98	139.74	174.50	179.24
Connecticut	8,126	3,483	47	4,596	1,295	538	6	751	159.35	154.48	130.60	163.33
Florida [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	636	339	3	294	59	30	(4)	29	93.05	88.16	(5)	98.87
Illinois	7,206	1,479	48	5,679	1,131	145	5	981	156.98	98.19	103.85	172.75
Kentucky	1,711	1,282	7	422	210	156	1	54	122.96	121.36	112.00	128.00
Maryland	[7] 532	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 69	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 130.21	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minnesota [3]	1,182	432	15	735	276	81	2	193	233.40	187.48	124.40	262.62
Missouri	6,140	4,664	333	1,143	301	179	65	57	49.08	38.44	196.03	49.67
Nebraska	1,436	645	17	774	107	32	2	73	74.39	50.43	70.24	94.45
New Mexico [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	2,366	1,628	36	702	325	225	7	93	137.54	138.38	185.81	133.10
North Dakota	2	1	.....	1	(4)	(4)	.....	(4)	(5)	(5)	.....	(5)
Oklahoma [3]	2,361	1,750	9	602	136	101	(4)	34	57.43	57.65	(5)	56.93
Oregon	2,256	1,319	73	864	106	59	4	44	47.18	44.51	54.59	50.63
South Carolina [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for mandatory and optional programs in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia; for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, September 1981 data for Minnesota and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for December 1981.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[7] Data not available.

Table M-28.—Public assistance: Recipients and average monthly payments per recipient, by program, 1940–80

[Data subject to revision. Except for emergency assistance, excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payment]

Period	Old-age assistance [1]	Aid to the blind [1 2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [1]	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance [4]		Emergency asistance [5]
				Families	Total recipients [3]	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (in thousands)								
December:									
1940	2,070	73.4	.....	372	1,222	895	1,239	3,618	.....
1945	2,056	71.5	.....	274	943	701	257	507	.....
1950	2,786	97.5	69	651	2,233	1,661	413	866	.....
1955	2,538	104.5	241	602	2,192	1,661	314	743	.....
1960	2,305	106.9	369	803	3,073	2,370	431	1,244	.....
1965	2,087	85.1	557	1,054	4,396	3,316	310	677	.....
1970	2,082	81.0	935	2,552	9,659	7,033	547	1,056	9.7
1975	.....	.....	.....	3,568	11,404	8,106	692	977	34.1
1976	.....	.....	.....	3,588	11,211	7,909	685	905	26.9
1977	.....	.....	.....	3,553	10,796	7,582	654	820	32.0
1978	.....	.....	.....	3,489	10,349	7,226	620	766	32.0
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	3,560	10,379	7,207	696	885	38
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	3,591	10,473	7,256	706	885	47
February	.....	.....	.....	3,619	10,548	7,301	714	887	48
March	.....	.....	.....	3,652	10,636	7,350	740	925	58
April	.....	.....	.....	3,664	10,658	7,359	742	922	56
May	.....	.....	.....	3,665	10,644	7,344	737	908	45
June	.....	.....	.....	3,672	10,657	7,349	749	929	45
July	.....	.....	.....	3,704	10,738	7,388	774	973	46
August	.....	.....	.....	3,743	10,864	7,469	770	955	44
September	.....	.....	.....	3,778	10,945	7,515	782	977	46
October	.....	.....	.....	3,810	11,014	7,553	795	1,002	53
November	.....	.....	.....	3,809	11,010	7,546	990	990	44
December	.....	.....	.....	3,843	11,101	7,599	796	986	52
	Average monthly payment								
December:									
1940	$20.25	$25.35	.....	$32.40	$9.85	.....	$24.30	$8.30	.....
1945	30.90	33.50	.....	52.05	15.15	.....	32.70	16.55	.....
1950	43.05	46.00	$44.10	71.45	20.85	.....	46.65	22.25	.....
1955	50.05	55.55	48.75	85.50	23.50	.....	55.05	23.30	.....
1960	58.90	67.45	56.15	108.35	28.35	.....	71.60	24.85	.....
1965	63.10	81.35	66.50	136.95	32.85	.....	68.95	31.65	.....
1970	77.65	104.35	97.65	190.40	50.30	.....	111.60	57.85	$151.35
1975	.....	.....	.....	228.81	71.58	.....	144.08	102.07	157.56
1976	.....	.....	.....	241.48	77.29	.....	153.84	116.54	154.20
1977	.....	.....	.....	250.03	82.29	.....	155.97	124.34	177.50
1978	.....	.....	.....	255.53	86.15	.....	157.49	128.11	191.30
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	270.74	92.86	.....	156.69	123.31	197.52
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	271.68	93.16	.....	158.92	126.72	194.77
February	.....	.....	.....	271.73	93.23	.....	160.46	129.18	193.92
March	.....	.....	.....	271.16	93.11	.....	160.89	128.72	191.31
April	.....	.....	.....	270.92	93.13	.....	159.21	128.16	192.56
May	.....	.....	.....	270.55	93.16	.....	158.42	128.59	201.84
June	.....	.....	.....	271.06	93.39	.....	157.13	126.58	199.98
July	.....	.....	.....	277.48	95.73	.....	155.76	123.93	197.01
August	.....	.....	.....	287.31	99.00	.....	159.19	128.28	184.55
September	.....	.....	.....	304.08	104.94	.....	158.55	126.86	194.55
October	.....	.....	.....	288.51	99.75	.....	157.73	125.07	189.93
November	.....	.....	.....	286.03	98.96	.....	156.23	124.64	195.51
December	.....	.....	.....	287.77	99.61	.....	160.92	129.84	196.97

[1] Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate programs and under the combined State adult assistance programs. Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning January 1974.

[2] Beginning September 1965, excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.

[3] Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[4] Data incomplete.

[5] Represents average per family. Beginning January 1972, includes New York City.

Table M-29.—Public assistance: Total money payments, by program and emergency assistance, 1945–80

[In thousands. Data subject to revision.]

Period	Total [1]	Money payments						Emergency assistance payments [4]
		Total [2]	Old-age assistance [3]	Aid to the blind [3]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [3]	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance	
1945	$990,704	$990,704	$726,550	$26,557	.....	$149,667	$87,930	.....
1950	2,372,204	2,372,204	1,461,624	52,698	$7,967	551,653	298,262	.....
1955	2,525,585	2,525,585	1,490,352	67,958	135,168	617,841	214,266	.....
1960	3,276,707	3,276,707	1,629,541	86,231	237,362	1,000,784	322,465	.....
1961	3,426,895	3,426,895	1,571,309	84,739	236,910	1,136,769	355,991	.....
1962	3,531,067	3,531,067	1,571,162	84,039	282,711	1,298,774	292,709	.....
1963	3,666,628	3,666,628	1,615,023	85,333	318,948	1,365,851	279,623	.....
1964	3,842,754	3,842,754	1,612,983	86,558	357,856	1,510,352	272,737	.....
1965	4,025,903	4,025,903	1,600,708	85,121	417,720	1,660,186	259,225	.....
1966	4,336,075	4,336,075	1,633,675	85,615	487,301	1,863,925	263,866	.....
1967	4,956,901	4,956,901	1,702,091	87,711	574,574	2,266,400	325,847	.....
1968	5,706,592	5,694,890	1,676,632	88,885	658,589	2,849,298	421,211	$2,445
1969	6,893,920	6,668,986	1,752,730	92,204	788,079	3,563,427	472,360	11,030
1970	8,864,428	8,431,848	1,862,412	98,292	999,861	4,852,964	618,319	11,396
1971	10,814,361	10,143,441	1,888,878	100,840	1,189,636	6,203,528	760,559	19,843
1972	11,066,718	11,022,538	1,876,735	105,515	1,390,509	6,909,260	740,499	44,180
1973	11,397,212	11,357,947	1,743,465	104,373	1,609,572	7,212,035	688,502	39,265
1974	8,813,762	8,749,731	4,725	88	2,947	7,916,563	825,408	64,031
1975	10,434,353	10,356,837	4,599	79	2,953	9,210,995	1,138,211	77,516
1976	11,431,072	11,375,923	4,783	75	3,066	10,140,134	1,227,865	55,779
1977	11,915,076	11,848,824	4,938	76	3,426	10,602,775	1,237,609	66,252
1978	12,024,019	11,942,961	5,076	82	3,754	10,728,668	1,205,381	81,058
1979	12,402,352	12,318,290	9,448	170	9,064	11,068,864	1,230,744	84,062
1980	14,048,471	13,935,233	8,873	135	8,702	12,475,245	1,442,278	113,238
1979								
December	1,081,234	1,073,688	439	7	386	963,753	109,103	7,546
1980								
January	1,097,840	1,088,598	435	6	354	975,639	112,164	9,242
February	1,108,008	1,098,750	437	6	347	983,347	114,613	9,258
March	1,121,245	1,110,198	436	6	356	990,328	119,072	11,047
April	1,122,375	1,111,504	433	6	351	992,560	118,154	10,871
May	1,118,030	1,108,935	367	6	310	991,514	116,738	9,095
June	1,122,703	1,113,762	437	6	367	995,325	117,627	8,941
July	1,158,313	1,149,338	432	6	378	1,027,926	120,596	8,975
August	1,206,913	1,198,832	431	6	365	1,075,515	122,515	8,081
September	1,290,424	1,281,455	4,124	67	4,630	1,148,651	123,983	8,969
October	1,235,254	1,225,271	443	6	378	1,099,080	125,364	9,983
November	1,222,319	1,213,795	439	6	390	1,089,583	123,377	3,524
December	1,245,020	1,234,767	459	6	450	1,105,777	123,075	10,253

[1] Includes money payments for institutional services in intermediate-care facilities for 1968–71.

[2] Includes money payments for medical assistance for the aged for 1960–69.

[3] Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia beginning 1974. Data for 1974 and thereafter are for only Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

[4] Money payments to families and medical vendor payments to needy families with children, authorized under title IV of the Social Security Act.

Table M-30.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments, unemployed father segment, and AFDC foster-care data]

State	Number of—			Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
		Recipients			Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Families	Total	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	3,842,534	11,101,149	7,599,376	$1,105,776,662	$288.77	$99.61	0.8	1.5	7.0	14.7
Alabama	63,246	178,322	127,684	6,967,928	110.17	39.07	−.4	−.2	−.4	.9
Alaska	6,606	15,931	10,882	2,590,514	392.15	162.61	.4	4.1	5.5	31.3
Arizona	21,573	59,809	43,589	3,809,666	176.59	63.70	1.1	1.9	19.7	26.8
Arkansas	29,822	85,008	61,667	4,360,856	146.23	51.30	1.1	2.3	.4	3.1
California	511,486	1,498,216	996,054	220,451,580	431.00	147.14	1.0	1.0	10.1	27.8
Colorado	29,467	81,031	55,415	7,591,646	257.63	93.69	1.4	8.6	8.9	17.8
Connecticut	49,407	139,685	96,240	18,308,524	370.57	131.07	−.3	−.3	2.9	14.7
Delaware	12,404	34,243	23,555	2,817,520	227.15	82.28	3.0	3.6	5.1	5.9
District of Columbia	30,278	81,985	56,556	7,661,257	253.03	93.45	.1	1.5	−5.1	−4.4
Florida	103,315	279,392	199,015	18,229,236	176.44	65.25	1.8	2.7	12.8	16.0
Georgia	89,912	233,730	168,813	12,591,009	140.04	53.87	.6	.5	8.5	23.4
Guam	1,492	5,311	3,877	316,333	212.02	59.56	−1.0	.2	12.4	15.6
Hawaii	20,046	61,342	40,802	7,731,955	385.71	126.05	.7	1.2	2.2	3.7
Idaho	7,503	20,326	13,845	2,064,949	275.22	101.59	.8	1.4	.9	3.0
Illinois	222,937	691,434	482,773	62,903,873	282.16	90.98	1.2	4.3	4.6	8.4
Indiana	60,229	170,239	119,431	12,351,154	205.07	72.55	.3	.2	11.8	23.5
Iowa	40,476	111,287	73,907	12,553,542	310.15	112.80	.6	.5	13.6	15.3
Kansas	27,720	71,956	50,828	7,817,479	282.02	108.64	(1)	5.4	11.3	19.3
Kentucky	67,159	175,071	122,437	12,478,662	185.81	71.28	.9	1.4	6.7	22.5
Louisiana	72,163	218,966	160,212	11,254,465	155.96	51.40	.7	.3	4.1	19.1
Maine	21,466	57,700	39,504	4,954,190	230.79	85.86	(1)	−.6	−5.1	−.9
Maryland	80,823	220,316	148,989	19,304,624	238.85	87.62	.6	.5	5.0	17.5
Massachusetts	125,232	347,830	226,570	43,793,572	349.70	125.91	.1	1.0	−1.2	7.2
Michigan	246,648	752,578	494,459	96,243,119	390.20	127.88	.9	1.2	16.4	21.3
Minnesota	53,856	145,634	96,383	18,582,462	345.04	127.60	.5	−.8	11.9	20.0
Mississippi	59,814	176,253	129,704	5,257,257	87.89	29.83	.4	.5	2.8	5.8
Missouri	73,506	215,682	144,865	16,795,310	228.49	77.87	1.1	2.5	12.9	24.1
Montana	7,136	19,883	13,621	1,646,790	230.77	82.82	−.8	1.9	8.7	12.0
Nebraska	13,573	37,541	25,900	3,890,757	286.65	103.64	.4	.8	10.6	24.8
Nevada	5,114	13,827	9,524	1,096,034	214.32	79.27	6.0	7.3	23.9	35.7
New Hampshire	8,647	23,648	15,636	2,377,068	274.90	100.52	1.4	2.1	9.7	17.2
New Jersey	153,709	468,603	320,955	49,028,742	318.97	104.63	−.4	−.6	2.8	11.1
New Mexico	19,550	56,157	38,657	3,705,145	189.52	65.98	.5	.5	7.8	21.9
New York	367,628	1,109,601	762,672	136,745,976	371.97	123.24	.8	.8	1.3	1.9
North Carolina	80,074	201,828	142,638	13,014,235	162.53	64.48	.3	.4	4.3	5.5
North Dakota	4,859	13,111	9,045	1,413,489	290.90	107.81	−1.0	−2.4	3.2	9.9
Ohio	200,243	572,347	380,365	50,348,940	251.44	87.97	1.9	2.4	16.9	16.9
Oklahoma	31,543	91,984	66,752	7,880,651	249.84	85.67	1.1	2.5	5.5	6.4
Oregon	35,440	93,993	60,731	9,315,930	262.86	99.11	−1.4	−1.2	−4.3	−23.5
Pennsylvania [2]	218,713	637,387	435,408	64,712,837	295.88	101.53	.5	−.3	2.6	−9.1
Puerto Rico	46,245	169,697	118,368	2,812,545	60.82	16.57	1.9	24.3	−2.9	14.9
Rhode Island	18,772	53,950	36,563	7,613,825	405.59	141.13	1.2	38.3	7.3	8.7
South Carolina	57,643	156,080	110,573	6,685,505	115.98	42.83	1.2	2.0	4.5	21.8
South Dakota	6,946	18,753	13,120	1,555,186	223.90	82.93	−.8	.6	−7.1	−1.8
Tennessee	65,958	173,854	122,637	7,448,916	112.93	42.85	.9	.5	10.2	10.7
Texas	106,104	320,002	232,384	11,490,205	108.29	35.91	.4	.9	4.5	4.6
Utah	13,954	43,710	27,335	4,504,653	322.82	103.06	(1)	.4	25.9	33.8
Vermont	8,129	24,251	15,379	2,839,074	349.25	117.07	.1	.3	14.7	21.2
Virgin Islands	1,165	3,441	2,721	228,534	196.17	66.41	4.0	10.6	13.3	57.6
Virginia	65,272	175,927	121,821	14,487,213	221.95	82.35	1.4	1.5	7.8	19.1
Washington	61,639	173,339	108,234	23,434,682	380.19	135.20	2.3	4.1	20.9	27.2
West Virginia	28,026	79,971	60,820	4,970,373	177.35	62.15	3.0	2.5	3.8	5.6
Wisconsin	85,129	231,979	154,465	32,026,663	376.21	138.06	1.1	1.9	15.2	26.7
Wyoming	2,737	7,008	4,996	720,012	263.07	102.74	−.3	−.9	6.5	8.3

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Data estimated.

Table M-31.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, unemployed-father segment: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State	Number of—			Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
		Recipients			Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Families	Total	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	192,603	820,455	457,131	$82,861,232	$430.22	$100.99	5.7	6.5	68.8	75.7
California	58,976	254,026	144,582	30,477,913	516.79	119.98	5.7	5.9	57.2	82.5
Colorado	1,355	5,699	3,011	506,030	373.45	88.79	6.4	13.8	60.5	84.2
Connecticut	780	3,456	1,940	407,504	522.44	117.91	1.0	12.2	13.5	41.4
Delaware	388	1,645	899	115,025	296.46	69.92	6.7	8.9	26.4	23.8
District of Columbia	214	910	507	70,717	330.45	77.71	.0	−3.3	1.2	−2.9
Guam	142	709	426	40,430	284.72	57.02	.9	3.2	86.6	92.4
Hawaii	940	4,336	2,471	426,035	453.23	98.26	4.2	6.0	4.2	−.1
Illinois	8,412	37,283	20,869	3,291,808	391.32	88.29	10.2	19.5	37.3	51.1
Iowa	2,979	11,893	6,192	1,103,171	370.32	92.76	4.8	4.6	195.7	193.9
Kansas	921	3,562	1,876	345,298	374.92	96.94	6.0	22.0	148.1	182.8
Maryland	1,313	5,663	3,135	407,509	310.36	71.96	4.9	3.6	26.6	35.6
Massachusetts	4,767	20,214	11,705	2,088,097	438.03	103.30	.7	−.4	1.2	7.0
Michigan	34,003	144,151	79,791	15,577,273	458.11	108.06	3.7	4.9	104.3	114.9
Minnesota	3,393	14,196	7,489	1,459,612	430.18	102.82	7.6	6.2	120.5	135.0
Missouri	2,474	10,695	5,747	684,786	276.79	64.03	10.5	10.4	205.7	231.1
Montana	438	1,860	1,064	120,428	274.95	64.75	−2.5	−1.6	136.0	106.0
Nebraska	227	1,056	603	88,294	388.96	83.61	1.7	5.8	284.0	406.3
New Jersey	5,692	24,284	13,998	2,162,171	379.86	89.04	.4	.3	20.7	28.7
New York	10,905	48,547	27,538	4,131,904	378.90	85.11	9.0	9.5	20.5	19.7
Ohio	22,870	94,101	49,603	7,377,604	322.59	78.40	6.0	6.9	73.8	74.2
Pennsylvania	10,858	46,138	24,654	3,777,707	347.92	81.88	5.4	4.1	32.4	41.1
Rhode Island	330	1,416	777	150,350	455.61	106.18	12.9	58.2	56.3	61.2
Utah	2,026	9,000	5,064	796,045	392.91	88.45	.7	3.2	73.1	93.9
Vermont	657	2,789	1,512	268,891	409.27	96.41	1.2	2.2	88.3	89.4
Washington	7,015	28,673	14,777	3,135,616	446.99	109.36	8.7	11.8	81.0	88.1
West Virginia	3,583	15,075	11,311	768,741	214.55	50.99	12.2	10.8	44.1	42.4
Wisconsin	6,944	29,078	15,590	3,082,273	443.88	106.00	8.9	8.6	117.0	137.8

Table M-32.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, foster-care segment: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980 [1]

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State	Foster care					Foster-family homes			Child-care institutions		
	Number of—		Amount of payments			Number of—			Number of—		
				Average per—							
	Cases	Children	Total	Case	Child	Cases	Children	Amount of payments	Cases	Children	Amount of payments
Total	82,175	102,218	$38,674,089	$470.63	$378.35	[2] 61,816	[2] 79,483	[2] $20,719,075	[2] 11,661	[2] 13,290	[2] $15,424,293
Alabama	805	1,478	189,965	235.98	128.53	715	1,356	175,061	90	122	14,904
Alaska	52	52	41,163	791.60	791.60	43	43	17,732	9	9	23,431
Arizona	165	268	79,416	481.31	296.33	153	256	61,638	12	12	17,778
Arkansas	188	293	48,776	259.45	166.47	178	277	45,774	10	16	3,002
California	9,781	14,798	7,580,003	774.97	512.23	7,534	12,128	4,023,012	2,247	2,670	3,556,991
Colorado [3]	582	582	117,718	202.26	202.26	443	443	55,885	139	139	61,833
Connecticut [3]	1,566	2,177	455,021	290.56	209.01	1,111	1,698	236,611	455	479	218,410
Delaware	171	305	62,741	366.91	205.71	127	232	38,491	54	73	24,250
District of Columbia [3]	720	893	258,012	358.35	288.93	512	625	166,676	208	268	91,336
Florida	791	1,099	204,706	258.79	186.27	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Georgia [3]	1,477	1,495	244,213	165.34	163.35	1,299	1,315	210,854	178	180	33,359
Guam	11	16	2,140	(5)	(5)	11	16	2,140	0	0	0
Hawaii	19	19	2,547	(5)	(5)	19	19	2,547	0	0	0
Idaho	92	210	44,808	487.04	213.37	77	176	37,553	15	34	7,255
Illinois [3]	4,530	4,530	811,500	179.14	179.14	4,180	4,180	626,000	350	350	185,500
Indiana	1,344	1,726	153,660	114.33	89.03	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Iowa	661	661	156,545	236.83	236.83	522	522	105,563	139	139	50,982
Kansas	1,774	1,774	583,168	328.73	328.73	1,214	1,214	253,519	560	560	329,649
Kentucky	1,254	1,254	205,540	163.91	163.91	1,190	1,190	193,258	64	64	12,282
Louisiana [3]	1,515	1,721	399,131	263.45	231.92	1,444	1,635	303,887	71	86	95,244
Maine	1,170	1,170	273,101	233.42	233.42	1,055	1,055	178,331	115	115	94,770
Maryland	2,346	2,346	523,759	223.26	223.26	2,122	2,122	376,895	224	224	146,864
Massachusetts	1,810	1,996	644,563	356.11	322.93	1,653	1,837	409,033	157	159	235,530
Michigan	5,539	5,539	2,641,623	476.91	476.91	4,775	4,775	1,413,362	764	764	1,228,261
Minnesota	1,271	1,687	476,088	374.58	282.21	1,145	1,550	424,897	126	137	51,191
Mississippi	519	894	107,339	206.82	120.07	519	894	107,339	0	0	0
Missouri [3]	948	2,171	215,591	227.42	99.30	866	1,984	196,985	82	187	18,606
Montana	178	259	103,928	583.87	401.27	178	259	103,928	0	0	0
Nebraska	556	553	149,947	269.69	271.15	497	494	132,247	59	59	17,700
Nevada	191	254	75,758	396.64	298.26	155	218	56,186	36	36	19,572
New Hampshire	504	504	76,835	152.45	152.45	388	388	54,092	116	116	22,743
New Jersey	1,254	1,254	220,602	175.92	175.92	1,172	1,172	165,665	82	82	54,937
New Mexico	66	91	14,839	224.83	163.07	54	79	12,718	12	12	2,121
New York	14,389	20,305	14,470,529	1,005.67	712.66	10,653	15,866	6,991,207	3,736	4,439	7,479,332
North Carolina	1,062	1,741	239,329	225.36	137.47	910	1,451	199,895	182	290	39,434
North Dakota	202	360	88,212	436.69	245.03	169	321	68,034	33	39	20,178
Ohio	3,664	3,664	418,191	114.14	114.14	3,319	3,319	359,237	345	345	58,954
Oklahoma	426	710	134,102	314.79	188.88	426	710	134,102	0	0	0
Oregon	1,521	1,521	463,519	304.75	304.75	1,355	1,355	272,114	166	166	191,405
Pennsylvania [3]	6,377	6,377	2,118,894	332.27	332.27	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	(5)	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	291	423	126,341	434.16	298.68	232	355	60,104	59	68	66,237
South Carolina	342	528	70,150	205.12	132.86	342	528	70,150	0	0	0
South Dakota	387	387	79,501	205.43	205.43	358	358	64,159	29	29	15,342
Tennessee	857	1,835	246,960	288.17	134.58	816	1,766	235,064	58	69	11,896
Texas	2,784	2,784	785,060	281.99	281.99	2,675	2,675	742,902	109	109	42,158
Utah	243	243	53,461	220.00	220.00	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Vermont [3]	161	315	50,000	310.56	158.73	154	302	37,045	7	13	12,955
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	(5)	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,628	2,459	424,533	260.77	172.64	1,533	2,344	391,580	95	115	32,953
Washington	604	833	216,273	358.07	259.63	537	755	153,317	67	78	62,956
West Virginia	269	537	131,353	488.30	244.61	231	462	64,710	38	75	66,643
Wisconsin	3,082	3,082	1,378,277	447.20	447.20	2,731	2,731	680,818	351	351	697,459
Wyoming	36	45	14,658	(5)	(5)	24	33	6,758	12	12	7,900

[1] Case count may be inflated because States reporting identical number of cases and children may count each child in foster care as a family case.

[2] Data incomplete, see footnote 4.

[3] Data estimated.

[4] Data not reported.

[5] Not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases or children.

Table M-33.—Emergency assistance:[1] Families receiving assistance and amount of payments, by State, December 1980

State	Number of families			Amount of payments			
	Total	AFDC cases	Other	Total	Average per family	Maintenance	Medical care
Total	52,051	40,887	10,902	$10,252,544	$196.77	[2] $9,764,650	[2] $487,894
Arkansas	197	149	48	7,900	40.10	7,490	410
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Delaware	193	193	0	18,716	96.97	18,716	0
District of Columbia	184	111	73	43,409	235.92	43,409	0
Illinois	397	397	0	62,260	156.83	62,260	0
Kansas	656	0	656	101,014	153.98	101,014	0
Kentucky	2,047	717	1,330	387,558	189.33	387,558	0
Maryland	1,429	1,077	352	290,197	203.08	290,197	0
Massachusetts	1,871	1,851	20	512,774	274.06	512,774	0
Michigan	5,706	4,258	1,448	1,413,914	247.79	1,385,766	28,148
Minnesota	1,277	865	412	314,980	246.66	313,757	1,223
Missouri	262	(4)	(4)	37,259	142.21	37,259	0
Montana	20	2	18	532	(3)	532	0
Nebraska	191	34	157	49,102	257.08	31,989	17,113
New Jersey	588	584	4	210,781	358.47	210,781	0
New York	20,638	20,638	0	3,895,373	188.75	3,887,285	8,088
North Dakota	12,852	9,246	3,606	2,267,330	176.42	1,851,716	415,614
Oklahoma	628	100	528	149,332	237.79	149,332	0
Oregon	1,050	0	1,050	234,547	223.38	232,613	1,934
Pennsylvania	69	69	0	10,162	147.28	9,580	582
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Virginia	20	8	12	5,067	(3)	4,654	413
Washington	838	192	646	147,315	175.79	147,315	0
West Virginia	712	328	384	63,004	88.49	62,884	120
Wisconsin	68	68	0	15,769	231.90	15,769	0
Wyoming	158	0	158	14,249	90.18	0	14,249

[1] Payments to needy families with children authorized under title IV-A of the Social Security Act.
[2] Data incomplete, see footnote 4.
[3] Not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.
[4] Data not reported.

Table M-34.—General assistance: Recipients of cash payments and total amount, by State, December 1980

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments]

State [1]	Number of—		Amount of payments			Percentage change from—			
				Average per—		November 1980		December 1979	
	Cases	Recipients	Total	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total	795,915	986,392	$128,075,145	$160.92	$129.84	−0.4	3.8	11.5	17.4
Arizona	2,666	2,666	286,564	107.49	107.49	2.5	2.7	14.3	18.8
California	26,445	27,717	4,738,726	179.19	170.97	2.7	8.1	−1.3	7.6
Colorado	409	865	42,358	103.56	48.97	1.9	12.3	7.7	−16.9
Connecticut [2]	14,905	22,488	1,983,807	133.10	88.22	.0	.0	.0	.0
Delaware	2,051	2,898	238,659	116.36	82.35	−2.3	−1.5	21.9	28.6
District of Columbia	6,558	6,754	1,158,775	176.70	171.57	−1.8	−1.1	−6.1	−9.8
Georgia	1,682	2,691	113,717	67.61	42.26	4.5	−3.3	−10.2	−22.2
Guam	93	99	7,933	85.30	80.13	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Hawaii	6,035	9,699	1,703,471	282.27	175.63	2.4	3.7	−4.0	3.9
Illinois	84,827	99,715	13,688,070	161.36	137.27	4.2	7.9	19.6	23.9
Indiana	38,043	83,694	1,901,764	49.99	22.72	−25.8	23.5	−12.9	6.4
Kansas	5,931	6,636	951,255	160.39	143.35	1.8	14.3	52.6	59.1
Louisiana	4,046	4,264	312,208	77.16	73.22	3.5	2.1	26.5	37.3
Maine	2,588	6,672	244,570	94.50	36.66	−17.5	−10.6	−2.6	15.4
Maryland	24,364	26,020	2,940,968	120.71	113.03	3.4	3.0	11.5	20.7
Massachusetts	22,598	23,846	3,448,921	152.62	144.63	.9	−16.3	5.2	4.3
Michigan	105,825	123,456	19,144,550	180.91	155.07	2.0	3.1	47.5	41.8
Minnesota	15,357	17,276	2,743,139	178.62	158.78	8.2	8.0	41.9	69.1
Mississippi	596	734	9,242	15.51	12.59	−19.6	−18.9	−23.2	−31.9
Missouri	6,285	6,809	439,019	69.85	64.48	2.6	1.2	27.5	29.7
Montana	689	1,020	62,999	91.44	61.76	3.9	2.0	13.2	28.2
New Hampshire [2]	1,490	3,250	263,842	177.08	81.18	9.7	28.2	−5.6	14.2
New Jersey	28,085	37,631	4,677,451	166.55	124.30	2.4	10.7	15.2	9.9
New Mexico	647	663	74,600	115.30	112.52	4.4	4.2	23.2	30.1
New York	140,346	171,779	28,606,870	203.83	166.53	3.1	3.2	3.5	5.5
North Dakota	125	282	15,258	122.06	54.11	−4.7	5.4	58.4	59.5
Ohio	55,683	59,482	6,038,066	108.44	101.51	4.7	5.3	44.3	53.7
Oklahoma	839	2,070	29,435	35.08	14.22	−10.7	−7.3	−73.2	−73.7
Oregon	4,068	4,177	456,704	112.27	109.34	.7	1.2	−8.0	−26.4
Pennsylvania	153,840	181,043	26,208,465	170.36	144.76	−.6	.2	9.6	12.1
Puerto Rico	368	368	10,449	28.39	28.39	6.1	40.2	15.4	85.3
Rhode Island [2]	3,463	4,784	633,299	182.88	132.38	.0	.0	−20.2	−20.7
South Carolina	837	878	54,877	65.56	62.50	2.7	29.2	−6.1	16.3
South Dakota	425	900	32,875	77.35	36.53	−11.8	34.8	33.5	83.7
Utah	1,100	1,314	202,204	183.82	153.88	−.2	2.5	−28.8	−6.9
Virgin Islands	365	405	38,526	105.55	95.13	7.1	17.2	6.0	+57.9
Virginia	8,047	11,027	1,051,100	130.62	95.32	36.2	14.6	2.0	13.3
Washington	15,183	16,933	2,319,641	152.78	136.99	22.6	12.8	38.1	30.4
West Virginia	2,938	5,881	79,364	27.01	13.49	40.4	61.9	23.0	10.1
Wisconsin	5,816	6,881	1,103,385	189.72	160.35	22.7	58.3	36.2	40.4
Wyoming	257	625	18,019	70.11	28.83	32.7	12.5	−5.2	2.1

[1] Data not reported by some States because (1) programs are administered by townships and local areas and reports are not available, or (2) counties are unable to report on their State-assisted programs, or (3) program has been suspended. New Jersey data includes assistance under the "Insufficient Employment of Parents" program; Maryland data includes a State program of assistance to families with dependent children. In other States the program covers "home relief," "general welfare," "relief," etc.—State and local programs not federally aided.

[2] Data estimated.

[3] Not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

Table M-35.—Black lung benefits: Number of beneficiaries, average monthly family amount, and total monthly family amount in current-payment status, 1970–82 [1]

At end of selected month	Number of beneficiaries				Average monthly family amount			Total monthly family amount (in thousands)		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]
December:										
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$181.90	$200.10	$149.80	$12,515	$8,785	$3,730
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	188.50	212.80	160.60	27,250	16,430	10,820
1972	298,963	101,807	88,067	109,094	199.40	225.20	169.60	37,860	22,920	14,940
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	224.30	252.80	187.70	63,700	40,400	23,300
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	235.40	266.70	196.00	71,500	45,100	26,400
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	247.70	281.70	207.30	75,500	46,600	28,900
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	257.40	294.30	216.40	77,400	46,500	30,800
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	274.70	316.90	231.20	80,500	47,100	33,400
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	289.40	337.80	243.40	82,300	46,800	35,500
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	313.20	368.70	264.20	86,500	47,800	38,700
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1981	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1981										
February	393,000	117,500	146,000	129,500	342.40	406.80	290.40	90,200	47,800	42,400
March	392,468	117,268	146,200	129,000	341.60	405.90	290.00	90,000	47,600	42,400
April	391,850	116,671	146,587	128,592	342.00	406.80	290.40	90,000	47,400	42,600
May	390,407	115,997	146,574	127,836	341.00	405.40	290.00	89,500	47,000	42,500
June	388,603	115,210	146,521	126,872	341.60	406.80	290.40	89,400	46,900	42,500
July	386,545	114,469	146,489	125,587	341.30	406.60	290.30	89,100	46,600	42,500
August	384,576	113,676	146,430	124,470	341.00	406.40	290.20	88,700	46,200	42,500
September	381,479	113,055	146,376	122,048	340.80	406.30	290.20	88,400	45,900	42,500
October	380,208	112,591	146,317	121,300	356.70	425.40	303.90	92,400	47,900	44,500
November	378,486	111,889	146,225	120,372	356.50	425.30	303.80	92,000	47,600	44,400
December	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1982										
January	373,986	110,294	146,057	117,635	355.90	425.20	303.50	91,200	46,900	44,300
February	372,242	109,573	145,948	116,721	355.70	425.10	303.60	90,900	46,600	44,300

[1] Benefits payable under the "black lung" program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the Treasury.

[2] Includes benefits for dependent wife and/or child.

[3] Includes benefits for dependent child of widow, surviving child, parent, brother, and sister.

Table M-36.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on State programs, 1940–81

[Excludes programs for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

Period	Average weekly insured employment [1]		Initial claims (weekly average) [4]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [6]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits	Funds available for benefits end of period [7] (in thousands)
	Number of workers [2]	Percent of covered employment [3]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [5] (in thousands)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries			
1940	1,282,385	5.6	214,231	5,220,073	51,084,375	$518,700	982,392	$10.56	2,596,129	$1,817,108
1945	589,110	2.1	116,325	2,861,190	24,179,769	445,866	464,996	18.77	254,271	6,914,009
1950	1,503,164	4.6	235,590	5,211,883	67,859,529	1,373,114	1,304,991	20.76	1,853,336	6,972,295
1955	1,253,836	3.5	225,861	4,507,894	56,099,729	1,350,368	1,099,466	25.04	1,272,232	8,263,850
1960	1,905,752	4.8	331,027	6,753,387	85,630,399	2,726,656	1,640,429	32.87	1,603,372	6,643,257
1961	2,290,311	5.6	349,745	7,066,467	104,217,226	3,422,698	2,004,177	33.80	2,370,833	5,802,038
1962	1,783,118	4.4	302,112	6,073,668	79,324,955	2,675,447	1,525,481	34.56	1,638,359	6,272,863
1963	1,805,816	4.3	297,699	6,040,335	80,137,101	2,774,668	1,541,098	35.28	1,568,558	6,648,314
1964	1,605,395	3.8	268,015	5,497,903	71,380,122	2,522,100	1,372,695	35.96	1,370,857	7,296,220
1965	1,327,629	3.0	231,652	4,813,229	58,813,298	2,166,004	1,131,025	37.19	1,085,977	8,357,350
1966	1,061,395	2.3	203,351	4,140,026	46,546,925	1,771,298	895,133	39.76	780,700	9,828,244
1967	1,204,529	2.5	226,126	4,628,083	52,902,523	2,092,338	1,017,356	41.25	867,403	10,778,138
1968	1,110,646	2.2	201,200	4,197,966	48,668,357	2,031,617	935,930	43.43	848,179	11,717,246
1969	1,101,429	2.1	199,695	4,213,803	47,948,702	2,127,877	922,503	46.17	811,532	12,637,508
1970	1,804,631	3.4	295,911	6,401,782	78,857,992	3,848,467	1,516,500	50.34	1,295,319	11,895,901
1971	2,150,473	4.1	294,945	6,540,358	94,312,380	4,957,026	1,813,700	54.02	2,006,700	9,703,424
1972	1,848,484	3.5	261,058	5,703,866	81,260,712	4,470,969	1,562,706	56.75	1,809,450	9,422,799
1973	1,632,466	2.7	246,539	5,328,998	71,222,809	4,007,562	1,369,669	59.00	1,495,092	10,933,767
1974	2,261,821	3.5	363,423	7,729,590	97,803,299	5,974,922	1,880,833	64.25	1,926,147	10,599,249
1975	3,986,152	6.0	478,125	11,160,042	175,304,812	11,754,685	3,371,246	70.23	4,195,023	4,522,934
1976	2,991,485	4.6	385,866	8,560,107	127,424,765	8,974,546	2,450,476	75.16	3,270,042	3,343,482
1977	2,654,918	3.9	374,770	7,984,984	113,244,354	8,357,160	2,177,776	78.79	2,850,136	4,387,302
1978	2,359,468	3.3	364,420	7,568,589	100,963,558	7,717,173	1,941,607	83.67	2,039,012	9,307,267
1979	2,433,510	2.9	387,953	8,074,970	106,100,669	8,612,851	2,040,397	89.67	2,037,121	12,469,636
1980	3,350,326	3.9	488,683	10,000,851	149,019,558	14,590,270	2,843,885	98.92	3,076,317	11,463,587
1980										
July	3,692,174	4.3	595,041	1,102,911	14,397,850	1,397,508	3,129,967	98.75	298,504	[8]
August	3,407,521	3.9	439,399	870,671	12,710,545	1,244,363	3,026,320	99.68	256,376	[8]
September	3,087,370	3.6	386,005	607,590	11,688,547	1,444,885	2,656,488	100.21	254,077	[8]
October	2,903,364	3.3	391,154	633,960	11,445,237	1,125,601	2,488,095	92.32	291,685	[8]
November	2,982,784	3.4	416,803	541,704	9,524,424	934,378	2,378,416	101.43	259,241	[8]
December	3,321,487	3.8	524,048	809,477	12,602,938	1,243,976	2,739,770	101.51	318,918	[8]
1981										
January	3,843,677	4.4	618,413	1,301,016	14,227,849	1,416,603	3,233,602	102.34	308,662	[8]
February	3,668,663	4.2	450,893	872,733	12,881,779	1,313,507	3,220,445	101.89	274,571	[8]
March	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	715,461	13,503,852	1,393,612	3,069,057	105.63	290,104	[8]
April	2,987,633	3.4	371,842	634,717	11,869,207	1,226,691	2,697,547	105.98	289,119	[8]
May	2,691,357	3.1	338,697	540,760	9,788,837	1,006,228	2,330,675	105.47	245,805	[8]
June	2,596,115	3.0	383,789	582,475	9,899,256	1,009,820	2,249,831	104.59	244,149	[8]
July	[9] 2,742,877	3.8	462,927	821,637	10,485,822	1,061,899	2,279,548	103.56	246,839	[8]

[1] Beginning July 1963, includes Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program.

[2] Workers reporting completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[3] Annual rates based on average covered employment in specified year; monthly rates on average for most recent 12-month period.

[4] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[5] Annual data, but not monthly, adjusted to exclude voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Through 1970, includes payments under State (but not Federal) temporary extended unemployment insurance provisions; beginning 1971, excludes such payments.

[6] Includes dependents' allowances in States that provide such benefits.

[7] Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

[8] Data not available.

[9] Preliminary data.

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-37.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data by State, July 1981

[Excludes program for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

State	Average weekly insured unemployment		Initial claims (weekly average) [3]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [5]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits
	Number of workers [1]	Percent of covered employment [2]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [4]	Average weekly number of beneficiaries		
Total	[6] 2,742,877	3.8	462,927	[6] 821,637	10,485,922	$1,061,898,502	2,279,548	$103.56	246,839
Alabama	51,648	4.1	12,535	27,622	205,090	15,428,433	44,585	76.72	4,972
Alaska	8,487	5.7	1,293	2,566	34,606	4,201,898	7,523	123.66	802
Arizona	23,537	2.4	3,673	7,275	85,860	7,287,557	18,665	85.55	1,786
Arkansas	25,973	3.7	4,576	6,490	80,276	7,110,703	17,451	91.74	2,332
California	329,160	3.4	51,213	94,901	1,346,327	121,741,976	292,680	91.87	26,928
Colorado	20,758	1.8	2,875	5,653	68,925	8,168,929	14,984	120.91	2,340
Connecticut	37,808	2.7	8,522	16,044	136,550	14,206,937	29,685	107.85	1,982
Delaware	7,414	3.0	1,016	2,716	33,922	3,166,921	7,374	98.07	756
District of Columbia	10,181	2.7	1,053	3,279	50,847	6,597,570	11,054	131.69	951
Florida	64,489	1.8	9,013	24,151	204,735	16,100,883	44,508	79.44	5,536
Georgia	50,250	2.5	12,960	24,117	191,373	14,924,017	41,603	81.22	5,200
Hawaii	11,855	3.1	1,437	3,271	45,909	5,106,830	9,980	116.06	828
Idaho	13,219	4.4	2,392	3,693	47,631	4,454,133	10,355	99.02	1,347
Illinois	179,346	4.0	20,458	39,269	710,100	91,785,436	154,370	129.60	23,073
Indiana	50,759	2.5	11,965	15,765	188,395	16,584,268	40,955	89.14	5,725
Iowa	26,391	2.5	4,132	8,550	113,369	13,102,884	24,645	118.41	2,623
Kansas	18,954	2.1	2,281	5,709	77,925	8,424,492	16,940	109.37	2,139
Kentucky	43,163	3.9	6,944	16,350	179,820	18,036,939	39,091	103.55	5,105
Louisiana	39,452	2.6	5,107	10,638	164,684	18,818,588	35,801	117.33	3,627
Maine	16,945	4.3	5,236	5,824	53,760	4,703,341	11,687	92.27	1,281
Maryland	43,371	2.8	6,182	13,196	165,367	16,191,997	35,949	99.03	3,978
Massachusetts	94,158	3.7	13,194	36,194	345,328	34,986,792	75,071	103.58	4,862
Michigan	163,488	5.1	39,530	42,440	537,541	70,867,671	116,857	133.36	16,479
Minnesota	37,092	2.2	4,343	9,403	152,308	18,153,015	33,110	121.20	4,413
Mississippi	29,545	3.6	3,935	8,537	107,741	7,674,960	23,422	71.72	2,265
Missouri	86,350	3.6	11,477	18,784	240,578	20,930,565	52,300	90.01	6,732
Montana	8,672	3.5	1,088	2,947	33,328	3,114,171	7,245	97.84	979
Nebraska	10,038	1.7	1,401	3,273	34,298	3,100,771	7,456	92.94	1,059
Nevada	10,462	2.7	1,848	3,312	42,717	4,420,389	9,286	105.14	1,011
New Hampshire	8,624	2.3	2,310	7,409	33,715	2,747,512	7,329	83.91	17
New Jersey	120,975	4.1	16,303	42,392	505,900	51,841,516	109,978	104.47	13,349
New Mexico	10,707	2.6	1,299	2,547	37,202	3,322,570	8,087	89.94	889
New York	217,935	3.1	32,197	55,146	893,491	78,673,657	194,237	91.15	16,712
North Carolina	58,861	2.6	18,520	23,953	218,877	19,138,289	47,582	90.72	5,315
North Dakota	4,342	2.0	629	1,209	16,886	1,808,962	3,671	107.89	544
Ohio	13,565	3.3	21,337	33,315	509,704	60,513,575	110,805	120.43	13,449
Oklahoma	13,094	1.2	2,230	3,849	41,720	4,391,830	9,070	106.79	1,289
Oregon	50,604	5.1	7,613	12,766	189,470	19,457,307	41,189	103.80	3,751
Pennsylvania	175,160	3.9	31,566	52,407	728,976	84,570,986	158,473	122.14	11,846
Puerto Rico	[7] 57,987	7.8	[7] 7,154	8,462	153,139	8,763,234	33,791	58.50	2,642
Rhode Island	22,126	5.7	4,100	6,642	74,461	7,504,065	16,188	102.90	1,927
South Carolina	38,246	3.4	8,807	12,281	138,597	11,412,870	30,130	83.26	3,339
South Dakota	3,435	1.6	497	1,119	12,901	1,282,457	2,805	100.21	280
Tennessee	56,103	3.4	15,877	18,236	192,678	15,406,224	41,887	80.85	5,764
Texas	51,301	.9	8,680	15,087	191,985	18,984,691	41,736	100.12	6,281
Utah	13,471	2.8	1,488	4,146	52,935	5,811,341	11,508	110.98	1,085
Vermont	6,764	3.6	938	2,643	27,195	2,342,582	5,912	89.98	448
Virgin Islands	1,457	4.0	166	445	7,303	495,361	1,588	68.66	124
Virginia	31,649	1.6	6,348	[6] 8,708	131,317	12,174,851	28,547	95.19	3,589
Washington	69,361	4.5	10,149	18,219	259,846	28,887,528	56,488	115.47	4,400
West Virginia	28,472	4.1	2,715	6,274	109,822	11,106,875	23,874	103.56	2,611
Wisconsin	70,348	3.8	9,865	21,391	266,041	30,378,632	57,835	116.20	6,158
Wyoming	2,836	1.4	459	1,022	12,445	1,488,327	2,705	121.47	319

[1] Workers reporting completing at least 1 week of unemployment.

[2] Based on average covered employment for most recent 12-month period.

[3] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[4] Voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan not deducted. Excludes payments under temporary unemployment insurance provisions.

[5] Includes dependents in States that provide such benefits.

[6] Preliminary data.

[7] Includes data under the Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program for average insured unemployment and initial claims (sugarcane data not available for other items).

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-38.—Gross national product and personal income, by type, 1950–81

[Amounts in billions. Monthly amounts at annual rates. Before 1960, data for the 48 States and the District of Columbia, except where otherwise noted; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Gross national product [1]	Personal income							
		Total	Wage and salary disbursements [2]	Social insurance and related payments [3]		Public assistance and related payments [4]		Other income [5]	Less personal contributions for social insurance [6]
				Amount	Percent of personal income	Amount	Percent of personal income		
1950	$286.2	$226.1	$147.0	$7.0	3.1	$2.3	1.0	$72.7	$2.9
1955	399.3	308.8	211.7	13.1	4.2	2.5	.8	86.7	5.2
1960	506.0	399.7	271.9	23.9	6.0	3.3	.8	109.9	9.3
1961	523.3	415.0	279.5	27.4	6.6	3.4	.8	114.4	9.7
1962	563.8	440.7	298.0	28.6	6.5	3.5	.8	120.9	10.3
1963	594.7	463.1	313.4	30.2	6.5	3.7	.8	127.6	11.8
1964	635.7	495.7	336.1	31.6	6.4	3.9	.8	136.7	12.6
1965	688.1	537.0	362.0	34.2	6.4	4.1	.8	150.0	13.3
1966	753.0	584.9	398.4	37.7	6.4	4.4	.8	162.2	17.8
1967	796.3	626.6	427.5	44.4	7.1	5.1	.8	170.2	20.6
1968	868.5	685.2	469.5	50.6	7.4	5.9	.9	182.0	22.8
1969	935.5	745.8	514.6	55.4	7.4	6.9	.9	195.2	26.3
1970 [7]	982.4	811.1	548.7	65.2	8.0	9.5	1.2	215.6	27.9
1971	1,063.4	859.1	579.4	76.3	8.9	11.8	1.4	222.4	30.8
1972	1,171.1	942.5	633.8	84.3	8.9	13.0	1.4	245.6	34.2
1973	1,306.6	1,052.4	701.3	97.7	9.3	13.5	1.3	282.1	42.2
1974	1,412.9	1,154.9	764.9	115.3	9.9	17.4	1.5	305.3	47.7
1975 [7]	1,528.8	1,265.0	806.4	143.2	11.3	21.0	1.7	344.8	50.4
1976 [7]	1,702.2	1,391.2	889.9	159.3	11.4	22.1	1.6	375.4	55.5
1977 [7]	1,899.5	1,538.0	983.8	174.1	11.3	22.6	1.5	418.6	61.1
1978 [7]	2,127.6	1,721.8	1,105.2	188.5	11.0	23.1	1.3	474.6	69.6
1979 [7]	2,368.8	1,943.8	1,236.1	213.0	11.0	25.7	1.3	549.6	80.6
1980	2,626.5	2,160.3	1,343.6	252.8	11.7	30.0	1.4	621.8	87.9
1980									
September	2,637.3	2,205.7	1,356.8	270.8	12.3	31.6	1.4	635.6	89.1
October	.....	2,234.2	1,381.7	271.3	12.1	31.6	1.4	640.0	90.4
November	.....	2,257.1	1,400.4	270.4	12.0	31.6	1.4	646.1	91.4
December	2,732.3	2,276.1	1,410.9	271.3	11.9	31.8	1.4	654.0	91.9
1981									
January	.....	2,301.0	1,433.1	273.2	11.9	33.2	1.4	663.4	101.9
February	.....	2,318.2	1,442.8	273.0	11.8	33.2	1.4	671.4	102.2
March	2,853.0	2,340.4	1,452.8	276.5	11.8	33.2	1.4	680.5	102.6
April	.....	2,353.8	1,459.6	276.9	11.8	33.6	1.4	686.6	102.9
May	.....	2,367.4	1,467.3	277.6	11.7	33.7	1.4	691.9	103.1
June	2,885.8	2,384.3	1,473.9	280.2	11.8	33.8	1.4	699.7	103.3
July	.....	2,418.8	1,484.9	294.9	12.2	34.8	1.4	708.5	104.3
August	.....	2,444.2	1,500.3	295.1	12.1	34.5	1.4	719.5	105.2
September	2,947.0	2,462.4	1,508.1	296.5	12.0	34.7	1.4	728.5	105.4

[1] Monthly data represents amount at annual rate.

[2] Includes payments in kind; includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[3] Includes government transfer payments to beneficiaries under OASDHI, railroad retirement, public employee retirement, unemployment insurance, MDTA training allowance, trade adjustment assistance, "black lung," and veterans' pensions and compensation programs; cash and medical payments under workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance; and court-awarded benefits for work injuries sustained by railroad, maritime, and other workers under Federal employer liability acts.

[4] Includes government transfer payments to recipients of direct relief under programs of old-age assistance, aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. Excludes payments made in behalf of recipient to suppliers of medical care (vendor payments). Beginning 1961, includes bonus value of food stamps. Beginning 1974, includes supplemental security income payments.

[5] Includes proprietors' income, dividends, personal interest, and rental income; other transfer payments not enumerated in footnotes 2 and 3 (such as Government life insurance payments. World War bonus payments, mustering-out pay and terminal-leave benefits to discharged servicemen, subsistence allowances to veterans at school); and employer contribution to private pensions and welfare funds and other labor income (except compensation for injuries).

[6] Includes life insurance premium payments for veterans.

[7] Data revised March 1981.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data regrouped to highlight items of special interest to the social security program.

Table M-39.—Civilian population and labor force, 1940–81

Period	Resident population, total (in thousands) [1]	Civilian population (in thousands) [1]			Civilian labor force aged 16 and over (in thousands) [2]			Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force	
		Total	Under age 18	Aged 65 and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1940	132,457	132,129	.....	.....	55,640	47,520	8,120	14.6	.....
1945	133,434	128,112	.....	.....	53,860	52,820	1,040	1.9	.....
1950	151,868	150,790	.....	.....	62,208	58,920	3,288	5.3	.....
1955	165,069	162,967	.....	.....	65,023	62,171	2,852	4.4	.....
1960	179,979	178,140	64,463	16,675	69,628	65,778	3,852	5.5	.....
1961	182,992	181,143	65,750	17,089	17,459	65,746	4,714	6.7	.....
1862	185,771	183,677	67,087	17,457	70,614	66,702	3,911	5.5	.....
1963	188,483	186,493	68,383	17,778	71,833	67,762	4,070	5.7	.....
1964	191,141	189,141	69,644	18,127	73,091	69,305	3,786	5.2	.....
1965	193,526	191,605	69,688	18,451	74,455	71,088	3,366	4.5	.....
1966	195,576	193,420	69,857	18,755	75,770	72,895	2,875	3.8	.....
1967	197,457	195,264	69,903	19,071	77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8	.....
1968	199,399	197,113	69,865	19,365	78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6	.....
1969	201,385	199,145	69,728	19,680	80,733	77,902	2,831	3.5	.....
1970	203,806	201,722	69,670	20,085	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	.....
1971	206,212	204,250	69,524	20,487	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	.....
1972	208,230	206,457	68,980	20,883	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	.....
1973	209,844	208,087	68,157	21,329	88,714	84,410	4,304	4.9	.....
1974	211,390	209,689	67,229	21,815	91,011	85,936	5,076	5.6	.....
1975	213,137	211,445	66,269	22,404	92,612	84,783	7,830	8.7	.....
1976	214,649	212,976	65,210	22,930	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	.....
1977	216,332	214,685	64,187	23,501	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	.....
1978	218,013	216,386	63,367	24,049	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	.....
1979	219,930	218,328	.....	.....	102,908	96,945	5,693	5.9	.....
1980	222,307	20,701	.....	.....	104,778	97,258	7,520	7.2	.....
1980									
September	222,747	221,120	.....	.....	104,980	97,180	7,800	7.4	7.4
October	222,957	221,327	.....	.....	105,167	97,206	7,961	7.6	7.6
November	223,167	221,532	.....	.....	105,285	97,339	7,946	7.6	7.6
December	223,328	221,691	.....	.....	105,067	97,282	7,785	7.4	7.4
1981									
January	228,320	226,688	.....	.....	104,671	96,128	8,544	8.2	7.4
February	228,469	226,837	.....	.....	104,808	96,383	8,425	8.0	7.3
March	228,626	226,990	.....	.....	105,405	97,318	8,087	7.7	7.3
April	228,786	227,153	.....	.....	105,678	98,282	7,396	7.0	7.3
May	228,945	227,318	.....	.....	106,347	98,803	7,545	7.1	7.6
June	229,121	227,492	.....	.....	107,621	99,341	8,279	7.7	7.3
July	229,304	227,656	.....	.....	108,408	100,474	7,934	7.3	7.0
August	229,530	227,866	.....	.....	107,771	100,013	7,758	7.2	7.2
September	229,757	228,096	.....	.....	105,964	98,277	7,687	7.2	7.5

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years. Annual data are estimated as of July 1. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[2] Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1950 and 1955 adjusted to reflect definitions adopted January 1957; two groups (those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days) formerly classified as employed—with a job, not at work—were assigned to other classifications, chiefly to the unemployed. Beginning 1962, comparability with previous years affected somewhat by the introduction of material from the 1960 Census (level of labor force and employment lowered by about 150,000). Before January 1967, series show aged 14 and over.

Source: Population data from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Labor-force data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table M-40.—Consumer Price Index for urban and clerical workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services	All services
1940	42.0	.....	36.8	35.2	42.8	52.4	42.7	40.2	46.1	48.3	43.6
1945	53.9	.....	42.1	50.7	61.5	59.1	47.8	55.1	62.4	56.9	48.7
1950	72.1	.....	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	68.2	68.3	74.4	69.9	58.9
1955	80.2	.....	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	77.4	77.9	76.7	79.8	70.5
1960	88.7	89.4	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	89.6	90.1	87.3	87.8	83.8
1961	89.6	90.3	81.4	89.1	90.4	90.9	90.6	90.6	89.3	88.5	85.2
1962	90.6	91.2	83.5	89.9	90.9	91.7	92.5	92.2	91.3	89.1	86.2
1963	91.7	92.3	85.6	91.2	91.9	92.7	93.0	93.4	92.8	90.6	88.5
1964	92.9	93.5	87.3	92.4	92.4	93.8	94.3	94.5	95.0	92.0	90.2
1965	94.5	94.9	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	95.9	95.2	95.9	94.2	92.2
1966	97.2	97.7	93.4	99.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.2	95.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.2	104.1	106.1	103.6	105.2	104.2	103.2	104.2	104.7	104.6	105.2
1969	109.8	109.7	113.4	108.9	111.5	110.8	107.2	109.3	108.7	109.1	112.5
1970	116.3	116.1	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.9	112.7	113.2	113.4	116.0	121.6
1971	121.3	120.9	128.4	118.4	119.8	124.3	118.6	116.8	119.3	120.9	128.4
1972	125.3	124.9	132.5	123.3	122.3	129.2	119.9	119.8	122.8	125.5	133.3
1973	133.1	132.9	137.7	141.4	126.8	135.0	123.8	125.2	125.9	129.0	139.1
1974	147.7	147.7	150.5	161.7	136.2	150.6	137.7	137.3	133.8	137.2	152.0
1975	161.2	160.9	168.6	175.4	142.3	166.8	150.6	150.7	144.4	147.4	166.6
1976	170.5	169.7	184.7	180.8	147.6	177.2	165.5	160.5	151.2	153.3	180.4
1977	181.5	180.3	202.4	192.2	154.2	189.6	177.2	170.9	157.9	159.2	194.3
1978	195.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	217.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	247.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980											
September	251.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	254.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	256.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	258.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981											
January	260.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	263.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	265.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	266.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	269.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	271.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	274.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	276.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	279.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M–41.—Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Entertainment	Other goods and services	All services
1978	195.4	194.0	219.4	211.4	159.6	202.8	185.5	182.0	176.6	183.3	210.9
1979	217.4	216.1	239.7	234.5	166.6	227.6	212.0	195.8	188.5	196.7	234.2
1980	246.8	245.5	265.9	254.6	178.4	263.3	249.7	213.1	205.3	214.5	270.3
1980											
September	251.7	250.4	270.6	261.1	182.2	267.7	254.7	216.7	209.8	220.6	274.8
October	253.9	252.6	272.8	262.4	183.9	271.1	256.1	217.8	210.9	221.5	277.9
November	256.2	254.9	274.5	264.5	184.8	273.8	259.0	219.0	211.2	222.8	280.9
December	258.4	257.1	275.8	266.4	183.9	276.9	261.1	220.9	212.0	224.6	284.7
1981											
January	260.5	259.2	279.5	268.6	181.1	279.1	264.7	222.5	214.4	226.2	287.7
February	263.2	261.9	282.6	270.8	182.0	280.9	270.9	224.6	216.7	227.4	290.1
March	265.1	263.7	284.7	272.2	185.1	282.6	273.5	226.9	218.2	228.7	292.5
April	266.8	265.4	287.0	272.9	186.4	284.8	275.3	228.7	219.2	229.9	295.4
May	269.0	267.6	289.0	272.5	186.4	288.5	277.8	230.5	220.3	232.2	299.6
June	271.3	269.9	291.5	273.6	185.8	292.2	279.9	232.1	220.8	233.4	303.5
July	274.4	273.0	295.6	276.2	184.7	297.0	282.6	233.4	221.1	234.4	308.8
August	276.5	274.9	299.3	277.4	187.4	299.7	283.7	235.1	222.3	235.6	312.2
September	279.3	277.8	301.7	278.0	190.7	303.7	285.2	236.3	224.0	243.0	317.3

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI Detailed Report, January 1978, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-42.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for urban wage and clerical workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; 1972 = 100; beginning February 1977, for hospital service charge]

Period	Total	Medical care services								Drugs and prescriptions	
		Hospital service charges					Professional services				
		Total	Total [2]	Semi-private room [3]	Operating-room charges	X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.	Physicians' fees	Dentists' fees	Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses	Routine laboratory tests	Prescriptions	Over-the-counter items
1940	36.8	32.5	.....	13.7	.....	.....	39.6	42.0	58.1	.....	66.2	.....
1945	42.1	37.9	.....	17.6	.....	.....	46.0	49.6	63.9	.....	71.5	.....
1950	53.7	49.2	.....	30.3	.....	.....	55.2	63.9	73.5	.....	92.6	.....
1955	64.8	60.4	.....	42.3	.....	.....	65.4	73.0	77.0	.....	101.6	.....
1960	79.1	74.9	.....	57.3	.....	.....	77.0	82.1	85.1	.....	115.3	.....
1961	81.4	77.7	.....	61.1	.....	.....	79.0	82.5	87.8	.....	111.5	.....
1962	83.5	80.2	.....	65.3	.....	.....	81.3	84.7	89.2	.....	107.1	.....
1963	85.6	82.6	.....	68.6	77.9	89.0	83.1	87.1	89.7	91.6	104.5	96.7
1964	87.3	84.6	.....	71.9	79.4	89.7	85.2	89.4	90.9	93.0	103.1	97.3
1965	89.5	87.3	.....	75.9	82.9	90.9	88.3	92.2	92.8	94.8	102.0	98.0
1966	93.4	92.0	.....	83.5	88.6	94.1	93.4	95.2	95.3	96.8	101.8	99.0
1967	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	106.1	107.3	.....	113.6	111.5	104.3	105.6	105.5	103.2	103.5	98.3	102.5
1969	113.4	116.0	.....	128.8	128.7	109.3	112.9	112.9	107.6	107.5	99.6	103.2
1970	120.6	124.2	.....	145.4	142.4	116.3	121.4	119.4	113.5	111.4	101.2	106.2
1971	128.4	133.3	.....	163.1	156.1	124.9	129.8	127.0	120.3	116.1	101.3	110.3
1972	132.5	138.2	.....	173.9	168.6	129.1	133.8	132.3	124.9	120.4	100.9	111.3
1973	137.7	144.3	105.6	182.1	179.1	131.8	138.2	136.4	129.5	122.8	100.5	112.4
1974	150.5	159.1	115.1	201.5	201.3	140.6	150.9	146.8	138.6	135.4	102.9	117.5
1975	168.6	179.1	132.3	236.1	239.4	156.2	169.4	161.9	149.6	151.4	109.3	130.1
1976	184.7	197.1	148.7	268.6	274.8	174.6	188.5	172.2	158.9	160.5	115.2	138.9
1977	202.4	216.7	164.1	299.5	311.3	189.4	206.0	185.1	168.2	169.4	122.1	148.5
1978	219.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	240.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	267.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980												
September	272.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	274.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	276.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	277.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981												
January	281.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	284.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	287.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	288.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	290.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	293.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	295.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	298.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	301.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

[2] Consists of charges for semiprivate room; operating room; X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.; and the following ancillary services; physical therapy, oxygen, intravenous solution, electrocardiogram, antibiotic, tranquilizer, and laboratory tests.

[3] Includes charges to adult inpatients paying full rates for room and board, routine nursing care, and minor medical and surgical supplies.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M–43.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; beginning 1978, December 1977 = 100 for other hospital and medical services, other professional services, and nonprescription drugs]

Period	All medical care	Medical care services						Medical care commodities	
		Total	Professional services			Other medical care services			
			Physicians'	Dentists'	Other	Hospital room	Other hospital and medical care services	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies
1978	219.4	235.4	223.1	198.1	104.0	332.4	105.9	131.6	103.6
1979	239.7	258.3	243.6	214.8	111.0	370.3	116.8	141.8	110.5
1980	265.9	287.4	269.3	240.2	123.6	418.9	132.8	154.7	120.9
1980									
August	268.4	289.8	272.2	242.2	126.0	424.0	135.1	156.4	122.6
September	270.6	292.3	274.2	245.8	126.7	428.4	137.0	157.5	123.3
October	272.8	294.8	276.0	247.5	127.6	435.8	139.0	158.5	124.4
November	274.5	296.6	278.0	248.0	128.5	441.0	140.9	159.6	125.3
December	275.8	297.9	280.3	248.6	128.5	443.7	141.4	160.7	126.2
1981									
January	279.5	302.1	283.9	251.4	129.3	453.8	143.7	162.7	127.1
February	282.6	305.2	287.7	252.8	130.0	458.2	145.5	165.0	128.9
March	284.7	307.5	290.3	254.9	131.5	460.9	146.7	166.5	129.9
April	287.0	309.8	292.2	257.1	132.6	465.0	147.3	168.5	130.9
May	289.0	311.7	295.5	257.7	133.7	465.1	147.6	170.4	132.6
June	291.5	314.4	297.5	260.2	134.2	470.4	148.7	172.3	133.5
July	295.6	319.2	300.7	266.5	136.2	478.0	150.4	173.7	134.5
August	299.3	323.4	302.7	269.9	137.3	489.4	152.9	175.4	135.6

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Table Q-1.—Estimated payrolls in employment covered by selected social insurance programs in relation to wages and salaries, 1950–78

[Amounts in millions. Except as noted, data are for conterminous U.S. before 1960 and, beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Wage and salary disbursements [1]		Payrolls in employment [4] covered by—					
			OASDHI [2]		Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance [5]		State unemployment insurance [6]	
	Total	Civilian	Amount	Percent of total wages and salaries [3]	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries
Calendar year:								
1950	$147,026	$141,773	$109,400	74.4	$5,327	3.8	$102,765	72.5
1955	211,669	201,488	169,400	80.0	5,801	2.9	158,439	78.6
1960	271,932	261,517	234,300	83.8	5,648	2.2	209,665	80.2
1961	279,462	268,886	238,800	85.4	5,345	2.0	214,137	79.6
1962	298,043	286,787	255,700	85.8	5,381	1.9	228,549	79.7
1963	313,385	301,881	268,200	85.6	5,350	1.8	240,099	79.5
1964	336,133	323,726	288,400	85.8	5,446	1.7	257,339	79.5
1965	362,005	349,075	308,600	85.2	5,590	1.6	277,143	79.4
1966	398,363	382,939	344,200	86.4	5,676	1.5	305,265	79.7
1967	427,490	410,422	374,700	87.7	5,734	1.4	325,073	79.2
1968	469,536	450,691	410,500	87.4	5,878	1.3	356,554	79.1
1969	514,570	494,561	452,500	87.9	6,092	1.2	392,679	79.4
1970	546,453	525,771	480,000	87.8	6,281	1.2	414,285	78.8
1971	579,431	558,713	505,200	87.2	6,602	1.2	439,510	78.7
1972	633,761	611,798	559,100	88.2	7,156	1.2	519,511	84.9
1973	701,270	679,149	619,800	88.4	7,936	1.2	581,367	85.6
1974	764,584	742,086	678,100	88.7	8,399	1.2	643,867	86.8
1975	805,872	782,776	713,000	88.5	8,346	1.1	679,845	86.9
1976	890,082	866,605	793,400	89.1	9,262	1.1	755,593	87.2
1977	983,642	957,931	883,200	89.8	10,038	1.0	837,281	87.4
1977								
April–June	242,097	235,762	219,200	90.5	2,438	1.0	206,068	87.4
July–September	251,681	245,322	227,000	90.2	2,596	1.1	214,424	87.4
October–December	262,942	256,275	233,900	89.0	2,561	1.0	223,997	87.4
1978								
January–March	252,186	247,621	[7]	[7]	2,450	1.0	242,973	98.1
April–June	272,558	266,083	[7]	[7]	2,611	1.0	245,640	92.3

[1] Gross amounts paid in cash and in kind, before deduction of social insurance contributions. Includes pay of Federal personnel (civilian and military) in all areas. Quarterly data estimated by Social Security Administration, not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Excludes earnings of self-employed persons, who have been covered since January 1, 1951. Beginning 1955, annual data include and quarterly data exclude wages and salaries of agricultural labor, reported only on an annual basis; beginning 1957, includes the Armed Forces in all areas. Annual data, but not quarterly data exclude payrolls in territories and possessions estimated at less than 1 percent of total.

[3] Before 1957, represents percent of civilian wages and salaries (Armed Forces covered under 1956 legislation).

[4] Taxable plus estimated nontaxable wages and salaries in employment covered by the program. Represents gross earnings, before deduction of social insurance contributions.

[5] Includes a small amount of taxable wages for Alaska and Hawaii.

[6] Beginning 1955, includes payroll of Federal, State, and local government employees except for the Armed Forces (provided with protection under the Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958).

[7] Data not available.

Source: Data on wage and salary disbursements from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce; payrolls covered by selected programs from reports of administrative agencies.

Table Q–2.—OASDI benefits in current-payment status: Number and percent of OASDI beneficiaries in concurrent receipt of federally administered SSI payments, by type of beneficiary, December 1981

Type of beneficiary	All OASDI beneficiaries [1]	OASDI beneficiaries with SSI					
		Number			Percent of all OASDI beneficiaries		
		Total	Aged	Blind and disabled	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total	35,930,048	2,004,165	1,163,511	840,654	5.6	3.2	2.3
Retirement [2]	23,859,047	1,196,579	882,594	313,985	5.0	3.7	1.3
Workers 65 and over	18,080,804	973,336	788,012	185,324	5.4	4.4	1.0
Men	9,698,956	403,543	320,695	82,848	4.2	3.3	.9
Women	8,381,848	569,793	467,317	102,476	6.8	5.6	1.2
Wives and husbands 65 and over	2,413,302	125,550	94,495	31,055	5.2	3.9	1.3
Disabled adult children	143,633	65,030	87	64,943	45.3	.1	45.2
Workers 62–64	2,114,558	17,240	.....	17,240	.8	.....	.8
Men	1,068,025	8,023	.....	8,023	.8	.....	.8
Women	1,046,533	9,217	.....	9,217	.9	.....	.9
Wives and husbands 62–64	430,522	9,340	.....	9,340	2.2	.....	2.2
Children under 18 and students 18–21	489,237	2,523	.....	2,523	.5	.....	.5
Wives with children	186,991	3,560	.....	3,560	1.9	.....	1.9
Disability	4,456,274	312,885	1,735	311,150	7.0	(3)	7.0
Workers under 65	2,776,519	275,357	.....	275,357	9.9	.....	9.9
Men	1,870,436	134,572	.....	134,572	7.2	.....	7.2
Women	906,083	140,785	.....	140,785	15.5	.....	15.5
Wives and husbands 65 and over	36,550	3,460	1,735	1,725	9.5	4.7	4.7
Disabled adult children	32,664	19,017	.....	19,017	58.2	.....	58.2
Wives and husbands 62–64	39,837	1,247	.....	1,247	3.1	.....	3.1
Children under 18 and students 18–21	1,218,879	8,624	.....	8,624	.7	.....	.7
Wives with children	351,825	5,180	.....	5,180	1.5	.....	1.5
Survivors	7,614,727	494,701	279,182	215,519	6.5	3.7	2.8
Widows and widowers 65 and over	3,796,384	341,463	276,131	65,332	9.0	7.3	1.7
Disabled widows and widowers	121,590	33,960	.....	33,960	27.9	.....	27.9
Disabled adult children	286,724	86,507	1,614	84,893	30.2	.6	29.6
Parents 65 and over	13,383	1,539	1,437	102	11.5	10.7	.8
Parents 62–64	244	11	.....	11	4.5	.....	4.5
Nondisabled widows and widowers 60–64	589,967	17,227	.....	17,227	2.9	.....	2.9
Children under 18 and students 18–21	2,258,842	7,312	.....	7,312	.3	.....	.3
Widowed mothers and fathers	547,593	6,682	.....	6,682	1.2	.....	1.2

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Excludes 76,323 special age 72 beneficiaries.

[3] Less than .05 percent.

Table Q-3.—OASDI: Workers, total and taxable earnings, and employers reporting taxable wages, 1940–77

Period	Workers (in thousands)			Earnings					Employers reporting taxable wages (in thousands)
		Reported with taxable earnings [1]			Reported taxable [1]		Average per worker		
	Total, in covered employment	Total	Reported reaching maximum earnings	Total, in covered employment [2] (in millions)	Amount (in millions)	Percent of total	Total, in covered employment	Reported taxable	
	All reported employment [3]								
1940	35,390	35,390	1,191	$35,700	$32,970	92.4	$1,009	$932	2,500
1945	46,390	46,390	6,361	71,600	62,950	87.9	1,543	1,357	2,610
1950	48,280	48,280	13,936	109,800	87,500	79.7	2,274	1,812	3,330
1955	65,200	65,200	16,704	196,100	157,540	80.3	3,008	2,416	4,910
1960	72,530	72,530	20,310	265,200	207,000	78.1	3,656	2,854	5,670
1961	72,820	72,820	21,265	270,700	209,640	77.4	3,717	2,879	5,860
1962	74,280	74,280	23,154	289,000	219,050	75.8	3,891	2,949	5,910
1963	75,540	75,540	24,570	302,300	225,550	74.6	4,002	2,986	6,000
1964	77,430	77,430	26,717	324,500	236,390	72.8	4,191	3,053	6,090
1965	80,680	80,680	29,136	351,700	250,730	71.3	4,359	3,108	6,090
1966	84,600	84,600	20,498	390,700	312,540	80.0	4,618	3,694	5,990
1967	87,040	87,040	22,948	422,300	329,960	78.1	4,852	3,791	5,920
1968	89,380	89,380	19,120	460,000	375,840	81.7	5,147	4,205	5,820
1969	92,060	92,060	22,577	502,800	402,550	80.1	5,462	4,373	5,790
1970	93,090	93,090	24,224	531,600	415,600	78.2	5,711	4,464	5,690
1971	93,340	93,340	26,404	559,700	426,960	76.3	5,996	4,574	5,760
1972	96,240	96,240	24,074	617,900	484,110	78.3	6,420	5,030	5,710
1973	99,830	99,830	20,250	686,700	561,850	81.8	6,879	5,628	5,760
1974	101,330	101,330	15,310	746,700	636,760	85.3	7,369	6,284	5,750
1975 [4]	100,200	100,200	15,110	787,000	664,750	84.5	7,854	6,634	5,720
1976 [4]	103,000	103,000	15,460	877,500	737,550	84.1	8,519	7,161	5,840
1977 [4]	106,100	106,100	15,700	975,400	814,000	83.5	9,193	7,672	5,920
	Nonfarm wage and salary employment [5]								
1975 [4]	93,580	93,580	13,460	711,600	615,800	86.5	7,604	6,580	5,400
1976 [4]	96,170	96,170	13,800	791,800	683,300	86.3	8,233	7,105	5,500
1977 [4]	99,170	99,170	14,020	878,600	755,300	86.0	8,860	7,616	5,580
1975 [4]									
Jan–Mar	77,130	77,130	310	168,000	164,400	97.9	2,178	2,131	4,160
Apr–June	79,040	78,800	1,200	175,600	163,700	93.2	2,222	2,077	4,250
July–Sept	81,440	80,170	3,950	179,200	151,700	84.7	2,200	1,892	4,280
Oct–Dec	79,440	74,690	8,000	188,800	136,000	72.0	2,377	1,821	4,320
1976 [4]									
Jan–Mar	78,280	78,280	330	183,300	179,100	97.7	2,342	2,288	4,220
Apr–June	82,060	81,790	1,190	196,500	182,800	93.0	2,395	2,235	4,320
July–Sept	84,550	83,250	4,010	201,200	170,500	84.7	2,380	2,048	4,400
Oct–Dec	82,280	77,220	8,270	210,800	150,900	71.6	2,362	1,947	4,350
1977 [4]									
Jan–Mar	80,800	80,800	350	201,000	194,900	97.0	2,488	2,412	4,280
Apr–June	84,740	84,460	1,210	218,300	202,000	92.5	2,576	2,392	4,310
July–Sept	87,690	86,370	4,310	226,100	192,000	84.9	2,578	2,223	4,460
Oct–Dec	86,110	81,140	8,150	233,200	166,400	71.4	2,708	2,051	4,470

[1] Taxable earnings includes wages and salaries on which employer taxes or contributions are based. The taxable limit was $3,000 in annual wages from each employer for years through 1950; $4,200 in annual wages or self-employment earnings in 1955; $4,800 during 1960–65; $6,600 during 1966–67; $7,800 during 1968–71; $9,000 in 1972, $10,800 in 1973, $13,200 in 1974, $14,100 in 1975, $15,300 in 1976 and $16,500 in 1977.

[2] Total wages through 1950, and total earnings beginning 1955; including estimated amounts above the taxable maximum.

[3] Beginning 1955, workers and earnings include self-employment.

[4] Preliminary data.

[5] Quarterly data not available for self-employment and agricultural employment. Total workers in covered employment includes estimated number of workers not reported because they had reached the taxable limit in an earlier quarter of the year.

Source: Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, Division of OASDI Statistics, Earnings and Employment Statistics Branch.

Table Q-4.—OASDI and Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Population aged 65 and over receiving OASDI cash benefits, SSI payments, or both, 1940–79,[1] and rank by State, 1979

Year and State	Aged population [2] receiving—					Person receiving both OASDI and SSI as percent of—		
	OASDI		SSI [1]		Both OASDI and SSI number per 1,000	OASDI or SSI or both, number per 1,000	OASDI beneficiaries	SSI recipients [1]
	Number per 1,000	State rank	Number per 1,000	State rank				
1940 [3]	7	.....	217	.....	1	223	14.3	0.5
1950 [4]	164	.....	224	.....	22	366	12.6	9.8
1960 [4]	616	.....	141	.....	41	716	6.6	28.5
1965 [4]	752	.....	117	.....	52	817	7.0	44.7
1970 [4]	855	.....	104	.....	63	896	7.4	60.4
1975 [5 6]	904	.....	111	.....	78	938	8.6	69.5
1976 [5 6]	908	.....	104	.....	73	940	8.0	69.6
1977 [5 6]	916	.....	100	.....	70	946	7.6	69.9
1978 [5 6]	921	.....	96	.....	67	949	7.3	70.3
1979 [5]	925	.....	92	.....	64	952	7.0	70.4
Alabama	901	46	216	2	155	962	17.2	71.9
Alaska	945	16	154	8	85	1,014	9.0	55.1
Arizona	919	36	51	32	33	937	3.6	63.0
Arkansas	912	41	175	6	131	956	4.3	74.7
California	913	40	168	7	132	949	14.5	78.5
Colorado	917	37	68	24	44	941	4.8	65.0
Connecticut	946	15	27	49	13	960	1.4	49.5
Delaware	965	6	55	30	40	978	4.2	73.1
District of Columbia	807	51	87	17	57	837	7.1	65.8
Florida	892	49	64	27	34	922	3.8	52.9
Georgia	901	45	184	4	128	957	14.2	69.4
Hawaii	948	14	80	23	44	985	4.6	54.4
Idaho	959	7	38	40	29	969	3.0	75.1
Illinois	921	33	43	38	25	939	2.7	57.8
Indiana	954	10	34	46	24	964	2.5	71.6
Iowa	952	11	35	43	26	961	2.8	74.5
Kansas	929	27	35	44	25	940	2.6	70.1
Kentucky	919	35	129	12	91	957	9.9	70.6
Louisiana	872	50	211	3	135	948	15.5	64.2
Maine	983	2	88	16	74	997	7.6	84.3
Maryland	898	47	55	31	35	918	4.0	64.6
Massachusetts	923	32	109	15	88	944	9.6	81.0
Michigan	967	4	59	29	42	984	4.4	71.6
Minnesota	944	17	37	42	26	956	2.8	69.5
Mississippi	894	48	269	1	200	962	22.4	74.7
Missouri	928	30	80	22	57	951	6.1	70.9
Montana	939	22	38	41	27	950	2.9	71.9
Nebraska	934	23	34	45	24	944	2.6	70.8
Nevada	916	38	61	28	45	932	4.9	74.2
New Hampshire	991	1	26	51	17	1,000	1.7	64.0
New Jersey	930	25	47	37	26	951	2.8	55.7
New Mexico	910	42	128	13	87	951	9.6	68.0
New York	929	26	84	19	53	959	5.7	63.2
North Carolina	940	20	140	10	106	974	11.3	76.0
North Dakota	942	18	50	33	35	957	3.7	68.9
Ohio	929	28	42	39	27	944	2.9	63.8
Oklahoma	901	44	119	14	74	945	8.3	62.5
Oregon	954	9	33	47	24	964	2.5	71.5
Pennsylvania	941	19	50	34	34	957	3.7	68.6
Rhode Island	951	12	65	26	45	971	4.8	69.2
South Carolina	928	31	177	5	131	973	14.2	74.4
South Dakota	957	8	50	35	35	972	3.6	70.0
Tennessee	920	34	152	9	113	959	12.3	74.1
Texas	901	43	131	11	90	942	10.0	68.7
Utah	928	29	31	48	18	940	2.0	60.2
Vermont	973	3	82	21	65	1,008	6.6	79.6
Virginia	913	39	87	18	64	936	7.0	73.7
Washington	948	13	49	36	36	961	3.7	72.2
West Virginia	932	24	82	20	56	959	6.0	67.8
Wisconsin	963	5	66	25	55	974	5.7	83.4
Wyoming	940	21	28	50	20	949	2.1	70.6

[1] For 1940–73, data refers to old-age assistance program. Beginning January 1974, the supplemental security income program superseded the old-age assistance program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2] Population data, on which ratio is based, furnished by the Bureau of the Census. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[3] June data.

[4] February data.

[5] December data.

[6] Revised.

Table Q-5.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and average amount of retired worker benefits in current-payment status with and without reduction for early retirement, by sex, 1956–81

At end of selected month	Beneficiaries				Average monthly benefits				
	Total number	Without reduction for early retirement	With reduction for early retirement		All benefits	Without reduction for early retirement	With reduction for early retirement		
			Number	Percent of total			Before reduction [1]	After reduction	Percent reduction
	Total								
December:									
1961	8,924,849	7,468,585	1,456,264	16.3	$75.65	$78.81	$67.92	$59.42	12.5
1970	13,349,175	7,282,295	6,066,880	45.4	118.10	130.22	116.23	103.56	10.9
1971	13,926,939	7,249,772	6,677,167	47.9	132.17	146.52	130.00	116.59	10.3
1972	14,555,475	7,235,502	7,319,973	50.3	162.35	180.36	160.60	144.55	9.9
1973	15,364,562	7,343,979	8,020,583	52.2	166.40	185.60	165.00	148.80	9.8
1974	15,958,521	7,262,789	8,695,732	54.5	188.20	210.56	187.60	169.50	9.6
1975	16,588,174	7,219,482	9,368,692	56.5	207.18	232.76	208.50	187.38	10.1
1976	17,165,415	7,303,297	9,862,118	57.5	224.86	252.89	224.15	204.11	8.9
1977	17,832,484	7,264,588	10,567,896	59.3	242.98	274.47	246.30	221.34	10.1
1978	18,357,985	7,220,065	11,137,920	60.7	263.19	299.00	267.70	239.97	10.4
1979	18,970,172	7,379,055	11,591,117	61.1	294.27	335.76	(2)	267.85	(2)
1980	19,582,625	7,387,308	12,195,317	62.3	341.41	391.91	(2)	310.82	(2)
1981	20,195,362	7,425,048	12,770,314	63.2	385.97	446.86	(2)	350.57	(2)
1981									
March	19,706,332	7,391,026	12,315,306	62.5	343.47	395.43	(2)	312.28	(2)
June	19,791,930	7,380,617	12,411,313	62.7	382.83	442.06	(2)	347.60	(2)
September	19,976,257	7,397,866	12,578,391	63.0	384.46	444.53	(2)	349.14	(2)
December	20,195,362	7,425,048	12,770,314	63.2	385.97	446.86	(2)	350.57	(2)
	Men								
December:									
1961	5,764,685	5,491,225	273,460	4.7	$83.13	$83.84	$76.94	$69.01	10.3
1970	7,688,460	4,930,440	2,758,060	35.9	130.53	139.05	128.89	115.30	10.5
1971	7,951,809	4,878,482	3,073,327	38.6	146.13	156.39	144.06	129.84	9.9
1972	8,230,847	4,833,280	3,397,567	41.3	179.44	192.37	176.93	161.04	9.0
1973	8,610,361	4,817,041	3,793,320	44.0	182.60	197.00	181.00	164.20	9.3
1974	8,832,270	4,737,114	4,095,156	46.4	206.56	223.55	205.80	186.91	9.2
1975	9,163,776	4,698,559	4,465,217	48.7	227.75	247.18	228.20	207.18	9.2
1976	9,420,659	4,633,096	4,787,563	50.8	247.70	269.82	249.60	226.30	9.3
1977	9,723,815	4,591,745	5,132,070	52.8	268.38	293.14	271.90	246.24	9.4
1978	9,928,463	4,535,918	5,392,545	54.3	291.61	319.86	296.60	267.85	9.7
1979	10,192,475	4,606,965	5,585,510	54.8	326.75	359.25	(2)	299.95	(2)
1980	10,470,788	4,581,918	5,888,870	56.2	380.18	419.64	(2)	349.48	(2)
1981	10,766,981	4,586,149	6,180,832	57.4	431.06	479.52	(2)	395.10	(2)
1981									
March	10,535,053	4,581,192	5,953,861	56.5	382.97	423.74	(2)	351.61	(2)
June	10,571,821	4,573,887	5,997,934	56.7	427.22	473.01	(2)	391.54	(2)
September	10,659,600	4,577,669	6,081,931	57.1	429.21	476.92	(2)	393.30	(2)
December	10,766,981	4,586,149	6,180,832	57.4	431.06	479.52	(2)	395.10	(2)
	Women								
December									
1956	1,540,159	1,425,130	115,029	7.5	$51.16	$51.41	$53.64	$48.17	10.2
1970	5,660,715	2,351,895	3,308,820	58.5	101.22	111.71	105.60	93.77	11.2
1971	5,975,130	2,371,290	3,603,840	60.3	113.60	126.24	118.05	105.29	10.8
1972	6,324,628	2,402,222	3,922,406	62.0	140.11	156.20	144.53	130.26	9.9
1973	6,754,201	2,526,938	4,227,263	62.6	145.80	164.00	148.84	135.00	9.3
1974	7,126,251	2,525,675	4,600,576	64.6	165.47	186.21	171.40	154.09	10.1
1975	7,424,398	2,520,923	4,903,475	66.0	181.80	205.87	190.57	169.38	11.1
1976	7,744,756	2,670,201	5,074,555	65.5	197.08	223.52	200.14	183.17	8.5
1977	8,108,669	2,672,843	5,435,826	67.0	212.53	242.41	222.10	197.83	10.9
1978	8,429,522	2,684,147	5,745,375	68.2	229.72	263.77	240.50	213.81	11.1
1979	8,777,697	2,772,090	6,005,607	68.4	256.54	296.73	(2)	237.99	(2)
1980	9,111,837	2,805,390	6,306,447	69.2	296.86	346.61	(2)	274.72	(2)
1981	9,428,381	2,838,899	6,589,482	69.9	334.49	394.09	(2)	308.81	(2)
1981									
March	9,171,279	2,809,834	6,361,445	69.4	298.09	349.28	(2)	275.48	(2)
June	9,220,109	2,806,730	6,413,379	69.6	331.92	390.01	(2)	306.50	(2)
September	9,316,657	2,820,197	6,496,460	69.7	333.26	391.95	(2)	307.79	(2)
December	9,428,381	2,838,899	6,589,482	69.9	334.49	394.09	(2)	308.81	(2)

[1] Estimated.

[2] Data not available.

Table Q–6.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and average monthly amount of retired benefits awarded retired workers with and without reduction for early retirement, by status of award, 1956–81

[Partly estimated; quarterly data exclude and annual data include foreign beneficiaries]

Period	Number of awards (in thousands)							Reduced benefit awards currently payable as percent of—			Average monthly amount of award			
			Currently payable										Currently payable regular	
				Regular [3]										
	All awards	Not currently payable [1]	Conversions and transitionally insured [2]	Total	Not reduced	Reduced	Awards moving to payment status [4]	All awards	All currently payable regular awards	All awards moving to payment status [4]	All awards	Not currently payable [1]	Not reduced	Reduced
	Total													
1965	1,183	209	99	875	296	579	979	49	66	59	$85.50	$115.25	$99.50	$70.25
1970	1,338	374	104	859	114	745	1,245	56	87	60	123.85	158.00	126.50	105.30
1971	1,391	364	108	919	120	799	1,259	57	87	63	138.30	176.60	142.60	119.20
1972 [5]	1,461	385	115	961	117	843	1,334	58	88	63	168.90	218.50	168.45	141.85
1973	1,493	315	130	1,047	135	912	1,548	61	87	59	169.80	220.00	167.30	151.50
1974 [6]	1,413	261	104	1,012	109	903	1,372	64	89	66	191.90	252.00	199.10	172.10
1975 [6]	1,506	263	149	1,081	117	964	1,412	65	89	68	213.00	278.20	226.50	191.90
1976 [6]	1,464	240	142	1,082	110	972	1,377	66	90	71	233.40	308.50	250.30	211.70
1977 [6]	1,582	252	152	1,178	114	1,064	1,409	67	90	76	254.80	342.10	273.50	231.50
1978 [6]	1,480	219	145	1,116	142	974	1,332	66	87	73	278.50	375.60	285.10	256.00
1979 [6]	1,597	286	156	1,156	139	1,016	1,423	64	88	71	317.40	427.40	319.30	287.80
1980 [6]	1,620	308	152	1,160	132	1,028	1,471	64	89	70	361.50	490.20	374.40	324.00
1981 [6]	1,588	279	149	1,161	135	1,025	(7)	61	88	(7)	402.20	548.60	429.90	358.20
	Men													
1962	904	138	44	722	299	423	837	47	59	51	$86.00	(7)	(7)	(7)
1968 [8]	766	267	59	440	73	367	677	48	83	54	114.25	$136.50	$111.25	$97.00
1971	840	265	77	498	67	430	752	51	86	57	153.00	181.40	154.00	133.00
1973	875	229	94	551	66	485	897	56	88	54	189.90	226.65	189.60	172.30
1975 [6]	902	196	105	593	61	531	873	59	90	61	239.70	287.40	248.40	221.00
1976 [6]	867	178	99	590	58	533	808	61	90	66	265.50	320.80	276.70	246.40
1977 [6]	933	187	104	642	59	583	855	62	91	68	291.70	358.50	305.90	270.80
1978 [6]	857	160	97	600	72	527	754	61	88	70	323.10	401.00	325.00	303.00
1979 [6]	930	210	103	618	73	545	811	59	88	67	369.70	453.60	360.90	344.50
1980 [6]	947	223	100	624	70	554	850	59	88	65	422.30	523.80	423.70	390.50
1981 [6]	933	195	97	641	72	569	(7)	61	89	(7)	469.90	594.00	490.30	428.30
1981														
April–June	225	51	24	150	17	133	(7)	59	89	(7)	424.50	539.40	441.20	387.20
July–September	221	49	24	148	18	130	(7)	59	88	(7)	471.90	597.10	484.50	426.90
October–December	213	43	23	147	17	130	(7)	61	88	(7)	466.40	613.30	486.30	416.90
	Women													
1956	370	10	.....	360	245	115	362	31	32	32	$54.50	(7)	(7)	(7)
1968 [8]	474	84	22	367	59	308	435	65	84	71	87.25	125.50	94.25	74.75
1970	524	96	30	398	50	348	496	66	87	70	103.70	147.00	113.90	89.50
1971	551	99	30	421	53	369	507	67	86	73	116.00	163.70	128.00	100.50
1973	618	86	36	496	70	426	650	70	86	66	141.40	203.10	146.30	127.80
1975 [6]	603	67	44	488	56	432	539	72	89	80	173.10	251.60	202.20	156.00
1976 [6]	596	62	43	492	52	439	569	74	89	77	186.80	272.70	221.30	169.60
1977 [6]	649	65	48	536	55	481	616	74	90	78	201.60	295.00	238.80	183.90
1978 [6]	623	59	48	516	70	447	578	72	87	77	217.00	315.20	243.60	200.50
1979 [6]	667	76	53	540	66	472	612	71	88	77	244.50	354.70	273.60	222.20
1980 [6]	673	85	52	536	62	474	621	70	89	76	276.10	402.50	319.20	289.40
1981 [6]	655	84	52	519	63	456		70	88	(7)	305.80	443.40	360.90	270.80
1981														
April–June	163	24	13	126	15	110	(7)	68	88	(7)	279.20	407.30	327.50	242.20
July–September	157	21	13	123	17	105	(7)	67	86	(7)	309.90	444.50	358.80	272.80
October–December	154	18	12	124	15	108	(7)	71	88	(7)	300.80	451.40	359.80	265.00

[1] Not currently payable awards are conditional and deferred awards suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because of earnings of the retired worker. Since September 1965, most not currently payable awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Conversions are awards of retired-worker benefits to disabled-worker beneficiaries on attainment of age 65; transitionally insured awards are those made to persons aged 72 and over with 3–5 quarters of coverage.

[3] Excludes disability conversions and transitionally insured as well as not currently payable awards.

[4] Currently payable regular awards plus those originally awarded as not currently payable that have moved to payment status; excludes conversions and awards to the transitionally insured.

[5] The average amounts shown are based on monthly averages for September–December 1972 and reflect the benefit increases authorized by 1967 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

[6] Benefit amounts awarded prior to June are included in the computation of the average after being converted to June rates.

[7] Data not available.

[8] The average amounts shown are based on monthly averages for March–December 1968 and reflect the benefit increases authorized by the 1967 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

Table Q–7.—CASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for wives and husbands of retired workers, 1950–81

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
		Wives [1]				Wives [1]		
	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands [4]	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands [4]
December:								
1950	508,350	498,688	8,865	797	$11,995	$11,865	$114	$16
1955	1,191,963	1,124,616	57,284	10,063	39,416	37,826	1,315	274
1960	2,269,384	2,143,949	110,909	14,526	87,867	84,018	3,344	504
1961	2,392,012	2,238,716	139,545	13,751	94,366	89,753	4,109	503
1962	2,531,465	2,351,058	166,822	13,585	100,305	94,873	4,929	503
1963	2,580,566	2,397,589	170,047	12,930	103,059	97,481	5,091	487
1964	2,603,964	2,422,128	169,632	12,204	104,769	99,187	5,115	466
1965	2,613,550	2,433,602	168,931	10,997	114,035	108,069	5,508	458
1966	2,640,467	2,458,818	171,223	10,426	115,686	109,656	5,589	440
1967	2,644,937	2,467,870	167,295	9,772	117,016	111,091	5,507	418
1968	2,645,407	2,470,301	165,830	9,276	135,479	128,777	6,245	457
1969	2,644,022	2,471,827	163,400	8,795	137,176	130,527	6,210	439
1970	2,668,105	2,491,724	167,968	8,413	163,263	155,510	7,261	492
1971	2,698,117	2,517,267	172,716	8,134	184,420	175,759	8,130	531
1972	2,734,699	2,548,097	178,635	7,967	229,973	219,315	10,021	637
1973	2,807,996	2,607,572	192,522	7,902	238,072	226,494	10,940	638
1974	2,825,910	2,626,299	192,089	7,522	270,609	257,585	12,339	684
1975	2,867,421	2,661,587	198,571	7,263	301,628	286,832	14,076	720
1976	2,896,290	2,686,234	203,060	6,996	330,560	314,014	15,799	746
1977	2,964,287	2,724,690	206,591	33,006	364,805	343,973	17,496	3,335
1978	2,979,959	2,742,135	199,533	38,291	395,645	373,197	18,390	4,058
1979	2,991,340	2,756,606	195,558	39,176	443,799	419,010	20,244	4,545
1980	3,018,008	2,785,887	192,900	39,221	518,961	490,418	23,363	5,180
1981	3,030,815	2,805,274	186,982	38,559	590,266	558,805	25,834	5,627
1980								
December	3,018,008	2,785,887	192,900	39,221	518,961	490,418	23,363	5,180
1981								
March	3,010,676	2,779,986	191,857	38,833	521,292	492,797	23,377	5,117
June	3,009,786	2,781,907	189,200	38,679	581,251	549,945	25,654	5,652
September	3,016,815	2,789,531	188,658	38,626	585,193	553,731	25,824	5,639
December	3,030,815	2,805,274	186,982	38,559	590,266	558,805	25,834	5,627

[1] Beginning September 1965, includes entitled divorced wives.
[2] Wives aged 62 and over. Also includes wives aged 65 and over with entitled children.
[3] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.
[4] Dependency requirement for eligibility to benefits was eliminated in March 1977.

Table Q–8.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for wives and husbands of disabled workers, 1958–81

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
		Wives [1]				Wives [1]		
	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands
December:								
1958 [4]	12,231	4,845	7,370	16	$415	$192	$223	$1
1959	47,914	17,439	30,325	150	1,727	684	1,038	5
1960	76,599	21,845	54,543	211	2,636	841	1,788	7
1961	118,187	24,640	93,266	281	3,910	925	2,976	10
1962	147,066	25,673	121,007	386	4,767	934	3,821	13
1963	168,243	26,675	141,112	456	5,422	955	4,453	14
1964	179,344	28,693	150,164	487	5,781	1,013	4,754	14
1965	193,362	29,352	163,500	510	6,761	1,109	5,635	17
1966	219,559	32,513	186,536	510	7,577	1,207	6,353	16
1967	234,550	35,406	198,608	536	8,040	1,315	6,709	16
1968	253,198	37,705	214,973	520	9,686	1,597	8,070	19
1969	264,340	39,716	224,092	532	10,081	1,681	8,381	19
1970	283,447	41,582	241,341	524	12,060	2,063	9,975	22
1971	311,581	44,944	266,120	517	14,237	2,461	11,752	23
1972	350,139	50,671	298,942	526	19,044	3,401	15,614	29
1973	381,079	54,558	325,974	547	21,151	3,646	17,476	29
1974	411,660	59,104	352,003	553	25,479	4,387	21,060	32
1975	452,949	64,284	388,102	563	30,538	5,222	25,281	35
1976	473,909	69,355	404,004	550	34,586	5,989	28,561	36
1977	494,389	74,434	418,210	1,745	39,106	6,849	32,121	136
1978	491,535	76,108	413,123	2,304	42,324	7,503	34,638	182
1979	475,493	75,070	398,238	2,185	45,768	8,200	37,385	184
1980	462,204	75,232	384,825	2,147	51,065	9,398	41,470	197
1981	428,212	74,403	351,820	1,989	52,081	10,226	41,655	199
1980								
December	462,204	75,232	384,825	2,147	51,065	9,398	41,470	197
1981								
March	457,881	74,730	381,020	2,131	50,277	9,301	40,782	195
June	450,338	74,294	373,944	2,100	54,965	10,285	44,467	213
September	438,789	74,124	362,620	2,045	53,573	10,220	43,147	206
December	428,212	74,403	351,820	1,989	52,081	10,226	41,655	199

[1] Beginning September 1965, includes entitled divorced wives.
[2] Wives aged 62 and over. Also includes wives aged 65 and over with entitled children.
[3] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.
[4] November data; December data not available.

Table Q–9.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for children, 1940–81

At end of selected month	Number of children of—				Amount (in thousands) for children of—			
	All workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers	All workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers
December:								
1960	2,000,451	268,168	1,576,802	155,481	$93,275	$7,576	$81,003	$4,697
1970	4,122,305	545,708	2,687,997	885,600	279,844	24,473	221,041	34,330
1975	4,972,122	685,136	2,876,388	1,410,598	544,062	55,092	401,576	87,394
1978	4,938,441	668,524	2,772,704	1,497,213	700,449	70,655	504,952	124,842
1979	4,794,184	656,386	2,706,484	1,431,314	771,112	78,635	556,268	136,208
1980	4,609,813	642,445	2,608,653	1,358,715	864,944	90,256	624,822	149,866
1981	4,429,979	632,870	2,545,566	1,251,543	946,273	102,142	689,692	154,439
1981								
March	4,724,435	660,347	2,679,813	1,384,275	893,397	94,270	645,353	153,774
June	4,613,846	639,426	2,624,398	1,350,022	973,120	101,272	704,869	166,979
September	4,484,160	632,057	2,560,769	1,291,334	952,034	100,913	691,382	159,740
December	4,429,979	632,870	2,545,566	1,251,543	946,273	102,142	689,692	154,439
	Children under age 18							
December:								
1940	54,648	6,410	48,238	.....	$668	$62	$606	.....
1945	390,134	13,449	376,685	.....	4,853	158	4,700	.....
1950	699,703	46,241	653,462	.....	19,366	788	18,578	.....
1955	1,276,240	122,042	1,154,198	.....	46,444	2,442	44,002	.....
1960	1,896,397	214,343	1,529,535	152,519	88,681	5,654	78,446	$4,582
1965	2,688,592	339,507	1,816,888	532,197	135,432	9,598	109,392	16,442
1970	3,314,578	354,373	2,161,094	799,111	215,366	13,367	172,499	29,500
1975	3,835,809	412,650	2,184,019	1,239,140	395,036	27,161	295,315	72,560
1978	3,701,038	381,841	2,022,426	1,296,771	495,935	33,083	360,511	102,341
1979	3,565,644	368,610	1,957,843	1,239,191	542,516	36,098	394,765	111,653
1980	3,425,523	356,669	1,883,236	1,185,618	608,069	41,017	443,032	124,020
1981	3,206,450	340,356	1,796,094	1,070,000	645,620	44,611	477,276	123,733
1981								
March	3,390,874	351,301	1,868,502	1,171,071	603,773	40,608	440,970	122,195
June	3,345,019	346,784	1,848,507	1,149,728	665,269	44,663	486,909	133,697
September	3,265,276	343,763	1,812,280	1,109,233	653,965	44,695	480,196	129,074
December	3,206,450	340,356	1,796,094	1,070,000	645,620	44,611	477,276	123,733
	Students, aged 18–21							
December:								
1965	205,677	34,152	155,088	16,437	$13,725	$1,597	$11,318	$811
1970	537,170	89,994	371,982	75,194	44,672	5,351	35,252	4,069
1975	774,018	148,158	478,613	147,247	104,534	15,938	75,802	12,794
1978	817,506	151,957	496,692	168,857	139,994	21,071	99,752	19,171
1979	793,194	149,020	484,314	159,860	153,913	23,432	109,723	20,759
1980	733,758	143,572	449,987	140,199	167,233	26,419	119,443	21,371
1981	760,508	148,881	462,748	148,879	196,702	31,358	139,600	25,744
1981								
March	879,880	166,845	532,887	180,148	198,979	30,699	141,196	27,084
June	812,696	150,667	494,735	167,294	205,852	31,006	146,559	28,287
September	759,414	145,707	464,397	149,310	195,241	30,369	139,185	25,687
December	760,508	148,881	462,748	148,879	196,702	31,358	139,600	25,744
	Persons age 18 and over with childhood disability							
December:								
1957	28,869	16,686	12,183	.....	$1,116	$526	$589	.....
1960	104,054	53,825	47,267	2,962	4,594	1,922	2,557	$115
1965	198,390	87,122	102,287	8,981	10,271	3,541	6,357	374
1970	270,557	101,341	154,921	14,295	19,806	5,755	13,290	761
1975	362,295	124,328	213,756	24,211	44,492	11,993	30,459	2,039
1978	419,897	134,726	253,586	31,585	64,520	16,502	44,689	3,330
1979	435,346	138,756	264,327	32,263	74,682	19,106	51,780	3,796
1980	450,532	142,204	275,430	32,898	89,642	22,820	62,347	4,475
1981	463,021	143,633	286,724	32,664	103,951	26,173	72,816	4,962
1981								
March	453,681	142,201	278,424	33,056	90,646	22,964	63,187	4,495
June	456,131	141,975	281,156	33,000	101,999	25,603	71,401	4,995
September	459,470	142,587	284,092	32,791	102,829	25,849	72,001	4,979
December	463,021	143,633	286,724	32,664	103,951	26,173	72,816	4,962

Table Q-10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for mothers, widows, and widowers, 1950–81

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Mothers [1]				Mothers [1]			
	Widowed	Surviving divorced	Widows [2]	Widowers [3]	Widowed	Surviving divorced	Widows [2]	Widowers [3]
December:								
1950	169,426	12	314,126	63	$5,800	(4)	$11,479	$2
1955	291,656	260	700,294	1,066	13,389	$14	34,103	50
1960	400,979	379	1,541,790	2,053	23,768	27	88,943	110
1961	427,704	434	1,694,977	2,331	25,395	30	110,035	144
1962	451,527	457	1,856,658	2,533	26,806	32	122,318	157
1963	461,219	456	2,008,102	2,667	27,406	31	134,234	168
1964	470,107	490	2,156,143	2,769	27,920	34	146,300	176
1965	471,293	523	2,368,629	2,804	30,843	39	174,688	195
1966	486,963	792	2,599,178	2,837	31,927	56	192,621	200
1967	495,308	999	2,766,736	2,882	32,616	71	207,487	205
1968	503,774	1,142	2,934,872	3,018	37,743	90	253,677	247
1969	510,355	1,284	3,088,538	3,172	38,305	101	269,537	262
1970	521,698	1,438	3,224,009	3,151	45,127	131	327,944	301
1971	533,560	1,566	3,363,135	3,169	51,005	158	380,630	333
1972	539,153	1,812	3,506,610	3,167	62,237	220	482,760	401
1973	565,327	6,580	3,653,041	3,312	66,823	754	571,177	478
1974	562,801	10,705	3,766,319	3,240	75,605	1,374	663,046	524
1975	566,139	15,717	3,885,437	3,315	83,466	2,213	747,334	580
1976	559,092	19,688	3,991,743	3,278	89,427	3,049	826,863	616
1977	558,105	24,068	4,107,098	12,175	97,041	4,075	912,328	2,141
1978	548,504	27,849	4,195,782	15,967	104,511	5,206	1,003,006	2,933
1979	541,480	32,270	4,302,848	18,719	115,283	6,674	1,149,438	3,851
1980	526,110	36,688	4,393,336	21,253	129,879	8,679	1,355,199	5,002
1981	507,777	39,816	4,484,289	23,652	140,990	10,518	1,553,900	6,202
1981								
March	524,187	37,509	4,410,209	21,813	129,329	8,831	1,364,151	5,136
June	511,473	37,247	4,423,206	22,392	139,887	9,663	1,525,077	5,863
September	502,107	37,995	4,455,970	23,069	138,314	9,916	1,540,344	6,049
December	507,777	39,816	4,484,289	23,652	140,990	10,518	1,553,900	6,202

[1] Beginning June 1975, includes fathers with entitled children in their care.
[2] Includes surviving divorced wives and disabled widows.
[3] Includes disabled widowers. Dependency requirement for eligibility to benefits was eliminated in March 1977.
[4] Less than $500.

Table Q–11.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for wives and mothers with entitlement based on the entitlement of a disabled person to a child's benefit, 1957–79

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Wives of—				Wives of—			
	All workers	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Widowed mothers [1]	All workers	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Widowed mothers [1]
December:								
1957	2,865	2,865	.....	2,387	$88	$88	.....	$129
1958	5,854	5,829	25	4,008	186	185	$1	222
1959	8,492	7,882	610	5,284	306	280	26	313
1960	10,129	9,135	994	6,435	376	334	42	387
1961	11,627	10,323	1,304	7,460	429	374	55	459
1962	14,229	12,667	1,562	8,359	525	458	67	521
1963	15,714	13,735	1,979	9,133	589	502	87	576
1964	16,533	14,275	2,258	9,781	627	528	99	626
1965	16,700	14,122	2,578	10,304	684	561	123	713
1966	16,793	13,968	2,825	10,701	690	556	134	739
1967	16,763	13,838	2,925	10,910	694	559	136	768
1968	15,415	12,689	2,726	10,273	731	590	141	827
1969	16,104	12,964	3,140	11,061	781	616	164	905
1970	18,408	13,049	5,449	11,511	1,026	719	307	1,092
1971	18,784	14,640	4,144	13,292	1,140	877	263	1,406
1972	18,651	14,437	4,214	12,648	1,364	1,042	322	1,631
1973	19,378	14,952	4,426	15,135	1,438	1,091	347	2,122
1974	22,945	16,855	6,090	18,664	1,868	1,363	505	2,721
1975	23,795	17,084	6,711	21,778	2,075	1,470	606	3,489
1976	24,007	17,528	6,479	22,317	2,297	1,662	635	3,869
1977	27,090	17,943	9,147	23,077	2,757	1,866	892	4,261
1978	28,576	18,405	10,171	23,102	3,093	2,067	1,026	4,579
1979	27,115	18,768	8,347	23,487	3,361	2,363	998	5,172

[1] Includes surviving divorced mothers and after 1974, fathers.

Table Q–12.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to children, 1940–81

Period	Children of—			
	All workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers
	All children			
1960	415,719	69,979	241,430	104,310
1970	1,090,865	182,595	591,724	316,546
1975	1,331,912	225,979	590,707	515,226
1978	1,234,448	282,181	494,403	457,864
1979	1,191,205	287,724	504,049	399,432
1980	1,174,523	287,624	500,099	386,330
1981	1,094,014	274,368	473,779	345,867
1981				
January–March	308,343	76,704	131,088	100,556
April–June	259,789	67,759	109,727	82,303
July–September	264,855	66,568	115,983	82,304
October–December	261,022	63,337	116,981	80,704
	Children under age 13			
1940	59,382	8,249	51,133	.....
1945	127,514	7,215	120,299	.....
1950	122,641	25,495	97,146	.....
1955	238,795	40,402	198,393	.....
1960	391,366	57,239	231,611	102,516
1965	523,453	84,707	263,637	175,109
1970	678,940	99,353	337,960	241,627
1975	788,217	109,968	294,162	384,087
1978	652,436	140,399	211,876	300,161
1979	600,412	141,082	211,831	247,499
1980	569,756	136,090	199,929	233,737
1981	512,813	126,626	183,948	202,239
1981				
January–March	143,408	34,820	49,705	58,883
April–June	123,098	32,243	43,259	47,596
July–September	128,979	31,296	48,223	49,460
October–December	117,328	28,267	42,761	46,300
	Students, aged 18–21			
1965	238,351	39,463	179,094	19,794
1970	387,378	71,894	244,339	71,145
1975	510,650	101,214	285,330	124,106
1978	548,431	125,130	272,888	150,413
1979	557,628	129,582	282,383	145,663
1980	570,792	133,892	290,545	116,355
1981	550,489	131,106	281,286	138,097
1981				
January–March	156,592	37,478	79,076	40,038
April–June	129,287	31,475	64,402	33,410
July–September	127,871	30,798	65,554	31,519
October–December	136,739	31,355	72,254	33,130
	Persons aged 18 and over with childhood disability			
1957	29,507	17,249	12,258	.....
1960	24,353	12,740	9,819	1,794
1965	21,398	10,017	8,668	2,713
1970	24,547	11,348	9,425	3,774
1975	33,045	14,797	11,215	7,033
1978	33,581	16,652	9,639	7,290
1979	33,165	17,060	9,835	6,270
1980	33,575	17,712	9,625	6,238
1981	30,712	16,636	8,545	5,531
1981				
January–March	8,348	4,406	2,307	1,635
April–June	7,404	4,041	2,066	1,297
July–September	8,005	4,474	2,206	1,325
October–December	6,955	3,715	1,966	1,274

Table Q–13.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits being withheld, by reason for withholding payment and by type and age of beneficiary, at end of December 1981

Reason for withholding payment and age of beneficiary [1]	Total, all benefits	Retired workers			Disabled workers	Wives and husbands				Children	Widowed mothers and fathers [4]	Widows and widowers	Parents	Special age–72 beneficiaries
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Wives		Husbands					
							Without children [2]	With children [3]						
Total	962,056	430,366	337,096	93,270	17,462	122,422	70,713	30,363	21,346	197,035	69,176	50,929	209	74,457
Earnings of retired workers	476,537	406,968	321,003	85,965	.....	56,466	51,400	4,840	226	13,103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beneficiaries aged 62 and over	458,875	406,968	321,003	85,965	.....	51,907	51,400	281	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62–64	36,728	30,494	19,399	11,095	.....	6,234	5,940	281	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 and over	422,147	376,474	301,604	74,870	.....	45,673	45,460	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under age 62	17,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,559	.....	4,559	.....	13,103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earnings of other beneficiaries	77,563	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,737	5,104	2,909	724	6,975	46,322	15,529	.....	.....
Beneficiaries aged 62 and over	19,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,899	5,104	71	724	.....	612	13,229	.....	.....
62–64	6,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	758	672	71	15	.....	612	5,560	.....	.....
65 and over	12,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,141	4,432	.....	709	.....	.....	7,669	.....	.....
Under age 62	57,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,838	.....	2,838	.....	6,975	45,710	2,300	.....	.....
Entitled child not in care of beneficiary	29,711	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,380	146	14,234	.....	.....	15,331	.....	.....	.....
Payee not determined	7,257	394	235	159	631	34	29	5	.....	6,006	13	167	.....	12
Recoupment of overpayment	455	127	77	50	51	68	36	32	.....	154	19	36	.....	.....
Address unknown	32,569	11,196	6,836	4,360	4,063	1,366	678	657	31	8,566	581	5,738	57	1,002
Determination of continuing disability pending	10,161	.....	.....	.....	5,025	931	28	903	.....	4,168	.....	37	.....	.....
Workers' compensation offset	3,909	.....	.....	.....	633	960	72	888	.....	2,316	.....	.....	.....	.....
Governmental pension offset	56,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,717	1,616	.....	20,101	.....	15	7,733	.....	27,350
Receipt of public assistance	43,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,198
Other reasons [5]	223,881	11,681	8,945	2,736	7,059	17,763	11,604	5,895	264	155,747	6,895	21,689	152	2,895

[1] Age on birthday in 1981.
[2] Age 62 and over.
[3] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.
[4] Fathers' benefits where payable as of March 1975.
[5] For details see **Annual Statistical Supplement, 1980, page 8.**

Table Q-14.—OASDI benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status, by type of beneficiary and by State, June 1980

State [1]	Total [2]	Retired workers [3]	Disabled workers [4]	Wives and husbands [5] of—		Children [6] of—			Widowed mothers and fathers [7]	Widows and widowers [8]	Parents [8]	Special age-72 beneficiaries
				Retired workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers				
Total	35,219,930	19,167,531	2,862,919	2,986,813	467,560	632,762	2,668,216	1,403,175	560,303	4,354,184	15,329	101,138
Alabama	636,923	294,320	61,057	57,209	11,443	16,032	62,145	32,474	13,633	87,018	541	1,051
Alaska	20,880	9,323	1,641	1,162	244	820	4,398	1,008	826	1,435	9	14
Arizona	414,688	236,579	33,448	37,628	5,715	7,456	31,108	15,712	6,397	39,782	139	724
Arkansas	438,479	217,162	44,219	42,794	8,443	9,765	30,667	23,403	6,331	54,321	204	1,170
California	3,179,084	1,800,002	287,191	256,322	37,277	55,188	224,095	119,080	44,250	344,982	804	9,893
Colorado	327,514	179,634	24,062	31,105	3,747	4,604	26,789	11,219	5,356	39,824	73	1,101
Connecticut	472,490	293,890	30,428	32,236	3,825	6,486	30,116	12,272	6,189	55,086	136	1,826
Delaware	86,115	47,527	7,373	6,070	1,033	1,315	7,281	3,306	1,528	10,435	29	215
Dist. of Col.	87,690	49,936	7,458	4,832	534	1,518	8,984	2,311	1,664	9,996	49	408
Florida	2,038,867	1,248,196	149,450	182,668	23,045	26,849	105,327	61,281	22,661	214,420	523	4,447
Georgia	764,043	363,851	86,151	52,283	13,666	13,851	80,122	44,351	16,587	90,571	505	2,105
Hawaii	111,003	62,094	6,984	9,779	1,049	7,056	8,990	3,445	2,020	9,192	68	326
Idaho	130,046	74,511	8,936	12,762	1,449	2,319	9,856	4,113	1,776	13,933	18	373
Illinois	1,620,344	924,049	109,574	127,796	14,444	24,089	130,487	47,751	26,258	209,808	660	5,428
Indiana	811,096	449,681	61,540	67,037	9,473	11,923	62,215	29,642	12,455	104,991	243	1,896
Iowa	489,191	281,153	26,954	53,817	3,998	6,846	28,234	11,359	5,391	68,783	87	2,569
Kansas	372,822	218,597	20,602	38,606	2,785	4,889	22,117	8,419	4,089	50,729	75	1,914
Kentucky	594,936	275,179	57,744	58,891	13,764	12,109	47,641	35,034	11,063	81,982	288	1,241
Louisiana	578,705	242,405	58,036	54,930	13,407	12,546	60,544	38,275	13,724	82,549	280	2,009
Maine	196,631	111,930	15,163	15,943	2,701	3,095	12,850	7,851	2,765	23,744	63	526
Maryland	525,682	290,711	40,469	38,257	5,180	8,182	47,441	16,145	9,584	67,549	247	1,917
Massachusetts	918,712	558,545	60,877	63,880	9,248	12,112	58,965	27,040	13,057	111,725	252	3,011
Michigan	1,349,424	709,892	113,022	115,495	18,035	23,347	111,997	55,793	22,570	175,881	464	2,928
Minnesota	612,321	358,859	31,491	63,871	4,780	11,094	38,925	14,094	7,420	78,750	102	2,935
Mississippi	426,810	192,887	44,286	35,631	8,260	13,232	43,468	26,853	8,974	51,985	327	907
Missouri	854,098	477,029	66,262	75,836	10,550	12,806	57,059	31,098	11,618	109,161	228	2,451
Montana	118,007	64,557	8,521	11,240	1,463	2,165	9,624	4,210	1,725	14,012	35	455
Nebraska	253,237	148,237	13,375	27,087	1,903	3,366	15,606	5,927	2,931	33,326	53	1,426
Nevada	92,333	53,702	8,478	6,052	1,040	1,433	8,273	3,194	1,678	8,321	17	145
New Hampshire	138,535	86,441	9,137	9,468	1,377	1,877	8,992	4,152	1,856	14,715	18	502
New Jersey	1,151,500	673,159	91,842	77,907	12,554	15,231	80,770	38,455	17,961	140,279	477	2,865
Mew Mexico	172,564	82,531	14,596	16,373	3,629	4,456	18,139	10,636	4,118	17,563	124	399
New York	2,862,307	1,662,389	232,232	192,716	34,295	46,197	197,087	107,241	41,067	338,827	1,126	9,130
North Carolina	887,467	454,907	89,335	64,241	13,171	15,481	83,829	39,093	17,304	107,420	587	2,099
North Dakota	104,346	57,459	4,917	13,461	869	2,339	6,921	2,455	1,338	14,099	25	463
Ohio	1,611,006	837,806	132,036	148,767	21,682	23,822	121,616	63,584	25,423	231,260	496	4,514
Oklahoma	476,212	254,654	37,856	47,586	6,376	6,985	32,362	17,828	6,488	64,601	168	1,308
Oregon	406,639	244,966	30,123	34,608	4,243	6,031	25,362	12,020	4,619	43,525	85	1,057
Pennsylvania	2,052,847	1,144,788	158,565	175,944	24,189	26,724	132,220	61,759	30,508	291,273	850	6,022
Rhode Island	168,213	103,216	14,103	9,679	1,895	1,894	10,002	5,558	2,220	19,055	44	547
South Carolina	443,333	212,591	50,075	27,923	7,658	8,293	50,182	23,514	10,893	50,798	345	1,031
South Dakota	118,438	66,125	6,287	13,554	1,042	2,162	8,014	2,796	1,575	16,271	16	596
Tennessee	730,591	359,750	72,925	65,289	12,562	14,345	59,574	36,188	12,867	94,598	469	2,024
Texas	1,799,293	912,303	131,071	180,974	24,237	36,993	162,099	70,340	35,400	240,429	925	4,522
Utah	145,738	82,842	8,757	14,142	1,403	2,665	13,088	4,322	2,418	15,788	24	289
Vermont	80,073	45,270	6,276	6,613	1,046	1,209	5,356	3,083	1,120	9,799	21	280
Virginia	712,313	363,852	66,074	56,022	11,412	12,885	62,917	31,782	13,360	91,155	433	2,421
Washington	574,855	339,106	41,880	48,912	5,828	8,889	39,181	17,710	6,822	64,688	109	1,730
West Virginia	358,438	153,816	38,207	35,573	9,781	8,107	27,345	22,903	6,717	54,881	214	894
Wisconsin	761,058	444,594	47,819	70,562	7,386	12,858	47,740	22,856	9,252	94,988	146	2,857
Wyoming	48,981	28,383	2,728	4,400	391	756	4,390	1,234	777	5,750	15	157
Other areas:												
A. Samoa	2,394	415	123	212	78	476	593	283	144	64	6	0
Guam	3,013	860	180	293	52	277	809	191	199	147	5	0
Puerto Rico	568,427	177,755	81,266	51,814	24,782	36,733	49,441	97,624	11,287	36,750	961	0
Virgin Islands	7,578	3,439	460	590	94	560	1,349	366	249	454	17	0
Abroad	311,600	139,676	9,257	37,971	2,997	18,019	33,514	8,542	9,801	50,713	1,104	0

[1] Beneficiary by State of residence.

[2] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[3] Aged 62 and over.

[4] Under age 65.

[5] Includes wife beneficiaries aged 62 and over, nondivorced and divorced, and those under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[6] Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 and entitled full-time students aged 18–21.

[7] Includes surviving divorced mothers and fathers with entitled children in their care.

[8] Aged 60 and over for widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives, and aged 62 and over for parents. Also includes disabled widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives aged 50–59.

Table Q–15.—OASDI benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status, by type of beneficiary and by State, at end of June 1980

[In thousands]

State [1]	Total	Retired workers [2]	Disabled workers	Wives and husbands [3] of—		Children [4] of—			Widowed mothers and fathers [5]	Widows and widowers [6]	Parents	Special age-72 beneficiaries
				Retired workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers				
Total	$10,463,412	$6,486,951	$1,058,835	$509,142	$51,616	$86,624	$631,416	$154,554	$135,288	$1,334,419	$4,083	$10,484
Alabama	164,599	89,087	21,253	8,328	1,208	1,878	13,395	3,349	3,028	22,833	131	109
Alaska	5,952	3,200	666	169	24	96	1,065	122	193	415	1	1
Arizona	126,908	82,100	13,071	6,586	669	1,012	7,369	1,798	1,557	12,636	36	74
Arkansas	110,862	63,618	15,070	6,006	856	1,004	6,555	2,294	1,370	13,920	46	123
California	977,653	618,168	110,083	45,206	4,324	8,059	55,472	14,483	10,900	109,698	230	1,030
Colorado	96,356	59,083	8,987	5,276	452	689	6,773	1,357	1,357	12,255	18	109
Connecticut	159,355	109,879	11,763	6,352	436	1,141	7,689	1,504	1,619	18,737	44	191
Delaware	27,265	16,931	2,793	1,158	124	218	1,816	401	405	3,387	9	23
Dist. of Columbia	23,375	14,801	2,420	784	52	197	1,767	247	311	2,740	13	43
Florida	626,383	424,752	56,298	32,058	2,721	3,935	25,291	7,236	5,599	67,891	144	458
Georgia	199,842	109,767	29,245	7,871	1,369	1,648	17,526	4,572	3,651	23,865	116	212
Hawaii	31,977	21,183	2,607	1,515	112	839	2,120	379	467	2,701	20	34
Idaho	38,271	24,619	3,294	2,153	170	351	2,475	468	455	4,250	2	34
Illinois	518,147	331,912	42,327	23,928	1,734	3,860	32,242	5,897	6,660	68,819	198	570
Indiana	256,138	159,756	23,848	12,288	1,159	1,983	16,090	3,678	3,315	33,752	72	197
Iowa	147,684	95,180	9,898	9,049	471	1,078	7,177	1,377	1,421	21,382	22	269
Kansas	112,702	73,698	7,531	6,851	321	753	5,557	999	1,043	15,737	16	196
Kentucky	154,930	83,301	20,709	8,556	1,483	1,402	10,832	3,556	2,614	22,284	66	127
Lousiana	148,332	73,978	20,656	8,382	1,408	1,417	12,904	3,612	3,080	22,615	69	211
Maine	55,683	35,410	5,305	2,671	281	436	2,989	819	659	7,049	17	56
Maryland	160,536	99,103	15,382	6,865	623	1,253	11,439	2,050	2,362	21,184	74	201
Massachusetts	288,445	193,577	22,706	11,973	1,049	1,935	14,058	3,114	3,230	36,414	74	315
Michigan	432,811	258,946	45,657	21,431	2,209	4,025	28,942	7,002	5,978	58,169	145	307
Minnesota	180,176	117,917	11,602	10,653	547	1,708	9,689	1,684	1,868	24,183	21	304
Mississippi	99,574	53,399	14,499	4,541	766	1,173	8,349	2,404	1,774	12,502	75	92
Missouri	249,350	156,305	24,057	12,592	1,193	1,836	13,776	3,511	2,863	32,907	60	250
Montana	34,697	21,398	3,183	1,901	174	325	2,395	502	429	4,336	6	48
Nebraska	74,566	48,867	4,748	4,673	209	507	3,807	672	736	10,185	12	150
Nevada	28,518	18,225	3,305	1,055	126	217	2,111	407	434	2,619	5	14
New Hampshire	43,282	29,717	3,388	1,732	155	300	2,275	491	476	4,688	7	53
New Jersey	381,410	249,503	35,764	15,108	1,488	2,591	20,071	4,770	4,592	47,066	158	299
New Mexico	45,608	26,205	5,282	2,493	367	488	3,818	998	883	5,003	29	42
New York	932,380	608,674	90,405	36,646	4,080	7,589	48,077	13,146	10,306	112,143	358	956
North Carolina	236,845	139,167	30,199	9,465	1,327	1,956	18,495	4,202	3,840	27,830	147	217
North Dakota	28,797	18,126	1,668	2,179	91	324	1,612	261	317	4,170	4	45
Ohio	498,517	293,391	51,248	27,143	2,604	3,882	30,593	7,609	6,614	74,813	149	471
Oklahoma	132,675	80,345	13,388	7,520	700	902	7,693	1,934	1,562	18,456	38	137
Oregon	127,830	85,086	11,571	6,135	512	1,006	6,746	1,522	1,243	13,877	25	107
Pennsylvania	652,881	407,725	61,026	32,827	2,996	4,468	32,738	7,589	7,959	94,677	247	629
Rhode Island	52,592	35,476	5,078	1,797	207	314	2,382	627	555	6,084	14	58
South Carolina	116,654	65,134	16,958	4,184	749	1,038	10,603	2,392	2,318	13,085	85	108
South Dakota	32,404	20,509	2,148	2,123	111	290	1,773	303	350	4,736	0	61
Tennessee	192,535	109,293	24,884	9,746	1,296	1,741	13,462	3,703	2,956	25,129	115	210
Texas	492,271	287,718	46,882	28,912	2,507	4,277	36,785	7,016	8,100	69,390	226	458
Utah	44,345	28,483	3,348	2,507	173	403	3,230	505	619	5,044	6	27
Vermont	23,723	15,110	2,260	1,133	112	184	1,299	343	280	2,966	6	30
Virginia	197,053	114,626	23,379	8,805	1,246	1,718	14,655	3,483	3,189	25,593	113	246
Washington	181,864	119,150	16,331	8,828	703	1,453	10,315	2,272	1,805	20,795	31	181
West Virginia	100,479	51,029	14,606	5,744	1,172	1,056	6,536	2,474	1,700	16,017	55	90
Wisconsin	237,188	155,169	18,226	12,534	879	2,112	12,153	2,755	2,454	30,568	42	296
Wyoming	14,681	9,460	1,008	752	45	114	1,148	147	204	1,785	3	15
Other areas:												
American Samoa	261	87	30	12	3	–23	66	9	17	12	2	0
Guam	526	226	55	27	2	15	123	13	32	32	1	0
Puerto Rico	91,847	38,051	23,322	4,746	1,538	2,039	7,206	5,755	1,718	7,262	210	0
Virgin Islands	1,804	1,069	156	78	7	51	241	34	45	119	4	0
Abroad	71,873	40,262	3,262	4,735	276	1,315	5,651	707	1,776	13,623	266	0

[1] Beneficiary by State of residence.

[2] Aged 62 and over.

[3] Includes wife beneficiaries aged 62 and over, nondivorced and divorced, and those under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[4] Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 and entitled full-time students aged 18-21.

[5] Includes surviving divorced mothers and fathers with entitled children in their care.

[6] Aged 60 and over for widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives, and aged 62, and over for parents. Also includes disabled widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives aged 50-59.

Table Q–16.—OASDI benefits: Estimated amount of payments, by type of program and beneficiary and by State, fiscal year 1980

[In thousands]

State [1]	Total [2]	OASI				DI		
		Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children	Survivors [3]	Total	Disabled workers	Spouses and children
Total	$115,485,568	$100,465,628	$67,275,978	$7,237,289	$25,952,361	$14,898,923	$12,355,007	$2,543,916
Alabama	1,838,927	1,533,451	923,919	123,981	485,551	304,218	247,990	56,228
Alaska	66,627	57,043	33,187	3,219	20,637	9,572	7,771	1,801
Arizona	1,393,424	1,209,611	851,057	92,300	266,254	182,959	152,519	30,440
Arkansas	1,230,935	1,014,803	659,780	85,157	269,866	214,712	175,844	38,868
California	10,759,883	9,231,433	6,411,003	647,056	2,173,374	1,516,561	1,284,503	232,058
Colorado	1,065,176	936,732	612,748	72,462	251,522	127,185	104,856	22,321
Connecticut	1,740,249	1,576,849	1,139,552	91,024	346,273	161,195	137,256	23,939
Delaware	300,884	261,551	175,591	16,713	69,245	39,068	32,590	6,478
Dist. of Columbia	257,396	224,973	153,501	11,917	59,555	31,927	28,238	3,689
Florida	6,847,271	6,062,213	4,405,090	437,606	1,219,517	779,771	656,912	122,859
Georgia	2,227,719	1,810,721	1,138,390	115,636	556,695	414,551	241,245	73,306
Hawaii	350,501	313,631	219,600	28,596	65,435	36,478	30,420	6,058
Idaho	420,979	374,279	255,323	30,418	88,538	46,308	38,436	7,872
Illinois	5,704,839	5,110,209	3,442,250	337,565	1,330,394	588,030	493,892	94,158
Indiana	2,826,605	2,486,378	1,656,825	173,362	656,191	337,953	278,270	59,683
Iowa	1,626,561	1,485,159	987,909	127,394	369,856	138,297	115,495	22,802
Kansas	1,238,677	1,132,253	764,320	92,372	275,561	104,162	87,875	16,287
Kentucky	1,731,448	1,426,163	863,912	120,968	441,283	303,819	241,643	62,176
Louisiana	1,668,350	1,362,949	767,224	119,037	476,688	302,965	241,024	61,941
Maine	613,067	536,947	367,236	37,743	131,968	75,474	61,901	13,573
Maryland	1,773,394	1,558,607	1,027,794	98,616	432,197	212,467	179,485	32,982
Massachusetts	3,159,417	2,839,469	2,007,581	168,953	662,935	316,312	264,945	51,367
Michigan	4,794,064	4,144,118	2,685,521	309,236	1,149,361	646,402	532,749	113,654
Minnesota	1,980,340	1,813,925	1,222,914	150,160	440,851	162,906	135,378	27,528
Mississippi	1,112,407	903,050	553,799	69,413	279,838	208,295	169,181	39,114
Missouri	2,749,469	2,407,832	1,621,035	175,269	611,528	338,751	280,709	58,042
Montana	383,335	337,299	221,918	27,041	88,340	45,482	37,141	8,341
Nebraska	819,438	751,434	506,798	62,926	181,710	66,273	55,402	10,871
Nevada	313,478	268,175	189,601	15,452	63,722	45,141	38,564	6,577
New Hampshire	472,786	424,670	308,194	24,684	91,792	47,304	39,533	7,971
New Jersey	4,186,411	3,688,431	2,587,588	214,641	886,202	494,529	417,312	77,217
New Mexico	506,931	427,970	271,771	36,213	119,986	78,476	61,633	16,843
New York	10,234,984	8,956,509	6,312,540	537,361	2,106,608	1,267,440	1,054,890	212,550
North Carolina	2,625,374	2,202,270	1,443,297	138,741	620,232	420,599	352,377	68,222
North Dakota	317,951	293,626	187,984	30,406	75,236	23,806	19,463	4,343
Ohio	5,531,864	4,802,423	3,042,749	376,888	1,382,786	724,004	597,987	126,017
Oklahoma	1,467,947	1,277,647	833,256	102,309	342,082	188,719	156,218	32,501
Oregon	1,400,386	1,239,038	882,424	86,748	269,866	160,113	135,016	25,097
Pennsylvania	7,203,405	6,353,455	4,228,504	453,055	1,671,896	842,689	712,081	130,068
Rhode Island	575,159	504,946	367,921	25,644	111,381	69,544	59,253	10,291
South Carolina	1,298,459	1,060,581	675,503	63,436	321,642	236,631	197,874	38,757
South Dakota	357,443	326,567	212,698	29,313	84,556	30,172	25,064	5,108
Tennessee	2,141,079	1,786,614	1,133,474	139,543	513,597	352,041	290,359	61,682
Texas	5,468,159	4,798,326	2,983,615	403,176	1,411,535	664,546	547,042	117,504
Utah	488,194	440,450	295,396	35,350	109,704	47,432	39,066	8,366
Vermont	261,138	228,807	156,705	15,999	56,103	31,985	26,371	5,614
Virginia	2,187,476	1,853,487	1,188,783	127,832	536,872	331,149	272,798	58,351
Washington	1,996,097	1,766,742	1,235,701	124,892	406,149	227,266	190,558	36,708
West Virginia	1,127,945	911,488	529,220	82,606	299,662	215,418	170,439	44,988
Wisconsin	2,605,520	2,344,593	1,609,253	177,918	557,422	257,510	212,670	44,840
Wyoming	161,642	147,338	98,109	10,520	38,709	14,131	11,762	2,369
Other areas:								
American Samoa	3,021	2,523	902	425	1,196	498	350	148
Guam	5,999	5,172	2,344	510	2,318	827	642	185
Puerto Rico	1,041,295	679,174	394,626	82,423	202,125	362,121	272,133	89,988
Virgin Islands	20,022	17,696	11,087	1,567	5,042	2,326	1,820	506
Abroad	804,020	753,828	417,556	73,495	262,777	50,192	38,063	12,129

[1] Beneficiary by State of residence.

[2] Includes special age-72 payments.

[3] Children, widows and widowers, widowed mothers and fathers, and parents.

Table Q-17.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of families and beneficiaries receiving benefits and average monthly benefit in current-payment status, by family group, at end of December 1977 and 1978

Family classification of beneficiaries	December 31, 1977			December 31, 1978		
	Number of families (in thousands) [1]	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Average monthly amount per family	Number of families (in thousands) [1]	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Average monthly amount per family
Total	26,524	34,110	$271.20	27,161	34,598	$310.40
Retired-worker families	17,824	21,493	267.70	18,361	21,999	315.20
Worker only	14,597	14,597	236.80	15,148	15,148	256.60
Male	6,564	6,564	265.90	6,791	6,791	288.90
Full benefit	3,035	3,035	290.70	3,044	3,044	316.90
Reduced benefit	3,528	3,528	244.60	3,747	3,747	266.10
Female	8,033	8,033	213.10	8,357	8,357	230.30
Full benefit	2,654	2,654	244.10	2,670	2,670	265.30
Reduced benefit	5,380	5,380	197.80	5,687	5,687	213.90
Worker and wife	2,681	5,361	404.40	2,697	5,394	437.50
Full worker benefit	1,408	2,815	437.30	1,362	2,723	475.60
Reduced worker benefit	1,273	2,546	368.00	1,335	2,671	398.60
Worker and husband	33	66	290.40	38	76	307.30
Worker and children	269	596	397.40	237	525	433.80
Worker, wife and children	244	873	468.00	241	856	510.50
Wife entitlement not dependent on children	50	157	491.90	52	161	533.50
Wife entitlement dependent on children	194	717	461.90	189	694	504.20
Survivor families	5,703	7,598	262.10	5,786	7,596	280.90
Widow or widower only	3,966	3,969	224.50	4,064	4,068	241.40
Full benefit	1,837	1,840	234.40	1,839	1,843	253.70
Reduced widow benefit	1,984	1,984	219.30	2,074	2,074	234.80
Surviving divorced wife	25	25	236.80	28	28	253.50
Disabled widow or widower	120	120	156.10	123	123	165.80
Remarried widows	69	69	134.20	72	72	143.50
Widow or widower and children	81	168	391.10	82	170	422.70
Mother and children	579	1,832	502.40	572	1,783	542.30
1 child	221	449	436.80	228	466	474.10
2 children	190	580	546.60	186	566	591.90
3 children or more	167	803	538.60	158	751	582.80
Children only	990	1,539	271.70	979	1,486	291.00
1 child	641	641	191.00	650	650	206.70
2 children	216	433	390.00	209	417	428.90
3 children	83	250	474.20	78	234	512.50
4 children or more	49	215	457.80	42	184	498.50
Parents with or without children	18	19	210.90	16	17	228.60
Disabled-worker families	2,840	4,860	322.30	2,882	4,869	349.00
Worker only	2,004	2,004	256.50	2,043	2,043	277.90
Male	1,222	1,222	283.80	1,245	1,245	308.50
Female	782	782	213.80	798	798	230.20
Worker and spouse	80	159	407.50	81	162	443.00
Worker and children	341	919	432.00	348	928	472.60
Worker, wife and children	415	1,778	533.60	411	1,736	579.20
Special age-72 beneficiaries	157	159	78.80	132	134	83.90

[1] For a small number of retired-worker and disabled-worker families, the number of families exceeds the number of workers where the worker's benefit was not in current-payment status for some temporarily technical reason but some family members were still receiving their benefit.

Table Q–18.—Medicare hospital insurance: Number of bills approved for payment and amount reimbursed, by type of benefit, type of beneficiary and period approved, as of August 29, 1981 [1]

[In thousands]

Period approved [2]	Total [3]		Inpatient hospital		Home health		Skilled-nursing facility	
	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]
	Total [5]							
1974	9,562	$8,408,221	8,206	$8,079,556	828	$94,419	528	$234,247
1975	10,318	10,414,195	8,687	10,006,206	1,078	145,631	553	262,358
1976	11,170	12,789,987	9,243	12,288,674	1,329	200,140	597	301,173
1977	11,758	14,719,390	9,581	14,149,880	1,590	255,061	587	314,449
1978	12,277	16,841,860	9,936	16,218,812	1,800	311,018	541	312,029
1979	12,801	19,260,972	10,288	18,558,174	1,997	377,731	515	325,066
1980	13,741	22,955,160	10,991	22,136,243	2,259	472,092	491	346,824
Jan.–June 1981	7,064	13,083,833	5,605	12,625,745	1,214	274,501	245	183,591
	Persons aged 65 and over [6]							
1980	12,210	$20,205,927	9,645	$19,437,660	2,091	$435,031	474	$333,235
Jan.–June 1981	6,290	11,535,452	4,928	11,105,287	1,125	253,538	237	176,629
	Disability beneficiaries [7]							
1980	1,531	$2,749,233	1,346	$2,698,583	168	$37,061	17	$13,589
Jan.–June 1981	774	1,548,381	677	1,520,458	89	20,963	8	6,962

[1] Includes only those bills recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before August 29, 1981. A bill does not necessarily represent a total stay in a covered facility or a complete series of visits covered under an established home health plan. Usually, more than one bill is submitted for each stay in a long-term hospital, or in a skilled nursing facility and for visits under a home health plan. Because of lags in bill processing by intermediaries and the Social Security Administration, data for recent time periods are incomplete; comparison of most recent periods with similar periods in earlier years are, therefore, not valid.

[2] Period in which the intermediary approved bills for payment.

[3] Included in total, but not shown separately, are bills for outpatient diagnostic services approved for payment under the hospital insurance program.

[4] Actual benefit payments as represented in trust fund transactions differ from amounts reimbursed as shown above, which represent payments for covered services based on an interim rate (either per diem or a percent of total charges) and adjusted at the end of each provider's operating year on the basis of audited reasonable costs of operation. Payments exclude deductibles and coinsurance amounts and noncovered services as specified by law.

[5] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over, and the new group of beneficiaries, who became entitled to hospital insurance benefits on or after July 1, 1973, (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[6] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to hospital insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to hospital insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

Table Q-19.—Medicare hospital insurance: Number of bills for inpatient short-stay hospital[1] care approved for payment, covered days, total charges and amount reimbursed, by type of beneficiary and period approved, as of August 29, 1981[2]

Period approved[3]	Approved bills			Hospital charges				
		Covered days of care					Amount reimbursed[4]	
	Number (in thousands)	Total (in thousands)	Average per bill	Total (in thousands)	Per bill	Per day	Total (in thousands)	Percent of total
	Total[5]							
1974	8,073	87,925	10.9	$10,524,686	$1,304	$120	$7,936,618	75.4
1975	8,542	90,292	10.6	13,104,395	1,534	145	9,835,732	75.1
1976	9,084	95,060	10.5	16,215,493	1,785	171	12,074,678	74.5
1977	9,421	96,408	10.2	19,014,214	2,018	197	13,913,992	73.2
1978	9,779	98,496	10.1	22,149,320	2,265	225	15,958,667	72.1
1979	10,149	100,744	9.9	25,706,488	2,533	255	18,305,228	71.2
1980	10,855	106,862	9.8	31,411,107	2,894	294	21,855,163	69.6
Jan.-June 1981	5,539	54,314	9.8	18,155,848	3,278	334	12,472,802	68.7
	Persons aged 65 and over[6]							
1980	9,564	94,731	9.9	$27,622,005	$2,888	$292	$19,254,307	69.7
Jan.-June 1981	4,889	48,199	9.9	15,994,573	3,272	332	11,005,606	68.8
	Disability beneficiaries[7]							
1980	1,291	12,131	9.4	$3,789,102	$2,160	$312	$2,600,856	68.6
Jan.-June 1981	650	6,115	9.4	2,161,275	3,325	353	1,467,196	67.9

[1] General and special hospitals reporting average stays of less than 30 days.

[2] Includes only those bills recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before August 29, 1981. A bill does not necessarily represent a total stay in a covered facility or a complete series of visits covered under an established home health plan. Usually, more than one bill is submitted for each stay in a long-term hospital, or in a skilled nursing facility and for visits under a home health plan. Because of lags in bill processing by intermediaries and the Social Security Administration, data for recent time periods are incomplete; comparison of most recent periods with similar periods in earlier years are, therefore, not valid.

[3] Period in which the intermediary approved bills for payment.

[4] Actual benefit payments as represented in trust fund transactions differ from amounts reimbursed as shown above, which represent payments for covered services based on an interim rate (either per diem or a percent of total charges) and adjusted at the end of each provider's operating year on the basis of audited reasonable costs of operation. Payments exclude deductibles and coinsurance amounts and noncovered services as specified by law.

[5] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over, and the new group of beneficiaries who became entitled to hospital insurance benefits on or after July 1, 1973, (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[6] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to hospital insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to hospital insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

Table Q–20.—Medicare supplementary medical insurance: Number of reimbursed bills and amount reimbursed, by type of service, type of beneficiary, and period recorded, as of October 31, 1981 [1]

[In thousands]

Calendar year recorded [2]	All services [3]		Physicians		Outpatient hospital		Independent laboratory		Home health		All others [3]	
	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]
	Total [6]											
1974	67,995	$3,189,502	54,190	$2,675,850	8,026	$303,998	1,858	$25,946	477	$38,273	3,247	$138,435
1975	83,106	4,109,848	64,505	3,269,126	10,479	462,028	2,683	39,205	641	61,856	4,566	268,644
1976	87,116	4,564,484	66,598	3,496,957	11,740	585,338	3,106	48,053	742	84,409	4,672	339,125
1977	111,723	6,190,645	86,007	4,751,187	14,031	767,446	4,352	67,533	872	105,297	6,159	489,974
1978	112,660	6,627,144	85,294	4,931,792	15,420	909,377	4,345	70,519	926	120,839	6,385	584,039
1979	142,725	8,750,043	109,645	6,569,097	17,482	1,130,809	5,961	102,761	998	142,408	8,103	767,704
1980	154,338	10,291,340	117,487	7,561,652	19,794	1,420,707	6,478	117,274	1,127	180,593	8,995	964,681
Jan.–Oct. 30, 1981	134,449	9,686,932	101,783	7,085,578	17,082	1,362,625	6,049	118,759	819	144,711	8,075	924,298
	Persons aged 65 and over [7]											
1980	136,558	$8,608,990	105,143	$6,724,177	16,531	$1,006,146	5,869	$105,008	1,034	$164,444	7,642	$589,264
Jan. 1–Oct. 30, 1981	118,722	8,117,381	90,986	6,295,313	14,263	989,902	5,478	106,358	753	131,955	6,787	593,568
	Disability beneficiaries [8]											
1980	17,830	$1,682,350	12,344	$837,475	3,263	$414,561	609	$12,266	93	$16,149	1,353	$375,417
Jan. 1–Oct. 30, 1981	15,728	1,569,550	10,797	790,266	2,819	372,723	570	12,400	66	12,757	1,287	354,176

[1] Includes only those bills for which reimbursements were made by carriers or intermediaries and that were recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before October 31, 1981.

[2] Determined by summarization date of administrative records. If days from more than 1 month are included in period summarized, data are prorated by month according to the number of calendar days represented in each month.

[3] Includes in total, but not shown separately, are data for which type of service is unknown.

[4] Amount reimbursed to or in behalf of the beneficiary—generally 80 percent of the allowed charges, once the beneficiary has satisfied the $60 deductible in the current year (before January 1, 1973, the deductible was $50). Some radiology and pathology services are reimbursed at 100-percent rate, regardless of the beneficiary's deductible status. Beginning calendar year 1973, home health services provided under the supplementary medical insurance program are reimbursed at 100 percent of the reasonable cost less any applicable deductible.

[5] Includes bills for (a) ancillary and other miscellaneous SMI services provided by hospitals, skilled-nursing facilities, and home health agencies; (b) chronic renal dialysis services furnished by limited care facilities; (c) hospital based physicians' services with charges calculated on a per diem rate; and (d) supplier (other than independent laboratory) services.

[6] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over, the new group of beneficiaries who become entitled to supplementary medical insurance on or after July 1, 1973 (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to supplementary medical insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[8] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to supplementary medical insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

Table Q-21.—Medicare supplementary medical insurance: Number of physicians' bills paid, total charges, and amount reimbursed, by type of bill, type of beneficiary, and period recorded, as of October 31, 1981 [1]

[In thousands, except percents]

Calendar year recorded [2]	Total physicians' bills				Surgical bills				Medical bills			
			Amount reimbursed [4]				Amount reimbursed [4]				Amount reimbursed [4]	
	Number	Allowed charges [3]	Total	Percent of allowed charges	Number	Allowed charges [3]	Total	Percent of allowed charges	Number	Allowed charges [3]	Total	Percent of allowed charges
	Total [5]											
1974	54,190	$3,626,579	$2,675,850	73.8	8,265	$1,523,903	$1,158,036	76.0	45,926	$2,102,675	$1,517,814	72.2
1975	64,505	4,367,672	3,269,126	74.8	9,357	1,815,784	1,392,595	76.7	55,148	2,551,891	1,876,532	73.5
1976	66,598	4,630,124	3,496,957	75.5	9,004	1,867,424	1,440,561	77.1	57,594	2,762,701	2,056,396	74.4
1977	86,007	6,224,792	4,751,187	76.3	10,995	2,485,672	1,930,688	77.7	75,012	3,739,118	2,820,498	75.4
1978	85,294	6,427,211	4,931,792	76.7	10,597	2,554,245	1,990,518	77.9	74,699	3,872,967	2,941,276	75.9
1979	109,645	8,482,230	6,569,097	77.4	13,256	3,377,687	2,645,098	78.3	96,389	5,104,543	3,923,999	76.9
1980	117,487	9,711,949	7,561,652	77.9	14,342	3,925,041	3,082,750	78.5	103,046	5,786,909	4,478,873	77.4
Jan. 1–Oct. 30, 1981	101,783	9,086,990	7,085,578	78.0	12,420	3,684,045	2,896,948	78.6	89,363	5,402,945	4,188,630	77.5
	Persons aged 65 and over [6]											
1980	105,143	$8,645,961	$6,724,177	77.8	13,033	$3,527,380	$2,769,036	78.5	92,011	$5,118,581	$3,955,132	77.3
Jan.1–Oct. 30, 1981	90,986	8,081,712	6,295,313	77.9	11,278	3,311,093	2,602,395	78.6	79,708	4,770,619	3,692,917	77.4
	Disability beneficiaries [7]											
1980	12,344	$1,065,988	$837,475	78.6	1,309	$397,661	$313,714	78.9	11,035	$668,328	$523,741	78.4
Jan. 1–Oct. 30, 1981	10,797	1,005,278	790,266	78.6	1,142	372,952	294,553	79.0	9,655	632,325	495,713	78.4

[1] Includes only those bills for which reimbursements were made by carriers and that were recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before October 31, 1981.

[2] Determined by summarization date of administrative records. If days from more than 1 month are included in period summarized, data are prorated by month according to the number of calendar days represented in each month.

[3] Represents allowed charges as determined by the carriers on the basis of customary charges for similar services generally made by the physician or supplier of covered services and also on prevailing charges in the locality for similar services.

[4] Amount reimbursed to or in behalf of the beneficiary—generally 80 percent of the allowed charges, once the beneficiary has satisfied the $60 deductible in the current year (before January 1, 1973, the deductible was $50). Some radiology and pathology services are reimbursed at 100-percent rate, regardless of the beneficiary's deductible status. Beginning calendar year 1973, home health services provided under the supplementary medical insurance program are reimbursed at 100 percent of the reasonable cost less any applicable deductible.

[5] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over, the new group of beneficiaries who became entitled to supplementary medical insurance on or after July 1, 1973 (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[6] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to supplementary medical insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to supplementary medical insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

SSI Quarterly Data

Tables Q-22-32 present data on the number of persons who received federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments at the end of the quarter and the average monthly amount of these payments. Those receiving Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementary payments are included. Emergency advance payments are not included; adjustments have not been made for overpayment refunds, returned checks, and special disbursements for underpayments. The data in the tables are estimated on the basis of the figures for the last month of the quarter.

Tables Q-33-37 present data on the number of persons who received Federal SSI payments and/or State-administered State supplementary payments in States with State-administered State supplemcntation programs. The data reported represent figures for the last month of the quarter.

Table Q-22.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and average monthly amount by reason for eligibility and type of payment, December 1981

Type of payment	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
	Number of persons			
Total	4,018,875	1,678,090	[1] 78,570	[2] 2,262,215
Federal SSI payments [3]	3,590,103	1,429,871	69,261	2,090,971
Federal SSI payments only	2,393,596	1,028,332	42,243	1,323,021
Federal SSI and State supplementation	1,196,507	401,539	27,018	767,950
State supplementation [4]	1,625,279	649,758	36,327	939,194
State supplementation only	428,772	248,219	9,309	171,244
	Amount of payments (in thousands)			
Total	$734,399	$231,274	$17,891	$485,235
Federal SSI payments	575,472	169,076	12,975	393,421
State supplementation	158,927	62,197	4,916	91,814
	Average monthly amount			
Total	$182.73	$137.81	$227.70	$214.49
Federal SSI payments	160.29	118.24	187.33	188.15
State supplementation	97.78	95.72	135.32	97.75

[1] Includes approximately 24,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[2] Included approximately 419,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments only, and Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation, data partly estimated.
[4] Includes persons with federally administered State supplementation only, and Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation, data partly estimated.

Table Q-23.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number and percentage distribution of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, race, and sex, December 1981

Race and sex	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	62.6	61.9	62.2	63.2
Black	27.5	24.7	28.3	29.6
Other	3.7	4.4	3.8	3.2
Not reported	6.2	9.0	5.7	4.1
Men	34.4	26.9	42.7	39.6
White	21.8	16.6	27.3	25.5
Black	9.1	6.5	11.4	10.9
Other	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4
Not reported	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8
Women	65.6	73.1	57.2	60.3
White	40.8	45.3	34.9	37.7
Black	18.4	18.1	16.8	18.7
Other	2.1	2.7	2.1	1.7
Not reported	4.2	7.0	3.5	2.3

Table Q-24.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number and percentage distribution of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and living arrangements, December 1981

Living arrangements [1]	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own household	88.7	90.5	89.3	87.3
Another's household	5.8	4.6	6.5	6.6
Institutional care covered by Medicaid	5.5	4.8	4.2	6.0

[1] As used for determination of Federal SSI payment standards.

Table Q-25.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons in concurrent receipt of federally administered payments and unearned income other than social security benefits and average monthly unearned income, by reason for eligibility and type of income, December 1981

Type of income	Total	Reason for eligibility		
		Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215
	Number			
Social security benefits	2,017,945	1,174,013	29,561	814,371
Other unearned income	424,912	210,681	9,117	205,114
Earned income	131,564	28,932	5,428	97,204
	Percent with income			
Social security benefits	50.2	70.0	37.6	36.0
Other unearned income	10.6	12.6	11.6	9.1
Earned income	3.3	1.7	6.9	4.3
	Average monthly income			
Social security benefits	$217.12	$219.35	$230.12	$213.43
Other unearned income	80.45	70.00	78.83	91.25
Earned income	109.90	101.75	400.15	96.12

Table Q-26.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number and percentage distribution of adults receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and age, December 1981 [1]

Age	Total	Reason for eligibility		
		Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	3,788,781	1,678,090	71,463	2,039,228
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18–21	2.3	.....	4.5	4.1
22–29	7.2	.....	13.9	12.8
30–39	6.8	.....	11.4	12.2
40–49	6.8	.....	10.2	12.2
50–59	12.5	.....	16.2	22.6
60–64	8.5	.....	10.1	15.4
65–69	13.5	13.5	10.1	13.7
70–74	14.4	24.3	8.0	6.4
75–79	12.0	26.5	5.1	.3
80 and over	16.0	35.6	10.5	.1

[1] Of the 230,094 blind and disabled children, 84.7 percent were under 18 and 15.3 were 18–21.

Table Q-27.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215
Alabama [2]	130,052	70,660	1,933	57,459
Alaska [2]	3,105	1,150	60	1,895
Arizona [2]	29,012	10,767	568	17,677
Arkansas	74,505	39,396	1,467	33,642
California	694,169	300,323	18,079	375,765
Colorado [2]	29,374	11,855	376	17,143
Connecticut [2]	23,423	6,881	405	16,137
Delaware	6,872	2,311	154	4,407
District of Columbia	14,718	4,001	202	10,515
Florida	171,956	82,266	2,806	86,884
Georgia	150,436	66,354	2,907	81,175
Hawaii	10,027	4,724	168	5,135
Idaho [2]	7,434	2,364	116	4,954
Illinois [2]	121,732	32,954	1,887	86,891
Indiana [2]	40,922	13,458	1,156	26,308
Iowa	24,989	9,833	1,041	14,115
Kansas	19,806	7,098	288	12,420
Kentucky [2]	91,691	37,993	2,046	51,652
Louisiana	130,512	58,984	2,125	69,403
Maine	20,789	8,784	296	11,709
Maryland	47,226	14,999	674	31,553
Massachusetts	112,802	57,292	5,046	50,464
Michigan	111,626	34,305	1,898	75,423
Minnesota [2]	30,676	11,603	635	18,438
Mississippi	110,927	58,080	1,827	51,020
Missouri [2]	80,541	35,685	1,318	43,538
Montana	6,736	2,091	129	4,516
Nebraska [2]	13,260	4,792	230	8,238
Nevada	6,711	3,387	456	2,868
New Hampshire [2]	5,304	1,858	124	3,322
New Jersey	85,292	31,167	1,149	52,976
New Mexico [2]	24,892	9,844	460	14,588
New York	352,910	126,119	4,095	222,696
North Carolina [2]	136,499	59,527	3,048	73,924
North Dakota [2]	6,054	2,910	77	3,067
Ohio	116,628	31,398	2,322	82,908
Oklahoma [2]	63,418	30,646	989	31,783
Oregon [2]	22,102	6,853	495	14,754
Pennsylvania	158,239	52,422	3,165	102,652
Rhode Island	14,758	5,572	205	8,981
South Carolina [2]	81,858	35,863	1,868	44,127
South Dakota	7,749	3,441	146	4,162
Tennessee	126,765	55,897	1,994	68,874
Texas [3]	253,908	137,443	4,202	112,263
Utah [2]	7,589	2,219	164	5,206
Vermont	8,682	3,339	119	5,224
Virginia [2]	79,241	32,441	1,418	45,382
Washington	43,913	14,033	565	29,315
West Virginia [2]	40,030	12,452	648	26,930
Wisconsin	64,649	27,229	969	36,451
Wyoming [2]	1,754	679	35	1,040
Unknown	18	7	1	10
Other areas:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	596	341	19	236

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table Q–28.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving Federal SSI payments, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981 [1]

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total [2]	With Federal SSI and State supplementation [3]	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation
Total [4]	3,590,103	1,196,507	1,429,871	401,539	69,261	27,018	2,090,971	767,950
States with federally administered State supplementation [5]	2,265,619	1,196,499	856,627	401,537	44,983	27,017	1,364,009	767,945
Arkansas	74,490	313	39,383	192	1,467	17	33,640	104
California	418,184	401,360	142,940	138,396	11,745	11,292	263,499	251,672
Delaware	6,796	358	2,278	100	145	36	4,373	222
District of Columbia	14,338	14,034	3,825	3,715	195	193	10,318	10,126
Florida	171,955	12	82,265	9	2,806	1	86,884	2
Georgia	150,373	337	66,317	203	2,907	16	81,149	118
Hawaii	9,423	8,947	4,361	4,230	164	156	4,898	4,561
Iowa	24,771	1,493	9,769	195	991	869	14,011	429
Kansas	19,799	192	7,096	46	288	7	12,415	139
Louisiana	130,447	1,034	58,927	981	2,125	2	69,395	51
Maine	16,772	15,728	6,298	5,875	268	259	10,206	9,594
Maryland	47,208	461	14,993	143	674	24	31,541	294
Massachusetts	73,873	68,964	29,220	27,736	3,090	2,967	41,563	38,261
Michigan	100,246	93,758	29,269	27,458	1,806	1,747	69,171	64,553
Mississippi	110,915	388	58,074	267	1,827	8	51,014	113
Montana	6,648	621	2,082	45	129	4	4,437	572
Nevada	5,722	2,786	2,578	2,481	286	273	2,858	32
New Jersey	77,531	72,048	27,348	25,561	1,095	1,054	49,088	45,433
New York	305,268	285,094	98,806	90,851	3,775	3,656	202,687	190,587
Ohio	116,392	406	31,386	138	2,320	24	82,886	244
Pennsylvania	144,680	134,914	45,415	41,429	3,078	2,941	96,187	90,544
Rhode Island	12,176	10,920	4,083	3,654	185	173	7,908	7,093
South Dakota	7,747	109	3,441	42	145	2	4,161	65
Tennessee	126,765	43	55,897	16	1,994	3	68,874	24
Vermont	7,274	6,738	2,525	2,347	113	109	4,636	4,282
Washington	39,878	36,277	12,091	11,263	527	480	27,260	24,534
Wisconsin	45,748	39,164	15,960	14,164	838	704	28,930	24,296

[1] Partly estimated.

[2] Includes all persons with Federal SSI payments whether receiving Federal payments only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementary payments.

[3] Includes persons eligible for both Federal SSI payments and Federally administered State supplementation.

[4] Includes all persons eligible for Federal SSI payments in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[5] The number of persons receiving Federal SSI payments in States without federally administered State supplementation is shown in table Q–27.

Table Q–29.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981 [1]

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total [2]	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only
Total	1,625,279	428,772	649,758	248,219	36,327	9,309	939,194	171,244
Arkansas	328	15	205	13	17	.....	106	2
California	677,343	275,983	295,779	157,383	17,626	6,334	363,938	112,266
Delaware	434	76	133	33	45	9	256	34
District of Columbia	14,414	380	3,891	176	200	7	10,323	197
Florida	13	1	10	1	1	.....	2	.....
Georgia	400	63	240	37	16	.....	144	26
Hawaii	9,551	604	4,593	363	160	4	4,798	237
Iowa	1,711	218	259	64	919	50	533	104
Kansas	199	7	48	2	7	.....	144	5
Louisiana	1,099	65	1,038	57	2	.....	59	8
Maine	19,745	4,017	8,361	2,486	287	28	11,097	1,503
Maryland	479	18	149	6	24	.....	306	12
Massachusetts	107,893	38,929	55,808	28,072	4,923	1,956	47,162	8,901
Michigan	105,138	11,380	32,494	5,036	1,839	92	70,805	6,252
Mississippi	400	12	273	6	8	.....	119	6
Montana	709	88	54	9	4	.....	651	79
Nevada	3,775	989	3,290	809	443	170	42	10
New Jersey	79,809	7,761	29,380	3,819	1,108	54	49,321	3,888
New York	332,736	47,642	118,164	27,313	3,976	320	210,596	20,009
Ohio	442	36	150	12	26	2	266	22
Pennsylvania	148,473	13,559	48,436	7,007	3,028	87	97,009	6,465
Rhode Island	13,502	2,582	5,143	1,489	193	20	8,166	1,073
South Dakota	111	2	42	.....	3	1	66	1
Tennessee	43	.....	16	.....	3	.....	24	.....
Vermont	8,146	1,408	3,161	814	115	6	4,870	588
Washington	40,312	4,035	13,205	1,942	518	38	26,589	2,055
Wisconsin	58,065	18,901	25,433	11,269	835	151	31,797	7,501
Unknown	9	1	3	1	1	.....	5	.....

[1] Partly estimated.

[2] Includes all persons with both Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation and those eligible for federally administered State supplementation only.

Table Q-30.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$133.73	$105.50	$174.75	$165.01
California	259.46	206.49	314.84	299.14
Delaware	153.00	98.43	189.40	180.33
District of Columbia	205.98	136.77	210.25	232.23
Florida	172.73	150.56	194.56	193.03
Georgia	150.32	113.55	189.63	178.96
Hawaii	198.31	169.43	226.17	223.96
Iowa	136.23	91.21	176.70	164.61
Kansas	138.95	100.94	163.70	160.10
Louisana	159.72	124.06	190.71	189.07
Maine	135.53	79.94	170.94	176.34
Maryland	170.63	113.07	194.88	197.47
Massachusetts	194.27	147.37	243.39	242.59
Michigan	198.03	131.36	221.29	227.77
Mississippi	149.98	114.42	190.92	189.00
Montana	157.51	96.06	172.16	185.54
Nevada	168.70	141.32	209.16	194.59
New Jersey	193.38	154.73	215.49	215.64
New York	210.48	160.48	226.43	238.51
Ohio	169.40	109.48	185.68	191.64
Pennsylvania	186.90	125.95	237.95	216.45
Rhode Island	166.08	116.81	213.04	195.57
South Dakota	130.81	90.23	190.43	162.28
Tennessee	152.48	108.33	197.94	187.01
Vermont	172.47	117.05	218.61	206.84
Washington	183.33	125.81	222.14	210.12
Wisconsin	177.61	122.34	227.11	217.58

Table Q-31.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of Federal SSI payments, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$160.29	$118.24	$187.33	$188.15
Alabama	144.92	113.52	188.02	131.85
Alaska	182.74	145.29	219.75	205.51
Arizona	179.34	135.45	215.78	204.91
Arkansas	133.68	105.44	174.62	164.96
California	175.35	135.95	178.81	196.57
Colorado	152.88	113.91	174.62	179.36
Connecticut	171.96	122.53	193.94	192.49
Delaware	149.02	95.32	185.93	175.78
District of Columbia	187.60	120.30	199.53	212.32
Florida	172.73	150.55	194.52	193.03
Georgia	150.33	113.54	189.51	178.99
Hawaii	171.02	147.86	202.38	190.60
Idaho	152.04	99.31	190.80	176.29
Illinois	169.88	121.95	194.10	187.53
Indiana	146.06	97.15	185.85	169.93
Iowa	133.85	89.74	159.50	162.78
Kansas	138.65	100.78	162.81	159.74
Kentucky	162.38	116.13	213.26	194.38
Louisiana	159.69	123.97	190.69	189.08
Maine	143.08	86.47	166.00	177.41
Maryland	170.36	112.77	193.61	197.23
Massachusetts	159.61	111.31	167.83	192.95
Michigan	169.17	110.22	198.08	193.36
Minnesota	133.61	98.97	162.86	154.40
Mississippi	149.55	114.37	190.78	188.99
Missouri	152.35	112.27	175.23	184.50
Montana	150.55	94.75	169.36	176.19
Nebraska	142.67	90.76	164.75	172.26
Nevada	158.22	117.04	159.16	195.27
New Hampshire	153.35	96.23	168.47	184.73
New Jersey	169.79	133.23	187.47	189.77
New Mexico	163.06	117.92	201.02	192.32
New York	180.15	133.33	196.14	202.67
North Carolina	150.12	108.52	182.42	182.29
North Dakota	134.66	96.96	199.87	168.79
Ohio	169.37	109.40	185.54	191.62
Oklahoma	145.66	117.23	198.70	171.42
Oregon	159.95	107.15	173.65	184.01
Pennsylvania	170.40	112.21	209.00	196.64
Rhode Island	151.72	107.16	187.54	173.89
South Carolina	148.36	108.48	191.32	178.95
South Dakota	130.42	89.92	190.76	161.81
Tennessee	152.48	108.32	197.88	187.00
Texas	139.76	111.47	184.80	172.71
Utah	154.63	120.72	191.09	167.94
Vermont	147.46	94.50	180.76	175.49
Virginia	151.43	106.85	192.30	182.02
Washington	166.87	112.90	199.16	190.19
West Virginia	176.74	119.99	208.64	202.22
Wisconsin	135.30	84.67	163.94	162.38
Wyoming	140.24	96.68	180.03	167.35
Other areas:				
Northern Mariana Islands	211.32	206.65	198.53	219.10

Table Q-32.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$97.78	$95.72	$135.32	$97.75
Arkansas	17.11	17.30	10.59	17.78
California	157.65	143.96	203.78	166.53
Delaware	88.97	77.74	49.07	101.83
District of Columbia	23.71	22.38	17.81	24.33
Florida	53.62	53.90	(1)	(1)
Georgia	19.13	20.13	22.44	17.10
Hawaii	39.46	33.88	30.03	45.12
Iowa	51.87	77.85	28.15	80.13
Kansas	34.30	28.21	36.86	36.20
Louisiana	12.71	12.21	(1)	21.14
Maine	21.16	18.85	21.29	22.89
Maryland	33.01	34.34	35.67	32.16
Massachusetts	93.82	93.01	144.14	89.53
Michigan	48.95	39.40	33.86	53.73
Mississippi	14.06	13.22	30.50	14.88
Montana	84.72	66.65	(1)	86.19
Nevada	60.08	53.78	112.54	.....
New Jersey	41.72	40.12	38.20	42.75
New York	57.97	59.80	46.98	57.15
Ohio	23.83	24.67	26.54	23.10
Pennsylvania	33.15	31.10	36.27	34.07
Rhode Island	44.71	41.48	46.52	46.70
South Dakota	29.78	25.26	(1)	31.85
Tennessee	23.30	26.25	(1)	19.29
Vermont	52.14	48.15	48.60	54.82
Washington	34.63	30.32	39.68	36.67
Wisconsin	91.15	77.85	99.03	101.59

[1] Not computed for fewer than 5 persons.

Table Q-33.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and/or State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	[2] 1,304,347	551,737	23,141	728,937
Alabama	133,359	73,145	1,950	58,264
Alaska [3]	3,365	1,278	62	2,025
Arizona	29,208	10,924	568	17,716
Colorado	40,032	21,098	384	18,550
Connecticut	31,549	10,364	452	20,733
Florida [4]	171,956	82,266	2,806	86,884
Idaho	8,070	2,703	119	5,248
Illinois	128,938	34,433	1,935	92,570
Kentucky	93,402	39,275	2,053	52,074
Maryland	[2] 47,758	14,999	674	31,553
Minnesota [3]	31,858	12,035	650	19,173
Missouri	86,681	40,349	1,651	44,681
Nebraska	14,696	5,437	247	9,012
New Hampshire [1]	5,304	1,858	124	3,322
New Mexico	24,892	9,844	460	14,588
North Carolina	138,865	61,155	3,084	74,626
North Dakota	6,056	2,911	77	3,068
Oklahoma [3]	65,779	32,396	998	32,385
Oregon	24,358	8,172	568	15,618
South Carolina [4]	81,858	35,863	1,868	44,127
South Dakota [1]	7,749	3,441	146	4,162
Utah [4]	7,589	2,219	164	5,206
Virginia [1]	79,241	32,441	1,418	45,382
West Virginia [4]	40,030	12,452	648	26,930
Wyoming [4]	1,754	679	35	1,040

[1] Excludes data for State supplementation only in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia.

[2] Includes data for State supplementation only not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Includes March 1980 supplementation data for Alaska, September 1981 data for Minnesota and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for December 1981.

[4] Represents data for federally administered payments; no persons receiving State supplementation only.

Table Q-34.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving Federal SSI payments in States with State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation
Total	1,255,972	.....	522,702	.....	22,526	.....	710,744	.....
States reporting combined payment cases	[1] 1,163,678	[1] 193,046	472,899	101,279	17,408	2,661	638,084	83,110
Alabama	130,052	13,419	70,660	9,867	1,933	111	57,459	3,441
Alaska	3,105	[2] 668	1,150	[2] 251	60	[2] 10	1,895	[2] 407
Arizona	29,012	1,478	10,767	828	568	4	17,677	646
Colorado	29,374	23,679	11,855	14,999	376	133	17,143	8,547
Connecticut	23,423	3,376	6,881	1,546	405	38	16,137	1,792
Florida	171,956	7,122	82,266	3,878	2,806	(3)	86,884	[4] 3,244
Idaho	7,434	2,288	2,364	872	116	24	4,954	1,392
Illinois	121,732	22,548	32,954	4,629	1,887	263	86,891	17,656
Kentucky	91,691	6,270	37,993	3,214	2,046	99	51,652	2,957
Maryland	47,226	.....	14,999	.....	674	.....	31,553	.....
Minnesota	30,676	[2] 9,057	11,603	[2] 2,549	635	[2] 152	18,438	[2] 6,356
Missouri	80,541	15,907	35,685	13,186	1,318	505	43,538	2,216
Nebraska	13,260	6,805	4,792	2,690	230	113	8,238	4,002
New Hampshire	5,304	(3)	1,858	(3)	124	(3)	3,322	(3)
New Mexico	24,892	[1] 278	9,844	(3)	460	(3)	14,588	(3)
North Carolina	136,499	8,467	59,527	4,619	3,048	213	73,924	3,635
North Dakota	6,054	106	2,910	70	77	2	3,067	34
Oklahoma	63,418	[2] 53,233	30,646	[2] 34,439	989	[2] 451	31,783	18,343
Oregon	22,102	10,114	6,853	2,739	495	504	14,754	6,871
South Carolina	81,858	1,695	35,863	700	1,868	20	44,127	969
South Dakota	7,749	(3)	3,441	(3)	146	(3)	4,162	(3)
Utah	7,589	[1] 5,712	2,219	(3)	164	(3)	5,206	(3)
Virginia	79,241	(3)	32,441	(3)	1,418	(3)	45,382	(3)
West Virginia	40,030	109	12,452	42	648	.....	26,930	67
Wyoming	1,754	715	679	161	35	19	1,040	535

[1] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[2] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, September 1981 data for Minnesota and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for December 1981.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Includes data for the blind.

Table Q-35.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only
Total	[1] 249,590	.....	133,841	.....	3,489	.....	105,738	.....
States reporting supplementation only cases	[1] 241,421	48,375	130,320	29,035	3,276	615	101,303	18,193
Alabama	16,726	3,307	12,352	2,485	128	17	4,246	805
Alaska [2]	928	260	379	128	12	2	537	130
Arizona	1,674	196	985	157	4	.....	685	39
Colorado	34,337	10,658	24,242	9,243	141	8	9,954	1,407
Connecticut	11,502	8,126	5,029	3,483	85	47	6,388	4,596
Florida	7,122	.....	3,878	.....	(3)	.....	[4] 3,244	.....
Idaho	2,924	636	1,211	339	27	3	1,686	294
Illinois	29,754	7,206	6,108	1,479	311	48	23,335	5,679
Kentucky	7,981	1,711	4,496	1,282	106	7	3,379	422
Maryland	[1] 532	[1] 532	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Minnesota [2]	10,239	1,182	2,981	432	167	15	7,091	735
Missouri	22,047	6,140	17,850	4,664	838	333	3,359	1,143
Nebraska	8,241	1,436	3,335	645	130	17	4,776	774
New Hampshire	4,413	(3)	1,573	(3)	166	(3)	2,674	(3)
New Mexico	[1] 278	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....
North Carolina	10,833	2,366	6,247	1,628	249	36	4,337	702
North Dakota	108	2	71	1	2	.....	35	1
Oklahoma [2]	55,594	2,361	36,189	1,750	460		18,945	602
Oregon	12,370	2,256	4,058	1,319	577	73	7,735	864
South Carolina	1,695	.....	706	.....	20	.....	969	.....
South Dakota	355	(3)	213	(3)	3	(3)	139	(3)
Utah	[1] 5,712	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....
Virginia	3,401	(3)	1,735	(3)	44	(3)	1,622	(3)
West Virginia	109	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	67	.....
Wyoming	715	.....	161	.....	19	.....	535	.....

[1] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[2] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, September 1981 data for Minnesota and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for December 1981.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Includes data for the blind.

Table Q–36.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of combined federally administered payments and State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981

[In thousands]

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	[2] $218,507	$72,473	$4,662	$141,225
Alabama	19,750	8,692	370	10,688
Alaska [3]	692	212	15	465
Arizona	5,313	1,542	123	3,648
Colorado	7,791	4,050	70	3,671
Connecticut	5,826	1,618	89	4,119
Florida [1]	29,973	12,508	546	16,919
Idaho	1,425	341	24	1,060
Illinois	23,130	4,412	390	18,328
Kentucky	15,802	4,910	444	10,448
Maryland [1]	[2] 8,127	1,696	131	6,231
Minnesota [3]	5,080	1,370	117	3,594
Missouri	13,063	4,548	351	8,163
Nebraska	2,349	561	47	1,741
New Hampshire	1,274	245	35	994
New Mexico	[2] 4,080	1,161	92	2,806
North Carolina	22,578	7,642	608	14,327
North Dakota	817	283	15	519
Oklahoma [3]	12,683	5,780	228	6,676
Oregon	4,088	948	124	3,016
South Carolina	12,334	3,967	359	8,007
South Dakota [1]	1,052	335	28	688
Utah	[2] 1,230	268	31	874
Virginia	12,706	3,817	283	8,606
West Virginia	7,083	1,497	135	5,451
Wyoming	260	69	6	185

[1] Includes federally administered mandatory supplementary payments totaling $20,000 for three States: $1,000 for Florida, $16,000 for Maryland, and $3,000 for South Dakota.

[2] Includes State-administered optional supplementary payments for three States totaling $147,000 not distributed by reason for eligibility: $69,000 for Maryland, $21,000 for New Mexico, and $57,000 for Utah.

[3] Includes March 1980 State-administered supplementary payments for Alaska, September 1981 data for Minnesota and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for December 1981.

Table Q–37.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981

State	All persons				Persons with Federal SSI and State supplementation				Persons with State supplementation only			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Alabama	$53.99	$53.16	$54.02	$56.41	$57.97	$57.09	$56.32	$60.54	$37.86	$37.37	$38.94	$38.74
Alaska [1]	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79	156.62	147.99	172.30	161.55	80.29	79.22	[2]	79.92
Arizona	65.99	85.15	[2]	38.50	59.47	76.35	[2]	37.85	115.19	131.58	.....	49.23
Colorado	96.11	111.38	31.13	59.83	74.11	93.91	22.51	40.17	144.98	139.74	174.50	179.24
Connecticut	156.32	154.07	115.02	158.65	149.05	153.14	95.76	146.65	159.35	154.48	130.60	163.33
Florida	37.94	31.55	[3]	[4] 45.59	37.94	31.55	[3]	[4] 45.59	[3]	[3]	[3]	[5]
Idaho	101.00	87.52	81.30	111.00	103.21	87.27	82.04	113.57	93.05	83.16	[2]	98.87
Illinois	82.33	64.32	77.49	87.11	58.47	53.49	72.68	59.57	156.98	98.19	103.85	172.75
Kentucky	114.46	110.72	71.99	120.78	112.15	106.48	69.16	119.75	122.96	121.36	112.00	128.00
Maryland	[6] 130.21	[3]	[3]	[3]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[6] 130.21	[3]	[3]	[3]
Minnesota [1]	95.92	74.31	83.84	105.29	77.98	55.13	79.84	87.10	233.40	187.48	124.40	262.62
Missouri	35.92	30.33	143.39	38.81	30.84	27.46	108.67	33.21	49.08	38.44	196.03	49.67
Nebraska	55.42	37.77	67.39	67.42	51.42	34.74	66.96	62.19	74.39	50.43	70.24	94.45
New Hampshire	104.19	42.18	83.93	141.93	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
New Mexico	[6] 75.00	[3]	[3]	[3]	[6] 75.00	[3]	[3]	[3]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
North Carolina	192.63	189.24	210.18	196.49	208.02	207.17	214.31	208.74	137.54	138.38	185.81	133.10
North Dakota [8]	21.08	19.55	[2]	25.14	21.14	19.47	[2]	25.56	[2]	[2]	.....	[2]
Oklahoma	61.97	60.42	66.58	64.82	62.17	60.56	66.92	65.08	57.43	57.65	[2]	56.93
Oregon	44.69	52.68	65.25	38.96	44.13	56.62	66.80	37.49	47.18	44.51	54.59	50.63
South Carolina	111.39	108.09	116.30	113.69	111.39	109.01	116.30	113.69	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
South Dakota	109.55	118.77	[2]	96.19	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Utah	[6] 10.00	[3]	[3]	[3]	[6] 10.00	[3]	[3]	[3]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Virginia	207.65	202.26	228.11	212.86	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
West Virginia	71.73	73.62	.....	70.55	71.73	73.62	.....	70.55	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Wyoming	20.00	20.00	[2]	20.00	20.00	20.00	[2]	20.00	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]

[1] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, September 1981 data for Minnesota and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; data not available for December 1981.

[2] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes data for the blind.

[5] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[6] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[7] No persons receiving SSI and State supplementation.

[8] Excludes data for optional supplementation; data not available.

Table Q-38.—Black lung benefits to miners and their spouses and children: Number and monthly amount in current-payment status, by State, December 1981 [1]

State	Number				Monthly amount		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners	Widows
December, total:							
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$12,515,000	$8,785,000	$3,730,000
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	27,250,000	16,430,000	10,820,000
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	37,860,000	22,920,000	14,940,000
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	63,700,000	40,400,000	23,300,000
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	71,500,000	45,100,000	26,400,000
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	75,500,000	46,600,000	28,900,000
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	77,400,000	46,500,000	30,800,000
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	80,500,000	47,100,000	33,400,000
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	82,300,000	46,800,000	35,500,000
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	86,500,000	47,800,000	38,700,000
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	91,400,000	48,800,000	42,600,000
1981	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	91,700,000	47,300,000	44,400,000
December 1981, total	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	91,700,000	47,300,000	44,400,000
Alabama	16,455	4,699	6,749	5,007	4,065,000	2,001,000	2,064,000
Alaska	24	4	15	5	9,000	5,000	4,000
Arizona	1,002	291	426	285	251,000	123,000	128,000
Arkansas	2,453	782	904	767	607,000	335,000	272,000
California	3,029	776	1,525	728	783,000	326,000	457,000
Colorado	2,968	954	1,149	865	743,000	398,000	345,000
Connecticut	824	208	411	205	210,000	87,000	123,000
Delaware	422	112	187	123	104,000	48,000	56,000
District of Columbia	168	37	95	36	44,000	15,000	29,000
Florida	6,746	2,090	2,380	2,276	1,628,000	909,000	719,000
Georgia	708	174	348	186	179,000	73,000	106,000
Hawaii	16	4	2	10	3,000	2,000	1,000
Idaho	97	31	43	23	26,000	13,000	13,000
Illinois	20,605	5,598	9,893	5,114	5,318,000	2,354,000	2,964,000
Indiana	9,223	2,510	4,138	2,575	2,326,000	1,075,000	1,251,000
Iowa	2,311	676	1,028	607	592,000	284,000	308,000
Kansas	1,102	289	564	249	288,000	120,000	168,000
Kentucky	45,621	14,298	13,640	17,683	10,510,000	6,275,000	4,235,000
Louisiana	173	45	73	55	41,000	19,000	22,000
Maine	15	6	8	1	4,000	2,000	2,000
Maryland	3,604	947	1,770	887	925,000	392,000	533,000
Massachusetts	158	28	98	32	40,000	11,000	29,000
Michigan	4,510	1,105	2,329	1,076	1,164,000	462,000	702,000
Minnesota	85	18	43	24	21,000	8,000	13,000
Mississippi	172	48	82	42	44,000	20,000	24,000
Missouri	1,519	405	734	380	391,000	171,000	220,000
Montana	551	176	226	149	139,000	71,000	68,000
Nebraska	35	8	21	6	9,000	3,000	6,000
Nevada	247	73	105	69	62,000	31,000	31,000
New Hampshire	42	11	20	11	11,000	5,000	6,000
New Jersey	3,476	847	1,819	810	901,000	358,000	543,000
New Mexico	916	280	354	282	225,000	118,000	107,000
New York	2,740	628	1,510	602	713,000	260,000	453,000
North Carolina	1,737	496	680	561	421,000	214,000	207,000
North Dakota	53	11	32	10	14,000	5,000	9,000
Ohio	22,307	6,349	9,533	6,425	5,558,000	2,666,000	2,892,000
Oklahoma	2,207	676	849	682	546,000	290,000	256,000
Oregon	262	64	132	66	68,000	28,000	40,000
Pennsylvania	109,295	31,770	45,994	31,531	27,055,000	13,232,000	13,823,000
Rhode Island	60	15	23	22	15,000	8,000	7,000
South Carolina	391	108	164	119	98,000	47,000	51,000
South Dakota	27	9	13	5	7,000	3,000	4,000
Tennessee	12,567	3,817	4,478	4,272	3,023,000	1,657,000	1,366,000
Texas	757	199	356	202	191,000	83,000	108,000
Utah	1,848	572	685	591	455,000	249,000	206,000
Vermont	23	5	12	6	6,000	2,000	4,000
Virginia	22,422	6,936	6,988	8,498	5,205,000	3,044,000	2,161,000
Washington	708	184	341	183	180,000	78,000	102,000
West Virginia	67,236	21,204	21,910	24,122	15,816,000	9,045,000	6,771,000
Wisconsin	187	39	103	45	48,000	17,000	31,000
Wyoming	999	290	456	253	257,000	120,000	137,000
Other	1,402	347	735	320	361,000	140,000	221,000

[1] Benefits payable under the Black Lung program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the Treasury.

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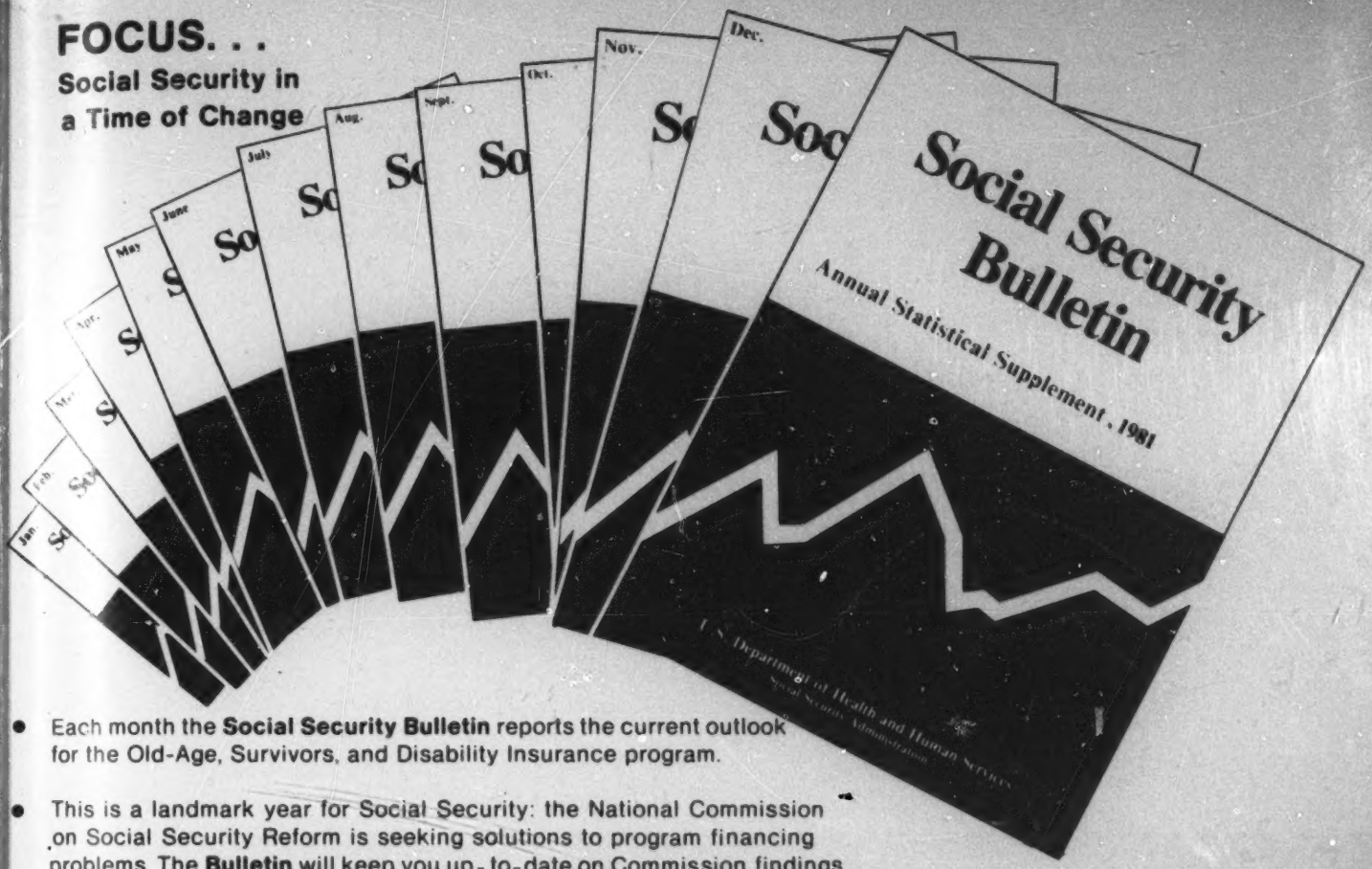
Social Security in a Time of Change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July 1982 Volume 45, Number 7

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The **Social Security Bulletin** is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Calendar-year data for each year 1939–48 were published in the **Social Security Yearbooks** and, beginning with data for 1949, in the **Annual Statistical Supplements** to the **Bulletin**. (The **Supplements** with data for each year 1949–54 were included in the September **Bulletin**, 1950–55; beginning with 1955 data, the **Supplement** is a separate publication.) Statements in **Bulletin** articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.

The **Bulletin** is prepared in the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, under the general supervision of Robert Robinson, Chief of the Publications Staff, and the editorial supervision of Marilyn Thomas. Suggestions or comments concerning the **Bulletin** should be addressed to the Office of Research and Statistics.

The **Social Security Bulletin** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A copy of the **Supplement** is included in the annual subscription price of the **Bulletin**.

Price: $22.00 a year in the United States and $27.50 in all other countries; single copies, $3.50 domestic and $4.40 foreign. Price of the 1980 **Supplement** is $5.50 domestic and $6.90 foreign.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

Note: Contents of this publication are not copyrighted; any items may be reprinted, but citation of the **Social Security Bulletin** as the source is requested.

ISSN 0037-7910

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Social Security in Review

Secretary's Report to Congress on Payments to Deceased Beneficiaries

The principal purpose of Public Law 97-123 (enacted on December 29, 1981) was to restore the Social Security minimum benefit to beneficiaries eligible for it before January 1982. That legislation, however, also directed the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to report to Congress within 90 days on actions being taken to prevent the payment of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefits to deceased individuals. In response to this mandate, Secretary Richard S. Schweiker recently released a report (summarized below) outlining HHS activity in this area, including, as required by Congress, the use of death records available under the Medicare program.

In the summer of 1981, HHS's Office of the Inspector General matched the Health Care Financing Administration's (HCFA) file of death reports from providers of health care with the Social Security Administration's (SSA) master beneficiary record (MBR). The comparison revealed that 7,958 of the approximately 20 million beneficiaries reported by HCFA to have died during the 15-year history of the Medicare program were—according to the MBR—alive and had benefits in current-payment status in March 1981.

Subsequent investigations have determined that 2,105 of these beneficiaries are in fact alive (and HCFA records have been corrected); death has been established in 4,738 cases. The remaining cases are still being investigated, and the analysis is expected to be completed later this year. Benefits have been suspended for those persons whose death has been established except for a few cases where suspension might hinder investigation and possible criminal prosecution.

According to Secretary Schweiker, the investigation has not provided definitive information as to why the beneficiary deaths were not reported to SSA. Data obtained in the study, however, do shed some light on how these deaths went undetected.

—About 50 percent of the cases in which death was established involved worker beneficiaries (as opposed to auxiliary or survivor beneficiaries) and thus should have generated a report from a funeral director because a lump-sum death benefit was payable.

—Approximately 20 percent of the cases involved husband and wife combined-check situations where one spouse died and the other continued to negotiate the checks.

—About 45 percent of the cases involved the direct deposit procedure. This mechanism, which allows the automatic deposit of benefits in a shared account, creates the potential for confusion or dishonesty on the part of the surviving accountholder because that person can draw on funds following the death of the beneficiary without making a fraudulent endorsement.

In the report, the Secretary also described steps being taken to assure that payments will not be made to deceased beneficiaries in the future. An ongoing death-records matching procedure compares Social Security benefit records with all deaths reported to HCFA since the initial match conducted in 1981. However, because about a fourth of all Social Security beneficiaries are not covered by Medicare (those who retire before age 65, for example) and only about half of all deaths occur in hospitals where they can be picked up by the HCFA match, other mechanisms must be used to aid in the detection of unreported deaths.

—Other Federal programs whose beneficiaries also receive Social Security benefits could provide an important source of death information. For example, computer matching operations between SSA and the Veterans' Administration, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Railroad Retirement Board have existed for a number of years. Although these mechanisms were established primarily as a means of detecting unreported income going to Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients, death indicators are included in the information supplied. Some refinement in the current reporting mechanism is planned so that the information will be usable in an ongoing death-records match.

—Later this year, SSA hopes to expand the matching operations to include Department of Defense data, which would provide death information about all military retirees.

—Also being explored is the feasibility of establishing a pilot death-record matching operation with a limited number of State vital statistics offices. This operation would identify situations in which the death of a recipient of an SSA-administered benefit, especially an SSI or black lung payment, is not recorded in SSA's files.

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) maintains the National Death Index based on records supplied by State bureaus of vital statistics. The Index

was designed to facilitate research such as that conducted by the National Cancer Institute. Although interest has been expressed in the possibility of SSA's using this Index, current contracts with the States preclude NCHS from giving SSA access to these files for program purposes.

The report notes that, as of February 1, 1982, SSA had recovered $4.8 million of the $30.4 million in erroneous payments thus far substantiated in the HCFA-SSA data match and subsequent investigations. In 20 percent of the cases involving a deceased beneficiary, all or nearly all of the outstanding checks have been returned to SSA.

Program Operations

OASDI Benefits

In March 1982, monthly cash benefits were awarded to 354,609 persons under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program. Thirty-nine percent of these awards were to retired workers and 8 percent to disabled workers. Eighty-seven percent of all awards and 83 percent of awards to retired workers were immediately payable. The average monthly benefit amounts for currently payable awards were $352.27 for retired workers and $415.83 for disabled workers.

At the end of March 1982, 36,161,249 beneficiaries under the OASDI program were receiving $12.3 billion—an increase of 315,000 in the number of beneficiaries and $1.5 billion in monthly benefits since March 1981. The OASI program accounted for 96 percent of the rise in the amount of monthly benefits and 100 percent of the increase in the number of beneficiaries. Retired workers numbered 20,371,193, or 56 percent of the total number of OASDI beneficiaries.

During the 12-month period ended March 1982, the total monthly amount paid for OASI and DI benefits rose 15 percent and 5 percent, respectively. The number of OASI beneficiaries increased 2 percent, while the number of DI beneficiaries decreased 7 percent.

Average monthly benefit amounts payable in March 1982 to retired and disabled workers were $387.08 and $412.42, respectively. A year earlier, average benefits were $343.47 for retired workers and $371.26 for disabled workers.

SSI Payments

Federally administered payments. In March 1982, 3,998,000 persons received federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, a decline of 1,700 from February. The number of disabled recipients increased by 5,700 to 2,264,300, while the aged caseload dropped by 7,500 to 1,655,200. Blind recipients remained at 78,500. Among individual States, 29 out of 51 reported a rise in their overall SSI caseload. The number of disabled recipients rose in 49 States, blind in 33, and aged in four.

Federally administered payments in March totaled $738.6 million, up $15 million from the previous month. Federal SSI payments of $579.5 million and State supplementation payments of $159.1 million rose by $12.4 million and $2.6 million respectively.

On July 1, 1982, an automatic cost-of-living increase raised Federal SSI benefit rates by 7.4 percent. The maximum monthly payment to eligible persons living in their own household and without other countable income is now $284.30 for individuals and $426.40 for couples. Individuals and couples living in another's household now receive maximum payments of $189.54 and $284.27, respectively. For recipients in Medicaid institutions, the monthly payment continues at $25.00.

State-administered supplementary payments. During January 1982, the number of persons receiving State-administered supplementation continued to decline, dropping to 248,200. The amount expended for these supplements rose from $20.0 million in December to $20.6 million in January. Two States—Colorado and North Carolina—accounted for most of this monthly increase. Effective January 1, 1982, Colorado had a cost-of-living adjustment in its supplementary payment standards that averaged $11 per recipient, and North Carolina raised its payment standards to $30 per month for all persons in rest homes and domicilary care facilities.

OASDI	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
Monthly beneficiaries, total (in thousands)	36,146	36,161	35,880
Aged 65 and over, total	24,540	24,551	23,944
Retired workers	18,173	18,181	17,655
Survivors and dependents	6,296	6,297	6,203
Special age-72 beneficiaries	71	72	86
Under age 65, total	11,606	11,610	11,936
Retired workers	2,196	2,190	2,081
Disabled workers	2,722	2,730	2,847
Survivors and dependents	6,688	6,690	7,008
Total monthly benefits (in millions) [1]	$12,349	$12,349	$10,830
Average benefit in current-payment status:			
Retired workers	$387.17	$387.08	$383.30
Disabled workers	412.34	412.42	413.60
Aged widows and widowers	347.38	347.08	344.66
Children of deceased workers	272.04	271.91	268.49
Average benefits awarded:			
Retired workers	$382.79	$381.89	$355.55
Disabled workers	417.31	415.50	391.08
Aged widows and widowers	250.92	257.57	304.09
Children of deceased workers	260.87	265.53	236.92

[1] In current-payment status; excludes lump-sum and retroactive payments and adjustments.

SSI: Trends and Changes, 1974–80

by Lenna Kennedy*

By the end of 1980, the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was making monthly cash assistance payments, averaging $170, to almost 4.2 million aged, blind, and disabled persons. When SSI payments began in January 1974, the number of recipients was 3.2 million and the average payment was $117. Since 1975, both SSI payments and Social Security benefits have been automatically adjusted each year to correspond with increases in the Consumer Price Index. A number of other trends in addition to growth can be discerned in the size of the population served, as well as in their categorical, geographic, and age distributions. This article discusses some of these trends and changes, using program data for the end of each calendar year through 1980. It also presents a brief summary of the program at the end of that period.

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides cash assistance to residents of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Northern Mariana Islands who are categorically eligible—aged 65 and older, blind, or disabled—and whose income and resources are within the limitations imposed by law and regulations. The maximum Federal SSI payment, originally $140[1] per month for an individual without countable income and $210 for a couple, had risen by mid-1980 to $238 for an individual and $357 for a couple (table 1). Since 1975 the automatic cost-of-living increase in Social Security (OASDI—Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance) benefits has been applicable to Federal SSI payments also. The actual amount payable depends on individual circumstances including marital status, living arrangement, and income after exclusions.[2]

In addition to the Federal payment, the law provides for State supplementary payments, which may be made to all or to selected groups of recipients. At the end of 1980, all jurisdictions except Texas and the Northern Mariana Islands were making some supplementary payments. The amount of these supplementary payments differed from State to State. In addition, payments within a State varied depending on criteria such as special living arrangements—for instance, a recipient sharing an apartment or living in a domiciliary care facility. A few States also made higher supplementary payments to persons residing in metropolitan areas.

Although SSI has been affected by a number of legislative changes, the program has experienced little net expansion since its beginning. Under Public Law 92-603 (October 1972) the recipients of the existing Federal-State programs of Old-Age Assistance (OAA), Aid to the Blind (AB), and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD) were transferred to the Federal rolls. Eligibility was extended to disabled persons under age

Table 1.—Federal SSI benefit rates applicable to individuals and couples living in their own household, 1974–80[1]

Effective date	Individual	Couple
January 1974	$140.00	$210.00
July 1974	146.00	219.00
July 1975	157.70	236.60
July 1976	167.80	251.80
July 1977	177.80	266.70
July 1978	189.40	284.10
July 1979	208.20	312.30
July 1980	238.00	357.00

[1] Latest data available are for July 1981: Individual, $264.70; couple, $397.

* Division of Supplemental Security Studies, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration.

[1] Payments in January 1974 were based on a Federal benefit rate of $130 because the increase to $140 was enacted December 31, 1973, too late to be implemented. Retroactive payments covering the difference were made in February 1974.

[2] For the exclusions from income and resources and a detailed history of program provisions, see **Social Security Bulletin, Annual Statistical Supplement, 1980**, pages 43–46.

18 who had not been covered under APTD. The first SSI payments were made on January 1, 1974.

Even before payments began, it was recognized that the Federal SSI payment level would mean a loss of income to some recipients whose State payments had been higher. In July 1973, Public Law 93–66 assured these persons against such a loss by requiring that the State supplement their Federal payment by the amount necessary to maintain the person's December 1973 income (assistance payments plus other income). This provision is known as the "mandatory supplementation" requirement.

Subsequent program changes included the exclusion of the recipient's home from countable resources (Public Law 94–569, October 1976), and the extension of the SSI program to residents of the Northern Mariana Islands (1978). This extension was part of a covenant that established the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. In Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the Federal-State assistance programs have continued to operate.

Overview of the Caseload

The first 2 years of the SSI program were characterized by substantial month-to-month growth in the number of recipients. More than 3.2 million people received payments in January 1974. By the end of that year the number had grown to 4 million, and by December 1975,

Table 2.—Number of persons receiving SSI payments, by type of payment and reason for eligibility, 1974–80

Month and year	Total	Federally administered payments [1]	Federal SSI [2]	Total with State supplementation	Federally administered supplementation		State-administered supplementation	
					Total [3]	State supplementation only	Total [4]	State supplementation only
	All persons							
January 1974	3,248,949	3,215,632	2,955,959	1,838,602	1,480,309	259,673	358,293	33,317
December 1974	4,027,572	3,996,064	...	...	...	...	300,724	31,508
December 1975	4,359,625	4,314,275	3,893,419	1,987,409	1,684,01	420,856	303,391	45,350
December 1976	4,285,340	4,235,939	3,799,069	1,912,550	1,638,17	436,870	274,377	49,401
December 1977	4,287,044	4,237,692	3,777,856	1,927,340	1,657,645	459,836	269,695	49,352
December 1978	4,265,483	4,216,925	3,754,663	1,946,781	1,681,403	462,262	265,378	48,558
December 1979	4,202,741	4,149,575	3,687,119	1,941,572	1,684,283	462,456	257,289	53,166
December 1980	4,194,254	4,142,017	3,682,411	1,934,279	1,684,765	459,606	249,514	52,237
	Aged							
January 1974	1,889,898	1,865,109	1,690,496	1,022,244	770,318	174,613	251,926	24,789
December 1974	2,307,722	2,285,909	...	...	...	...	193,037	21,813
December 1975	2,333,685	2,307,105	2,024,765	1,028,596	843,917	282,340	184,679	26,580
December 1976	2,175,442	2,147,697	1,867,318	934,586	774,226	280,379	160,360	27,745
December 1977	2,077,808	2,050,921	1,765,147	906,636	754,187	285,774	151,13	26,887
December 1978	1,995,976	1,967,900	1,685,651	885,827	739,028	282,249	146,799	28,076
December 1979	1,903,384	1,871,716	1,593,486	859,101	718,207	278,230	140,894	31,668
December 1980	1,838,406	1,807,776	1,533,366	837,411	702,763	274,410	134,648	30,630
	Blind							
January 1974	73,850	72,390	55,680	45,828	37,326	16,710	8,502	1,460
December 1974	75,528	74,616	...	...	...	...	5,898	912
December 1975	75,315	74,489	68,375	36,309	31,376	6,114	4,933	825
December 1976	77,223	76,366	69,083	38,215	33,484	7,283	4,731	857
December 1977	78,368	77,362	69,534	38,868	34,401	7,828	4,467	1,006
December 1978	78,027	77,135	68,192	39,214	35,022	8,943	4,192	892
December 1979	78,110	77,250	67,973	39,603	35,666	9,277	3,937	860
December 1980	79,139	78,401	68,945	39,847	36,214	9,456	3,633	738
	Disabled							
January 1974	1,285,201	1,278,122	1,209,783	769,501	672,575	68,350	96,926	7,068
December 1974	1,644,322	1,635,539	...	...	...	...	101,769	8,783
December 1975	1,950,625	1,932,681	1,800,279	922,229	808,725	132,402	113,504	17,944
December 1976	2,032,675	2,011,876	1,862,668	939,711	830,463	149,208	109,249	20,799
December 1977	2,130,868	2,109,409	1,943,175	981,524	869,057	166,234	112,467	21,459
December 1978	2,191,162	2,171,890	2,000,820	1,014,467	907,037	171,070	107,430	19,272
December 1979	2,220,824	2,200,609	2,025,660	1,036,240	930,410	174,949	105,830	20,215
December 1980	2,276,258	2,255,840	2,080,100	1,050,118	945,788	175,740	104,330	20,418

[1] All persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation.

[2] All persons with Federal SSI payments whether receiving Federal payments only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation.

[3] All persons with federally administered State supplementation whether receiving State supplementary payments only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation.

[4] All persons with State-administered State supplementation whether receiving State supplementary payments only or both Federal SSI and State-administered State supplementation.

to 4.3 million (table 2).[3] Beginning in 1976, the pattern reversed, and for the next 5 years the total dropped slowly but unevenly, until in December 1980 the number of recipients was 4.2 million. Thus the program experienced a swift increase of 34 percent, followed by a slower, more sustained decline, which after 5 years totaled 4 percent.

The fall in the total caseload masks other changes of different directions and magnitudes that appear when the caseloads for recipients are examined by reason for eligibility. In the following discussion it is important to note that the SSI classifications "aged," "blind," and "disabled" are based on the reason for the individual's initial eligibility. The SSI program does not reclassify "blind" and "disabled" recipients as "aged" at age 65.

In January 1974, the number of aged recipients—those whose eligibility is based on age and financial need—was almost 1.9 million. By the end of 1975, this number had increased by 23 percent to over 2.3 million. In 1976 a decline began, even sharper than that evident in the total caseload. By December 1980, "aged" recipients totaled 1.8 million, a drop of more than one-fifth.

In contrast, the number of persons whose eligibility was based on blindness or disability increased from 1974 to 1980.[4] The number of blind recipients rose from just under 74,000 in January 1974 to 79,000 by the end of 1980 (7.2 percent). However, the most significant growth in the SSI program in this period was among those whose eligibility was based on disability. In December 1973, 1.3 million persons received APTD payments. The first 12 months of SSI produced a net increase of 28 percent, to 1.6 million disabled recipients. This was followed by another 19-percent increase during 1975 and smaller gains in succeeding years. By December 1980, there were more than 2,276,000 disabled recipients, of whom 222,000 were children, either under age 18 or between ages 18 and 22 if students.

When the caseload is distributed by age, it becomes apparent that the proportion of the SSI population aged 65 or older has declined—from 61 percent in January 1974 to 54 percent in December 1980 (table 3). Within this group, those classified as blind or disabled have increased from 87,000 to 419,000 (or from 3 percent to 10 percent of the total caseload).

There was has been little change, however, in the proportion of blind and disabled adults aged 22–64. It remained almost constant (37–39 percent) over the 7 years. These figures may reflect the same stability in the proportion of the general population who meet both the definition of disability and the income and resources criteria of the SSI program.

The segment of the population that showed the greatest increase was "blind and disabled children." Since the APTD programs did not provide for payments to persons under age 18, there were few children transferred to the SSI program in January 1974. However,

[3] The peak caseload occurred in April 1976, when 4.4 million persons received payments.

[4] The definitions of "blind" and "disabled" for SSI purposes are the same as those used for the Social Security Disability Insurance program. Determinations of disability are also made by the States' disability determination services.

Table 3.—Number and percentage distribution of persons receiving federally administered SSI payments, by age and reason for eligibility, 1974–80[1]

Age and reason for eligibility	January 1974	December 1975	December 1976	December 1977	December 1978	December 1979	December 1980
Total number (in thousands)	3,216	4,314	4,236	4,238	4,217	4,150	4,142
Under 22	(2)	201	228	256	281	293	310
Blind and disabled children	7	128	153	175	198	212	229
Blind and disabled adults	(2)	73	75	81	83	81	82
22–64	[2] 1,257	1,605	1,611	1,628	1,624	1,599	1,605
Blind	48	46	47	45	43	43	44
Disabled	1,209	1,559	1,564	1,583	1,581	1,556	1,561
65 or older	1,952	2,508	2,397	2,353	2,312	2,258	2,226
Aged	1,865	2,307	2,148	2,051	1,968	1,872	1,807
Blind	23	22	22	25	25	25	25
Disabled	64	179	227	277	319	361	394
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 22	(2)	4.7	5.4	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.5
Blind and disabled children	.2	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.5
Blind and disabled adults	(2)	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
22–64	[2] 39.1	37.2	38.0	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.7
Blind	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Disabled	37.6	36.1	36.9	37.4	37.5	37.5	37.7
65 or older	60.7	58.1	56.6	55.5	54.8	54.3	53.7
Aged	58.0	53.5	50.7	48.4	46.7	45.1	43.6
Blind	.7	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6
Disabled	2.0	4.1	5.4	6.5	7.6	8.7	9.5

[1] Age distribution not available for December 1974.

[2] Not available separately for January 1974. Adults under age 22 are included with blind and disabled adults aged 22–64.

the number increased dramatically in the first 2 years, to 128,000 in December 1975. Subsequent growth was smaller but continuous, and by the end of 1980, the total was 229,000. About one-sixth of these were 18–22 years old and eligible based on their status as students.

Amount of Payments

In 1974, annual payments under the SSI program totaled $5.2 billion. By 1980, this amount had increased to more than $7.9 billion (table 4). The growth was not uniform and reflects both the caseload changes described above and increases in the level of the Federal benefit rate shown in table 1. After an initial 12-percent rise from 1974 to 1975 (coinciding with the large increase in the number of recipients), the annual growth in the 1976–78 period was 3–4 percent. The larger proportional increases in 1979 and 1980 occurred despite a declining caseload and reflect, in large part, the sizable cost-of-living raises in those years.

Federal SSI payments as a proportion of total SSI payments remained essentially stable over the 7-year period, 73–75 percent. Among the aged it was 68–71 percent, and among the blind and disabled, 75–77 percent.[5]

The average payment under the SSI program, including both Federal payments and federally administered State supplementation payments, increased significantly during this time, from $117 to $170 (table 5). However, because of the variations in coverage and payments under State supplementation plans, it may be more useful to consider the change in Federal SSI payments separately.

Over the 7 years, the maximum possible payment—

[5] This figure does not include the Federal contribution to State supplementation or the "hold harmless" payment, which is discussed under "State Supplementation Programs."

Table 4.—Total amount of SSI payments, by type of payment and reason for eligibility, 1974–80

[In thousands]

Year	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation	
			Federally administered	State administered
	All persons			
1974	$5,245,719	$3,833,161	$1,263,652	$148,906
1975	5,878,224	4,313,538	1,402,534	162,152
1976	6,065,842	4,512,061	1,388,154	165,627
1977	6,306,041	4,703,292	1,430,794	171,955
1978	6,551,682	4,880,691	1,490,947	180,044
1979	7,075,408	5,279,181	1,589,544	206,683
1980	7,940,650	5,866,354	1,848,286	226,010
	Aged			
1974	$2,503,407	$1,782,742	$631,292	$89,373
1975	2,604,792	1,842,980	673,535	88,277
1976	2,508,483	1,784,996	635,381	88,106
1977	2,448,724	1,736,812	627,075	84,837
1978	2,432,738	1,706,220	635,860	90,658
1979	2,525,396	1,759,426	661,294	104,676
1980	2,734,265	1,860,194	756,829	117,242
	Blind			
1974	$130,195	$91,308	$34,483	$4,404
1975	130,936	92,427	34,813	3,696
1976	137,793	95,651	38,409	3,733
1977	146,070	100,370	41,768	3,932
1978	152,210	104,525	43,502	4,183
1979	166,831	115,873	46,571	4,387
1980	190,068	131,506	54,321	4,241
	Disabled			
1974	$2,601,936	$1,959,112	$597,876	$44,948
1975	3,142,476	2,378,131	694,186	70,159
1976	3,419,543	2,631,414	714,364	73,765
1977	3,710,788	2,866,110	761,950	82,728
1978	3,965,611	3,069,946	811,585	84,080
1979	4,380,929	3,403,880	881,679	95,370
1980	5,013,872	3,874,655	1,037,137	102,080

Table 5.—Average monthly SSI amount received, by type of payment and reason for eligibility, 1974–80

Month and year	Total	Federally administered payments	Federal SSI	State supplementation		
				Total	Federally administered	State administered
	All persons					
January 1974	$116.97	$113.55	$88.01	$65.20	$70.92	$41.54
December 1974	114.76	112.83	...	...	...	37.75
December 1975	116.36	114.39	96.17	66.86	70.71	45.59
December 1976	121.53	119.70	101.72	70.24	73.63	50.00
December 1977	126.39	124.52	106.61	72.39	75.36	53.68
December 1978	131.79	129.61	111.98	73.02	75.00	58.82
December 1979	157.87	155.65	123.89	[1] 106.45	[1] 112.26	71.23
December 1980	170.42	167.77	143.35	96.93	99.15	79.57
	Aged					
January 1974	$99.33	$95.69	$74.54	$60.37	$68.12	$36.66
December 1974	93.15	91.06	...	...	...	35.35
December 1975	92.99	90.93	75.94	61.48	66.38	39.12
December 1976	96.33	94.37	79.42	65.54	70.23	42.91
December 1977	98.75	96.62	81.78	67.20	71.35	46.49
December 1978	102.96	100.43	85.69	68.94	71.97	53.63
December 1979	125.66	122.67	93.53	[1] 104.89	[1] 112.18	67.71
December 1980	131.75	128.20	106.70	93.85	96.97	77.54
	Blind					
January 1974	$128.82	$124.27	$105.03	$79.97	$84.34	$60.86
December 1974	143.30	140.59	...	...	...	55.95
December 1975	148.96	146.57	116.40	89.78	94.32	61.13
December 1976	155.32	152.77	119.10	98.55	102.70	69.04
December 1977	161.39	159.20	124.08	103.70	107.22	75.21
December 1978	167.19	164.40	132.43	101.85	104.24	86.60
December 1979	214.56	212.27	160.97	[1] 146.88	[1] 152.98	91.60
December 1980	215.70	213.23	169.91	134.39	138.15	96.92
	Disabled					
January 1974	$142.22	$139.01	$106.05	$70.79	$73.41	$52.64
December 1974	143.78	141.98	...	...	...	41.27
December 1975	143.07	141.15	118.15	71.97	74.31	55.26
December 1976	147.21	145.50	123.43	73.77	75.63	59.60
December 1977	152.05	150.36	128.53	75.96	77.57	62.53
December 1978	156.78	154.82	133.44	75.46	76.35	67.58
December 1979	183.80	181.71	146.53	[1] 107.47	[1] 110.77	78.47
December 1980	200.06	197.90	169.48	97.92	99.28	85.57

[1] The December 1979 total and federally administered figures, which are so much larger than those for either the preceding or the following year, represent the payment in that month of large retroactive amounts by a number of States.

the Federal benefit rate for an individual without countable income and living in his or her own household—rose by 70 percent from $140 to $238 per month. Given this increase in the standard, it would have been surprising if the average payments had not risen substantially, which, in fact, they did. For the entire group, the average Federal payment increased by 63 percent ($55) from January 1974 to December 1980. By eligibility category, the increase in the average payment to the aged category was smaller—43 percent ($32), than among the blind—62 percent ($64), or the disabled—60 percent ($63).

The amount of an individual's SSI payment is determined by marital status, living arrangement, and countable income. Although the changes in the Federal payment described above reflect changes in the caseload mix of all of these characteristics, the most significant change is in countable income, particularly the increase in the amount of Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) benefits received by SSI recipients.

The proportion of the SSI caseload also receiving an OASDI benefit has not changed appreciably; it was 53 percent in December 1975 and 51 percent in December 1980. The average amount of the Social Security benefit received by those entitled under both programs has risen from $130 to $197. Since the exclusion applicable to unearned income has remained the same—$20 per month—SSI is now counting a higher proportion of the OASDI benefit than previously. This would have a greater effect on the payments to the aged category, 70 percent of whom received Social Security benefits in addition to SSI.

State Supplementation Programs

All States but one provide, to at least some of their residents, additional monies to augment the Federal SSI payment.[6] These amounts may reflect either the optional supplementation provisions of the original law or the mandatory supplementation requirement of Public Law 93-66. The number of persons receiving mandatory supplementation declined sharply, from 95,000 in mid-1977 (the first year for which figures are available) to 20,000 in mid-1980. This figure represents only about 1 percent of all supplementation cases.

Coverage under optional State plans, on the other hand, may be generally applicable to persons living in their own households or limited to selected groups, such as to persons in domiciliary care facilities. In addition, the States may either administer the payments themselves or contract with the Social Security Administration (SSA) to do this. In the latter case, SSA assumes the administrative costs and is reimbursed by the States for the amount of the payments.

Initially, 33 States and the District of Columbia made optional supplementation payments. Some States have since made changes, in either the level of payments or criteria for eligibility. By the end of 1980, 42 States and the District of Columbia were making optional payments. Twenty-six States and the District of Columbia were using the SSA administrative mechanism.[7]

In January 1974, more than 1.8 million persons received State supplements. This number showed an uneven pattern of large initial growth with a decline of 75,000 during 1976,[8] and a smaller decrease of 7,000 during 1980. The latter was due to the continuing drop in the State-administered program. The federally administered caseload grew from 1.5 million in 1974 to almost 1.7 million by 1975, and since then it has fluctuated around that level.

However, payments to persons receiving only a State supplement continued to grow after 1975. These supplements are made to persons with income too high to allow them to receive a Federal payment, but still within the limits of the State plan. The number of "supplementation only" cases under Federal administration increased from 260,000 to 460,000, and under State-administered plans from 33,000 to 52,000.

Annual supplementary payments have increased from $1.3 billion to $1.8 billion for federally administered programs, and from $149 million to $226 million for the State administered. Although payments rose in each eligibility category over time, the largest change was in payments to the disabled.

As previously mentioned, some part of the federally administered supplementation is reimbursed to the States by the Federal Government under the hold-harmless provision. The original SSI law provided that, where a State chose Federal administration of supplementation, its financial liability for the cost of supplementary payments was limited to the non-Federal share of its OAA, AB, and APTD programs in 1972. Table 6 shows the amount of reimbursements under this provision. Six States received hold-harmless payments for fiscal year 1974, but by fiscal year 1976, the provision was no longer applicable in California, Nevada, and New York. For the remaining three States, payments decreased through 1976, then rose again after Public Law 94-585 (October 1976) required States to pass along the annual increases in Federal SSI payments.

The average State supplementation payment of both types increased over the period in response to changes

[6] Texas does not make supplementary payments because of a State constitutional barrier.

[7] Sue C. Hawkins, "SSI: Trends in State Supplementation, 1974-78," Social Security Bulletin, July 1980, pages 19-27.

[8] Public Law 94-585 (1976) mandated the States to pass on to their supplementation recipients the cost-of-living increase in the Federal payment (effective with the July 1977 Federal increase).

Table 6.—Federal contribution to State supplementation, by State, fiscal years 1974–80

[In millions]

State	Amount							
	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total	$80.5	$210.6	$63.8	$7.0	$39.3	$38.8	$41.3	$39.3
California	29.5	69.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	.7	1.7	.9	...	(1)	(2)	.1	.1
Massachusetts	19.8	42.3	28.7	1.7	9.4	6.9	5.5	3.1
Nevada	.3	.6	.1	...	...	...	...	...
New York	25.9	69.4	7.6	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	4.3	27.2	26.5	5.3	29.9	31.8	35.6	36.2

[1] Amount of contribution: $20,200.
[2] Amount of contribution: $33,100.

both in caseloads and in the State plans (table 5). This rise was greater in the State-administered program.

Program Status, 1980

Tables 7, 8, and 9 present the standing of the SSI program on a State-by-State basis at the end of 1980, in terms of the number of recipients and total and average payments.[9] California, with just over 10 percent of the Nation's population in 1980, had 17 percent of the total SSI caseload at the end of that year, 12 percent of all those receiving Federal SSI payments, and 36 percent of all those receiving supplementation payments. It also accounted for the highest share of 1980 expenditures—one-fourth of the total, 13 percent of Federal dollars, and almost three-fifths of State supplementation (table 8).

At the end of 1980, payment levels in California (Federal SSI plus State supplementation, for those without countable income) ranged from $402 per month for individuals living independently, to $454 per month for those residing in facilities providing nonmedical board and care. In the same month, the Federal SSI maximum was $238.

The impact of State supplementation and the interaction between the Federal and State programs, especially in California, can be seen in table 9, which shows the average payments at the end of 1980. The average payment in California was $253, almost half again as high as the national average of $170. The next highest State was New York with $190. In terms of the Federal payment, California's average was $155, higher than the national figure of $143, but lower than in six other States. However, the State supplement—averaging $165 to more than 700,000 persons—raised the State average substantially.

The singular position of California in the SSI program does not reflect only the changes in the age and geographic distribution of the population. Between 1974 and 1980 the U.S. population over age 65 increased from 21.8 million to 25.5 million. California's share of this population grew from 9.1 percent to 9.5 percent.

[9] For similar data for January 1974, see James C. Callison, "Early Experience Under the Supplemental Security Income Program," **Social Security Bulletin**, June 1974, pages 3–11. Data for the end of each year since 1975 are published annually in **Program and Demographic Characteristics of Supplemental Security Beneficiaries**, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration.

Table 7.—Number of persons receiving SSI payments, by type of payment and State, December 1980

State	Total	Federally administered payments	Federal SSI	Total with supplementation	Federally administered supplementation		State-administered supplementation	
					Total	State supplementation only	Total	State supplementation only
Total	[1] 4,194,254	4,142,017	3,682,411	1,934,279	1,684,765	459,606	249,514	52,237
Alabama	139,840	134,092	134,092	16,979	...	...	16,979	5,748
Alaska	3,343	3,083	3,083	928	...	...	928	260
Arizona	29,849	29,638	29,638	1,690	...	...	1,690	211
Arkansas	77,800	77,800	77,776	375	375	24	...	...
California	717,464	717,464	429,063	700,241	700,241	288,401	...	...
Colorado	40,702	30,465	30,465	31,813	...	...	31,813	10,237
Connecticut	32,340	23,412	23,412	12,674	...	...	12,674	8,928
Delaware	7,179	7,179	7,082	510	510	97	...	...
District of Columbia	15,148	15,148	14,800	14,601	14,601	348	...	...
Florida	173,620	173,620	173,620	3,253	15	...	3,238	...
Georgia	154,527	154,527	154,441	521	521	86	...	...
Hawaii	10,187	10,187	9,589	9,679	9,679	598	...	...
Idaho	8,262	7,518	7,518	3,535	...	...	3,535	744
Illinois	131,053	123,554	123,554	30,960	...	...	30,960	7,499
Indiana	41,405	41,405	41,405	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	25,576	25,576	25,342	1,742	1,742	234	...	...
Kansas	20,433	20,433	20,425	220	220	8	...	...
Kentucky	95,471	93,694	93,694	8,412	...	...	8,412	1,777

Table 7.—Number of persons receiving SSI payments, by type of payment and State, December 1980—Continued

State	Total	Federally administered payments	Federal SSI	Total with supplementation	Federally administered supplementation		State-administered supplementation	
					Total	State supplementation only	Total	State supplementation only
Louisiana	136,545	136,545	136,453	1,321	1,321	92	...	...
Maine	21,593	21,593	17,203	20,513	20,513	4,390	...	...
Maryland	48,764	48,314	48,282	1,024	574	32	450	450
Massachusetts	123,631	123,631	75,530	118,610	118,610	48,101	...	...
Michigan	113,791	113,791	101,869	106,581	106,581	11,922	...	...
Minnesota	32,844	31,901	31,901	10,439	...	...	10,439	943
Mississippi	111,811	111,811	111,792	416	416	19	...	...
Missouri	91,385	84,395	84,395	25,953	...	...	25,953	6,990
Montana	6,837	6,837	6,743	701	701	94	...	...
Nebraska	14,971	13,741	13,741	6,102	...	...	6,102	1,230
Nevada	6,756	6,756	5,719	3,909	3,909	1,037	...	...
New Hampshire	5,398	5,398	5,398	4,482	...	...	4,482	(2)
New Jersey	85,823	85,823	78,619	79,958	79,958	7,204	...	...
New Mexico	25,421	25,420	25,420	301	...	...	301	1
New York	365,467	365,467	313,375	345,110	345,110	52,092	...	...
North Carolina	142,870	140,552	140,552	10,676	...	...	10,676	2,318
North Dakota	6,254	6,252	6,252	126	...	...	126	2
Ohio	119,274	119,274	119,227	552	552	47	...	...
Oklahoma	69,894	67,250	67,250	56,407	...	...	56,407	2,644
Oregon	24,475	22,220	22,220	12,267	...	...	12,267	2,255
Pennsylvania	163,210	163,210	148,579	153,513	153,513	14,631	...	...
Rhode Island	15,036	15,036	12,445	13,722	13,722	2,591	...	...
South Carolina	83,405	83,405	83,405	1,639	...	...	1,639	...
South Dakota	7,991	7,991	7,989	505	124	2	381	(2)
Tennessee	130,526	130,526	130,526	33	33	...	...	...
Texas	261,664	261,664	261,664	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	7,754	7,754	7,754	6,150	...	...	6,150	...
Vermont	8,915	8,915	7,445	8,337	8,337	1,470	...	...
Virginia	80,645	80,645	80,645	3,088	...	...	3,088	(2)
Washington	45,286	45,286	40,832	41,483	41,483	4,454	...	...
West Virginia	41,039	41,039	41,039	109	...	...	109	...
Wisconsin	68,277	68,277	46,652	61,373	61,373	21,625	...	...
Wyoming	1,818	1,818	1,818	715	...	...	715	...
Other:								
Northern Mariana Islands	612	612	612	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Includes 73 persons for whom State was unknown.

[2] Data not available.

Florida and Texas experienced even higher proportional increases in their aged populations. Among SSI recipients over age 65, however, the proportion in California rose from 14 percent in 1974 to 18 percent in 1980, while the proportion in Florida rose by a smaller amount, and the proportion in Texas fell (table 10).

In addition, the proportion of the over-age-65 population receiving SSI payments has declined from 10.5 percent in 1974 to 8.7 percent in 1980. Only two jurisdictions showed an increase—the District of Columbia and California.

The level of supplementation payments in California has had a pronounced impact on the size of its own SSI caseload, and, by extension, on the national program as well. For instance, California received 63 percent of all federally administered State supplementation only payments.

Summary

The first 7 years of the Supplemental Security Income program were characterized by both overall growth and internal change. The initial caseload of 3.2 million persons rose in 2 years to almost 4.4 million, and then fell slowly to 4.2 million by the end of 1980. This decline reflected a decrease in the number of persons eligible based on age, while the number of blind and disabled recipients, particularly children, continued to increase. Total payments grew steadily from $5.2 billion in 1974 to $7.9 billion in 1980, and the average payment rose from $117 to $170 during the same period.

Table 8.—Amount of total SSI payments, Federal SSI payments, and State supplementation payments, by State, 1980

[In thousands]

State	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation	
			Federally administered	State administered
Total	[1] $7,940,650	[2] $5,866,354	[3] $1,848,286	[4] $226,010
Alabama	207,814	195,322	...	12,492
Alaska	7,472	5,526	...	1,946
Arizona	54,471	53,198	...	1,273
Arkansas	107,240	107,174	66	...
California	1,962,005	736,372	1,225,633	...
Colorado	77,949	46,376	...	31,573
Connecticut	58,701	38,848	...	19,853
Delaware	11,039	10,581	458	...
District of Columbia	31,034	27,083	3,951	...
Florida	293,366	291,015	(5) (6)	[6] 2,351
Georgia	232,852	232,762	90	...
Hawaii	19,860	15,610	4,250	...
Idaho	14,273	10,974	...	3,299
Illinois	232,827	206,508	...	26,319
Indiana	59,474	59,474	...	(7)
Iowa	33,741	32,862	[6] 879	(6) (7)
Kansas	27,919	27,837	82	...
Kentucky	162,885	150,959	...	11,926
Louisiana	220,923	220,742	181	...
Maine	28,553	24,001	4,552	...
Maryland	82,539	81,740	[6] 211	[6] 588
Massachusetts	240,782	118,601	122,181	...
Michigan	237,021	164,003	73,018	...
Minnesota	52,029	41,754	...	10,275
Mississippi	170,776	170,719	57	...
Missouri	139,938	128,372	...	11,566
Montana	10,729	10,055	674	...
Nebraska	23,713	19,024	...	4,689
Nevada	11,066	8,552	2,514	...
New Hampshire	12,614	7,814	...	4,800
New Jersey	156,448	129,800	26,648	...
New Mexico	41,543	41,337	...	206
New York	790,713	565,474	225,239	...
North Carolina	233,216	209,756	...	23,460
North Dakota	9,513	8,556	...	957
Ohio	200,337	200,196	141	...
Oklahoma	142,205	100,039	...	42,166
Oregon	40,763	34,745	...	6,018
Pennsylvania	312,046	252,949	59,097	...
Rhode Island	24,565	18,499	6,066	...
South Carolina	125,914	123,630	...	2,284
South Dakota	10,841	10,257	[6] 38	[6] 546
Tennessee	198,695	198,695	(5)	...
Texas	364,977	364,977	(8)	(8)
Utah	12,128	11,399	...	729
Vermont	15,739	10,990	4,749	...
Virginia	125,943	119,523	...	6,420
Washington	85,389	67,023	18,366	...
West Virginia	72,344	72,250	...	94
Wisconsin	124,073	61,855	62,218	...
Wyoming	2,715	2,534	...	181
Other:				
Northern Mariana Islands	1,379	1,379	(8)	(8)

[1] Includes $23,562,000 paid to Indochina refugees not reported by State.

[2] Includes $94,000 not reported by State and $16,542,000 paid to Indochina refugees not reported by State.

[3] Includes $7,020,000 paid to Indochina refugees not reported by State. Payments reduced by $96,000 to reflect returned checks and overpayment refunds.

[4] Excludes data for Indiana and Iowa.

[5] State makes federally administered mandatory payments. The total of adjustments exceeds the actual amounts paid during the year.

[6] Mandatory payments are federally administered and optional payments are State administered.

[7] Data not available.

[8] State payments not made.

Table 9.—Average monthly amount of SSI received, by source of funds and State, December 1980

State	Total	Federally administered payments	Federal SSI	State supplementation		
				Total	Federally administered	State administered
Total	$170.42	$167.77	$143.35	$96.93	$99.15	$79.57
Alabama	132.42	130.41	130.41	60.67	...	60.67
Alaska	184.27	159.42	159.42	125.23	...	135.23
Arizona	163.52	160.89	160.89	66.66	...	66.66
Arkansas	121.91	121.91	121.87	16.53	16.53	...
California	253.30	253.30	155.04	164.53	164.53	...
Colorado	182.57	136.24	136.24	103.10	...	103.10
Connecticut	165.74	150.52	150.52	144.87	...	144.87
Delaware	139.08	139.08	135.22	79.96	79.96	...
District of Columbia	183.12	183.12	164.21	23.53	23.53	...
Florida	156.77	155.08	155.08	90.22	32.60	90.64
Georgia	135.97	135.97	135.98	19.51	19.51	...
Hawaii	178.07	178.07	150.61	38.20	38.20	...
Idaho	156.98	133.83	133.83	82.19	...	82.19
Illinois	163.00	153.76	153.76	76.34	...	76.34
Indiana	(1)	131.52	13[illegible]2	(1)	...	(1)
Iowa	120.72	120.72	118.64	46.49	46.49	...
Kansas	122.47	122.47	122.18	30.69	30.69	...
Kentucky	153.31	145.35	145.35	114.46	...	114.46
Louisiana	144.31	144.31	144.27	13.84	13.84	...
Maine	119.53	119.53	127.07	19.25	19.25	...
Maryland	142.31	153.63	153.35	70.31	32.53	118.28
Massachusetts	169.50	169.50	140.21	87.39	87.39	...
Michigan	182.32	182.32	147.92	53.27	53.27	...
Minnesota	136.05	120.05	120.05	80.84	...	80.84
Mississippi	136.21	136.21	136.18	13.79	13.79	...
Missouri	139.80	136.52	136.52	35.16	...	35.16
Montana	140.61	140.61	133.97	82.76	82.76	...
Nebraska	219.53	126.93	126.93	57.14	...	57.14
Nevada	150.01	150.01	138.29	56.94	56.94	...
New Hampshire	(2)	135.85	135.85	100.85	...	100.85
New Jersey	164.72	164.72	150.14	29.18	29.18	...
New Mexico	146.73	145.96	145.96	65.00	...	65.00
New York	190.13	190.13	161.65	54.56	54.56	...
North Carolina	146.86	134.81	134.81	190.53	...	190.53
North Dakota	123.12	122.69	122.69	21.60	...	21.60
Ohio	152.65	152.65	152.60	25.59	25.59	...
Oklahoma	177.58	132.25	132.25	62.37	...	62.37
Oregon	148.76	142.19	142.19	39.18	...	39.18
Pennsylvania	167.84	167.84	150.58	32.71	32.71	...
Rhode Island	147.24	147.24	133.77	40.02	40.02	...
South Carolina	136.07	133.84	133.84	113.66	...	113.66
South Dakota	(2)	116.48	116.00	93.07	32.77	114.14
Tennessee	136.07	136.03	136.03	24.64	24.64	...
Texas	125.83	125.83	125.83	...	...	...
Utah	143.28	135.25	135.25	10.00	...	10.00
Vermont	157.73	157.73	133.28	49.64	49.64	...
Virginia	(2)	135.49	135.49	188.15	...	188.15
Washington	166.84	166.84	147.79	36.66	36.66	...
West Virginia	157.63	157.44	157.44	71.73	...	71.73
Wisconsin	164.19	164.19	121.61	90.22	90.22	...
Wyoming	138.61	130.68	130.68	20.00	...	20.00
Other:						
Northern Mariana Islands	199.34	199.34	199.34	...	...	...

[1] Data on State supplements not available.

[2] Average cannot be computed due to unavailability of data on persons with State-administered payments only.

Table 10.—Number and percent of U.S. population aged 65 or older receiving federally administered SSI payments, by region, division, and State, December 1974 and December 1980

Region, division, and State	Population aged 65 or older (in thousands)		SSI recipients aged 65 or older		Percent of population receiving SSI	
	1974 [1]	1980 [2]	1974	1980	1974	1980
United States	21,815	25,542	2,285,909	2,225,797	10.5	8.7
Northeast	5,440	6,072	389,768	395,890	7.2	6.5
New England	1,345	1,520	114,652	109,790	8.5	7.2
Maine	122	141	12,998	11,474	10.7	8.1
New Hampshire	86	103	3,173	2,521	3.7	2.4
Vermont	51	58	4,702	4,499	9.2	7.7
Massachusetts	661	727	77,944	73,781	11.8	10.2
Rhode Island	111	127	6,870	7,907	6.2	6.2
Connecticut	314	364	8,965	9,608	2.9	2.6
Middle Atlantic	4,095	4,552	275,116	286,100	6.7	6.3
New York	1,998	2,161	171,712	172,965	8.6	8.0
New Jersey	749	860	38,087	40,516	5.1	4.7
Pennsylvania	1,348	1,531	65,317	72,619	4.8	4.7
North Central	6,020	6,689	351,832	304,449	5.8	4.6
East North Central	4,009	4,491	209,833	202,051	5.2	4.5
Ohio	1,050	1,169	54,311	45,941	5.2	3.9
Indiana	522	585	23,819	18,378	4.6	3.1
Illinois	1,134	1,261	46,386	52,060	4.1	4.1
Michigan	798	912	49,311	49,512	6.2	5.4
Wisconsin	505	564	36,006	36,160	7.1	6.4
West North Central	2,011	2,198	141,999	102,398	7.1	4.7
Minnesota	432	480	19,803	16,835	4.6	3.5
Iowa	360	387	17,710	12,739	4.9	3.3
Missouri	591	648	71,453	47,948	12..	7.4
North Dakota	72	80	5,056	3,830	7.0	4.8
South Dakota	84	91	5,718	4,485	6.8	4.9
Nebraska	191	206	9,137	6,586	4.8	3.2
Kansas	281	306	13,122	9,975	4.7	3.3
South	6,893	8,483	1,122,273	1,029,243	16.3	12.1
South Atlantic	3,440	4,363	387,801	410,988	11.3	9.4
Delaware	48	59	3,490	3,141	7.3	5.3
Maryland	333	396	17,580	21,037	5.3	5.3
District of Columbia	71	74	5,392	6,383	7.6	8.6
Virginia	410	505	38,202	41,772	9.3	8.3
West Virginia	206	238	20,446	17,945	9.9	7.5
North Carolina	473	602	74,776	79,774	15.8	13.2
South Carolina	219	287	43,098	47,121	19.7	16.4
Georgia	413	517	94,868	88,063	23.0	17.0
Florida	1,267	1,685	89,949	105,752	7.1	6.3
East South Central	1,404	1,657	325,298	282,573	23.2	17.1
Kentucky	364	410	59,555	49,493	16.4	12.1
Tennessee	429	518	77,007	73,525	18.0	14.2
Alabama	365	440	103,683	87,464	28.4	19.9
Mississippi	246	289	85,053	72,091	34.6	24.9
West South Central	2,049	2,463	409,174	335,682	20.0	13.6
Arkansas	264	312	60,138	50,706	22.8	16.2
Louisiana	337	404	99,820	76,889	29.6	19.0
Oklahoma	328	376	54,797	41,385	16.7	11.0
Texas	1,120	1,371	194,419	166,702	17.4	12.2
West	3,463	4,298	421,928	496,200	12.2	11.5
Mountain	811	1,061	64,354	58,119	7.9	5.5
Montana	73	85	3,942	2,987	5.4	3.5
Idaho	76	94	4,289	3,349	5.6	3.6
Wyoming	32	37	1,394	925	4.4	2.5
Colorado	204	247	21,689	15,304	10.6	6.2
New Mexico	86	116	12,016	13,848	14.0	12.0
Arizona	211	307	13,842	14,678	6.6	4.8
Utah	88	109	3,692	3,186	4.2	2.9
Nevada	41	66	3,490	3,842	8.5	5.8
Pacific	2,652	3,237	357,574	438,081	13.5	13.5
Washington	354	431	21,157	19,789	6.0	4.6
Oregon	251	303	11,063	9,538	4.4	3.1
California	1,986	2,415	318,835	401,496	16.1	16.6
Alaska	8	12	1,516	1,511	19.0	13.1
Hawaii	53	76	5,003	5,747	9.4	7.5

[1] Bureau of the Census, **Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1975**, table 36. Data as of July 1.

[2] Bureau of the Census, **1980 Census of Population, Supplementary Reports** (PC-80-S1-1), table 2.

Distribution of Family Income: Improved Estimates

by Daniel B. Radner *

This article describes the results of research to improve estimates of the distribution of family income. In this research, a microdata file was constructed for 1972 using several data sources. The data obtained from these sources were combined and adjusted to produce more precise estimates. Current Population Survey estimates were then evaluated using these improved estimates. Using the improved estimates increased 1972 mean income for all units by 11 percent. The income share of the top 5 percent of the distribution increased substantially. Property income increased and wage and salary income decreased in relative importance. The mean income of family units headed by persons aged 65 or older increased by about 40 percent, by far the largest rise for any group examined; the increase was far lower for low-income family units in that age group. A simple update of mean incomes to 1979 showed no substantial changes from the 1972 pattern of adjustments.

The most important source of data on the distribution of income has been the Current Population Survey (CPS), a household survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Income data from household surveys, however, contain substantial response error (the respondents do not know, remember incorrectly, or refuse to answer).[1] These errors usually produce underestimates of average income for all units surveyed, and distort the relative income positions of various socioeconomic groups.

In the mid-1970's the Office of Research and Statistics began a program of research to improve income data bases, using the CPS. In part, this work was a cooperative undertaking with the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce. In this research a microdata file was constructed for 1972 using several data sources—the CPS, Social Security records, and Federal individual income tax returns.[2] The data obtained from these sources were combined and adjusted to produce more precise estimates. The CPS estimates were then evaluated using these improved estimates.

The goals of this research were

- To assess the size and nature of the errors in CPS income data, both for total income and for specific types of income.
- To construct improved estimates of the distribution of income for 1 year, 1972.
- To examine how improving the estimates of income affects the income of different groups, such as the aged.

This article reports on the results of this research, with the emphasis on the improved estimates for 1972 and the effects of the improvements on estimated income for different groups. In addition, a crude method for adjusting CPS mean incomes for more recent years, which was developed in the course of this research, is applied to CPS data for 1979.

The principal effects of moving from the CPS estimates to the improved estimates were

- Mean income for all units increased 11 percent; mean income increased for all parts of the distribution.
- The income share of the top 5 percent of the distribution increased substantially.
- Property income increased and wage and salary income decreased in relative importance.

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[1] Sampling error, of course, can also be important, but this article deals primarily with systematic response error and its effect on CPS estimates.

[2] See the Technical Note for a detailed description of the microdata file and methodology.

- The mean income of family units headed by persons aged 65 or older increased by about 40 percent, by far the largest rise for any group examined; the increase was far lower for low-income family units in that age group.
- A simple update of mean incomes to 1979 showed no substantial changes from the 1972 pattern of adjustments.

Effects of Adjusted Estimates

This section examines how estimates of the distribution of annual family unit money income are affected by adjusting the income amounts obtained from the Current Population Survey. A family unit is defined here as either (1) a family, a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together or (2) an unrelated individual, a person 14 years old or over who is not living with any relatives. The income concept used is total money income received in 1972.[3]

One indication of the nature and magnitude of the error in CPS income data is shown in table 1.[4] This table compares CPS income aggregates by type of income with the adjusted income aggregates. Property income increased the most, both as a percent of the CPS aggregate (137 percent) and in terms of aggregate income ($46 billion). Wages and salaries and Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits increased by the smallest percentage (5 percent). Although the increases in self-employment income and "other" income were large (21 percent and 35 percent, respectively), they were far below the property income increase. In terms of aggregates, wages and salaries increased $28 billion, self-employment rose $13 billion, and other income increased $14 billion. Income from Social Security and Railroad Retirement increased only $2 billion. Thus, property income accounted for 44 percent of the increase in total income, wages and salaries accounted for 27 percent, other income for 14 percent, self-employment income for 13 percent, and Social Security and Railroad Retirement for 2 percent.

Table 1.—Comparison of CPS income totals and adjusted estimates, by type of income, 1972

[Dollars in billions]

Type of income	Income totals		Adjusted ÷ CPS
	CPS	Adjusted [1]	
Total	$773.0	$877.2	1.13
Wage and salary	597.2	625.6	1.05
Self-employment	64.7	78.2	1.21
Nonfarm	54.1	60.4	1.12
Farm	10.6	17.9	1.69
Property [2]	33.8	80.0	2.37
Social Security and Railroad Retirement	37.1	39.0	1.05
Other	40.2	54.3	1.35
Public assistance	7.7	10.7	1.39
Other government transfers [3]	18.5	27.8	1.50
Private pensions, annuities, and miscellaneous [4]	14.0	[5] 15.8	1.13

[1] These aggregates are equal to the control aggregates except for wage and salary income and Social Security benefits. The adjusted wage and salary aggregate exceeded the control by $4 billion; possible explanations for this excess include inaccuracies in the statistical matching, sampling error, and inaccuracies in the control. The adjusted Social Security benefit aggregate was below the control by $0.7 billion. This difference is probably due to sampling error. The control aggregate for total income is $873.9 billion.

[2] Interest, dividends, rent, royalties, and estate and trust incomes.

[3] Unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, veterans' payments, and government pensions.

[4] Miscellaneous includes alimony, contributions from outside the household, and child support.

[5] Most of the miscellaneous category was not adjusted. Amounts of veterans' life insurance dividends were assigned.

Source: CPS data derived from March 1973 CPS. Adjusted data derived from 1972 Statistical Match file.

All Family Units

Mean adjusted income for all family units was $12,081, which was 11 percent higher than the CPS mean of $10,853 (table 2). Median income increased 8 percent, from $9,130 to $9,839. The distribution of total income showed increases in the percent of units in all classes above $13,999 and decreases in all (positive) classes below $12,000. The percentage of family units reporting income of $50,000 or more increased roughly 80 percent.

When family units are ranked by size of total income and separated into percentile groups, the shares of total income received by various percentiles can be tabulated (table 3). Changes in these shares show how the adjustments affected various parts of the distribution. It is important to note that the relative shares of adjusted income shown in this article are based on reranked distributions. Thus, the change in any share reflects reranking of observations as well as adjustment of a specific set of CPS observations.

Changes in the shares also show changes in the inequality of the distribution. For example, a decrease in the share of the bottom 10 percent along with an increase in the share of the top 5 percent and no change in other groups would mean an increase in inequality.

The most important change in income shares was the substantial increase in the share of the top 5 percent. That share rose by 1.9 percentage points, an increase of 11 percent. The bottom two deciles showed no change, the next seven deciles showed increasingly large declines, and the 91st through 95th percentile group

[3] For complete definitions and explanation of terms, see Bureau of the Census, "Money Income in 1972 of Families and Persons in the United States," **Current Population Reports** (Series P-60, No. 90), December 1973, page 12.

[4] A minor source of difference between the CPS and adjusted estimates is that the two estimates use different sample weights; the adjusted estimates use sample weights developed for the Exact Match file. (See the Technical Note at the end of this article.)

Table 2.—Percentage distribution of total income of all family units, by CPS estimates and adjusted estimates, 1972

Size of total income	CPS	Adjusted
Total	100.0	100.0
Negative	.2	.2
$0	.8	.6
$1–$1,999	8.2	7.2
$2,000–$3,999	12.6	11.7
$4,000–$5,999	11.1	10.8
$6,000–$7,999	10.7	10.2
$8,000–$9,999	10.4	10.1
$10,000–$11,999	9.9	9.3
$12,000–$13,999	8.5	8.5
$14,000–$15,999	7.1	7.2
$16,000–$17,999	5.1	5.6
$18,000–$19,999	3.9	4.3
$20,000–$24,999	5.6	6.7
$25,000–$29,999	2.7	3.2
$30,000–$49,999	2.5	3.4
$50,000 or more	.7	1.2
Mean	$10,853	$12,081
Median	9,130	9,839

Source: CPS data derived from March 1973 CPS. Adjusted data derived from 1972 Statistical Match file.

showed no change. Thus, the top 5-percent group showed the only increase. Those changes produced an increase in inequality. In general, the top of the distribution showed the largest increase in mean income, the bottom of the distribution showed the next largest increase, and the middle of the distribution showed the smallest increase. The small increase for the middle is explained by that group's heavy reliance on wage and salary income, which is the most accurately reported income type. It should be noted that, despite decreases in income shares for some deciles, the mean income of each decile increased.

The composition of total income by type of income is shown in table 4. Wages and salaries fell as a share of total income in all income classes above $3,999, with a large decrease in the $50,000 or more class. Property income rose in all classes above $3,999, with the share in the top class more than doubled. Those two changes clearly reflect the small overall adjustment to wages and salaries and the large overall adjustment to property income mentioned earlier. The share of income from Social Security and Railroad Retirement fell slightly at the bottom, and rose a small amount elsewhere. The share of other income increased slightly in all classes except $50,000 or more, while the share of self-employment income rose slightly at the bottom and at the top, and in general fell slightly in between.

When the composition by income type of specific parts of the distribution was examined, a large shift toward property income and away from wages and salaries at the top was found. The bottom showed a small

Table 3.—Percentage distribution of total income for all family units, 1972

Percentiles	Income share	
	CPS	Adjusted
Total	100.0	100.0
1–10	1.0	1.0
11–20	2.6	2.6
21–30	4.2	4.1
31–40	5.8	5.7
41–50	7.6	7.3
51–60	9.3	9.0
61–70	11.2	10.9
71–80	13.5	13.1
81–90	16.8	16.4
91–100	28.0	29.9
91–95	10.6	10.6
96–100	17.4	19.3

Source: CPS data derived from March 1973 CPS. Adjusted data derived from 1972 Statistical Match file.

Table 4.—Composition of CPS total income and adjusted total income, by type and size of income, 1972

[In percents]

Size of total income	Total	Wage and salary	Self-employment	Property	Social Security and Railroad Retirement	Other [1]
	CPS total income					
Total [2]	100	77	8	4	9	5
$1–$1,999	100	23	[3] 0	5	45	27
$2,000–$3,999	100	34	3	6	35	22
$4,000–$5,999	100	56	5	6	19	14
$6,000–$7,999	100	71	6	4	9	9
$8,000–$9,999	100	79	7	4	5	6
$10,000–$11,999	100	84	6	3	3	5
$12,000–$13,999	100	87	5	3	2	4
$14,000–$15,999	100	87	6	3	2	3
$16,000–$17,999	100	86	7	3	1	3
$18,000–$19,999	100	86	6	3	1	3
$20,000–$24,999	100	84	8	4	1	3
$25,000–$29,999	100	81	11	4	1	2
$30,000–$49,999	100	69	20	8	1	2
$50,000 or more	100	54	28	15	[3] 0	2
	Adjusted total income					
Total [2]	100	71	9	9	4	6
$1–$1,999	100	25	2	5	40	29
$2,000–$3,999	100	35	4	6	29	26
$4,000–$5,999	100	54	5	7	16	17
$6,000–$7,999	100	67	5	7	10	11
$8,000–$9,999	100	74	5	6	6	8
$10,000–$11,999	100	80	4	6	4	6
$12,000–$13,999	100	83	4	5	3	5
$14,000–$15,999	100	84	4	5	2	5
$16,000–$17,999	100	83	5	6	2	4
$18,000–$19,999	100	81	7	6	2	4
$20,000–$24,999	100	79	8	7	2	4
$25,000–$29,999	100	76	11	8	2	4
$30,000–$49,999	100	62	20	14	1	3
$50,000 or more	100	36	30	31	1	2

[1] Includes public assistance, other government transfer payments, private pensions, annuities, and miscellaneous income.
[2] Total percents include income of units with negative total income.
[3] Estimate rounds to zero.
Source: CPS data derived from March 1973 CPS. Adjusted data derived from 1972 Statistical Match file.

shift from Social Security and Railroad Retirement to other income, while the middle showed a small shift from wages and salaries that was distributed among all other types of income except self-employment.

Income by Selected Family Unit Characteristics

Mean income. The adjustments to income would be expected to affect different groups differently, at least in part because the composition of income differs among groups. In general, it would be expected that groups that receive mostly wage and salary income would have relatively small increases in mean income, while groups that receive substantial amounts of property income would have relatively large increases.

Mean income increased somewhat more for unrelated individuals than for families—16 percent, compared with 12 percent (table 5).[5] The largest increases by type of family unit and sex were shown by the categories female unrelated individuals (24 percent) and female heads (22 percent), followed by male heads (16 percent). The smallest increases were seen in families headed by husband-wife couples (12 percent) and male unrelated individuals (8 percent). This pattern is generally consistent with the generalization that groups with the least dependence on income from wages show the largest increases and groups with the greatest dependence on wage income show the smallest increases. The mean income for both race groups increased by 12 percent.

Table 5.—Mean income of family units, by selected characteristics, 1972

Characteristic	Mean income		Adjusted ÷ CPS
	CPS	Adjusted	
All family units	$10,853	$12,081	1.11
Type of family unit and sex of head:			
Families	12,625	14,125	1.12
Headed by:			
Husband-wife couple	13,477	15,061	1.12
Men [1]	11,657	13,549	1.16
Women [1]	6,861	8,388	1.22
Unrelated individuals	5,138	5,983	1.16
Men	6,619	7,173	1.08
Women	4,157	5,155	1.24
Race:			
White or other than black	11,282	12,622	1.12
Black	7,096	7,914	1.12
Age of head:			
14–24	6,439	6,097	.95
25–34	11,078	11,094	1.00
35–44	13,741	14,667	1.07
45–54	14,443	16,063	1.11
55–64	11,681	13,496	1.16
65 or older	6,150	8,658	1.41

[1] No spouse present in household.

Source: CPS data derived from March 1973 CPS. Adjusted data derived from 1972 Statistical Match file.

The most striking adjustments to mean income were in age-of-head groups, where a clear pattern emerged: the older the age group, the larger the increase. The oldest group, aged 65 or older, showed by far the largest increase in mean income—41 percent. (The median for the group rose 28 percent.) This increase was more than double the 16-percent increase of the 55–64 age group. The 14–24 age group showed a 5-percent decrease. The decline in the mean for the 14–24 age group was primarily due to reweighting of sample observations, although several incorrect large amounts in the CPS data that apparently resulted from CPS processing errors also played a role. Several of these observations were male unrelated individuals, which helps to explain the small increase for that group.

One way of looking at the differential change by age is to note that the mean for the 14–24 age group fell from 59 percent of the overall mean in the CPS estimates to 50 percent in the adjusted estimates, while the mean for the age 65 or older group rose from 57 percent to 72 percent of the overall mean.

Table 6 presents in more detail the distribution of the large increase of mean income for the aged-65-or-older group. This group showed large differences by decile. The increase in the bottom decile was extremely low because of an increase in negative income.[6] The adjustment rose with each decile, with a sharp rise in the top decile and the top 5 percent. Thus, the adjustment for the aged-65-or-older group was very unequally distributed, with relatively high-income units receiving a far greater adjustment than relatively low-income units.

The size of total income that corresponds to the deciles for the aged-65-or-older group is also shown in table 6. For example, the bottom two deciles, which had relatively low adjustments, consisted of units with CPS income below $2,004. The third decile, which had a moderate adjustment, contained units with CPS income of $2,004–$2,540; and the top decile, which had a very large adjustment, contained units with CPS income of $12,851 or more.

Income shares. The general pattern of change in the distribution of income shares is a decrease in the bottom 40 percent share and the next 40 percent, and an increase in the top 20 percent share (table 7).[7] However, several groups showed different patterns. Blacks showed an opposite pattern—an increase in the share of the two bottom 40 percent income classes and a decrease

[5] The pattern of change in median incomes for most family groups is similar to the pattern for means, but in general the changes for the medians are not as large as those for the means.

[6] Net losses reported in tax return data are usually larger than negative income reported in survey data. Tax return data replaced survey data for several types of income in constructing the improved estimates, as described in the Technical Note.

[7] It should be noted that a given percentile group represents different income classes for different family groups.

Table 6.—Percent change in decile mean income, CPS to adjusted, for family units headed by persons aged 65 or older, 1972

Percentile	Percent change [1]	Lowest CPS income amount in the percentile group
Total	41	...
1-10	2	...
11-20	10	$1,452
21-30	14	2,004
31-40	20	2,541
41-50	26	3,162
51-60	31	4,000
61-70	35	5,000
71-80	37	6,427
81-90	40	8,562
91-100	58	12,851
96-100	68	18,000

[1] These percentages are based on a reranked adjusted distribution.
Source: Derived from March 1973 CPS and 1972 Statistical Match file.

in the share of the top 20 percent. Male unrelated individuals, the age 14–24 group, and female heads showed increases in the share of the bottom 40 percent. Female heads also showed a decrease in the top 20 percent share. All other groups shown here conformed to the general pattern of change mentioned above, although the size of the change differed among groups. The aged-65-or-older and female unrelated individual groups showed the largest changes in income shares.

Composition of income by type. The most important change in composition of income by type was the increase in the importance of property income. As expected, the share of property income rose for all groups that received substantial property income (table 8). The share of wages and salaries fell for all groups, the shares of self-employment and Social Security and Railroad Retirement showed little change for most groups, and the share of other income rose slightly for most groups.

Table 9 presents in more detail the change in the composition of income for family units headed by persons aged 65 or older. Although the mean amounts for all types of income except Social Security and Railroad Retirement increased in moving from the CPS estimates to the adjusted estimates, the size of the increases differed greatly. Mean property income increased 165 percent, self-employment income 43 percent, other income 28 percent, and wages and salaries 22 percent. Income from Social Security and Railroad Retirement decreased 1 percent. This decrease was primarily the result of the reweighting of sample observations. Two-thirds of the increase in total income was from property income, wages and salaries contributed 16 percent, other income 10 percent, and self-employment income 7 percent.

These changes imply changes in the share of total income accounted for by each type of income for the aged-65-or-older group (table 8). Social Security and Railroad Retirement fell from 32 percent of total income to 22 percent, wages and salaries decreased from 30 percent to 26 percent, other money income dropped from 15 percent to 13 percent, while property income rose sharply from 17 percent to 31 percent.

Table 7.—Percentage distribution of total income for family units, by selected characteristics, 1972

Characteristic	CPS total income				Adjusted total income			
		Percentile				Percentile		
	Total	1-40	41-80	81-100	Total	1-40	41-80	81-100
All family units	100.0	13.7	41.6	44.8	100.0	13.4	40.3	46.3
Type of family unit and sex of head:								
Families	100.0	17.3	41.4	41.4	100.0	17.0	40.0	43.0
Headed by:								
Husband-wife couple	100.0	18.8	41.0	40.2	100.0	18.1	39.8	42.1
Men [1]	100.0	16.7	41.5	41.8	100.0	16.6	40.1	43.4
Women [1]	100.0	14.3	39.7	46.0	100.0	15.5	39.5	45.0
Unrelated individuals	100.0	11.4	37.7	50.9	100.0	10.9	36.8	52.2
Men	100.0	11.7	39.0	49.3	100.0	11.9	38.5	49.6
Women	100.0	12.6	37.5	50.0	100.0	11.0	35.7	53.3
Race:								
White or other than black	100.0	14.2	41.6	44.2	100.0	13.8	40.2	46.0
Black	100.0	12.2	40.3	47.5	100.0	12.8	41.4	45.7
Age of head:								
14-24	100.0	13.8	43.4	42.9	100.0	13.9	43.0	43.1
25-34	100.0	19.6	43.1	37.4	100.0	19.3	42.8	37.9
35-44	100.0	18.6	41.7	39.7	100.0	18.0	40.9	41.1
45-54	100.0	16.8	41.6	41.5	100.0	16.5	41.0	42.6
55-64	100.0	13.6	40.7	45.6	100.0	13.4	39.8	46.7
65 or older	100.0	12.7	34.4	53.0	100.0	10.2	32.4	57.3

[1] No spouse present in household.

Source: CPS data derived from March 1973 CPS. Adjusted data derived from 1972 Statistical Match file.

Table 8.—Percentage composition of total money income of family units, by selected characteristics, 1972

Characteristic	CPS total income						Adjusted total income					
	Total	Wage and salary	Self-employment	Property	Social Security and Railroad Retirement	Other [1]	Total	Wage and salary	Self-employment	Property	Social Security and Railroad Retirement	Other [1]
All family units	100	77	8	4	5	5	100	71	9	9	4	6
Type of family unit and sex of head:												
Families	100	79	9	4	4	5	100	73	10	8	4	6
Headed by:												
Husband-wife couple	100	80	9	4	3	4	100	75	10	8	3	5
Men [2]	100	72	9	5	7	7	100	66	9	10	7	8
Women [2]	100	64	3	5	11	18	100	58	3	10	10	19
Unrelated individuals	100	65	5	10	12	9	100	59	5	18	9	9
Men	100	74	7	5	6	7	100	71	6	10	5	8
Women	100	56	3	14	18	10	100	47	3	26	13	10
Race:												
White or other than black	100	77	9	5	5	5	100	71	9	10	4	6
Black	100	82	3	1	5	9	100	80	3	1	5	11
Age of head:												
14–24	100	90	3	1	[3] 0	6	100	88	3	1	1	8
25–34	100	89	5	1	1	4	100	87	6	2	1	5
35–44	100	84	10	2	1	3	100	81	10	4	1	4
45–54	100	81	10	3	1	4	100	77	11	6	1	5
55–64	100	75	10	6	4	6	100	67	11	11	3	7
65 or older	100	30	7	17	32	15	100	26	7	31	22	13

[1] Includes public assistance, other government transfer payments, private pensions, annuities, and miscellaneous income.
[2] No spouse present in household.
[3] Estimate rounds to zero.
Source: CPS data derived from March 1973 CPS. Adjusted data derived from 1972 Statistical Match file.

Table 9.—Composition of total money income of family units headed by persons aged 65 or older, 1972

Type of income	Mean income		Adjusted ÷ CPS	Percent of total increase
	CPS	Adjusted		
Total	$6,150	$8,658	1.41	100
Wage and salary	1,867	2,273	1.22	16
Self-employment	425	606	1.43	7
Property	1,018	2,696	2.65	67
Social Security and Railroad Retirement	1,941	1,928	.99	...
Other money income	900	1,155	1.28	10

Source: CPS data derived from March 1973 CPS. Adjusted data derived from 1972 Statistical Match file.

Updating Adjusted Mean Incomes

A 1979 estimate of mean income by seven income types for selected family groups was constructed by adjusting the 1979 CPS mean income estimates. The adjustments were done so that the total adjusted amount of each income type (for all units) was equal to the independently derived total. The adjusted mean incomes for each type of income were summed to obtain adjusted total income for selected family groups.

Essentially this updating technique modified the 1972 adjustment results to take into account two factors: (1) Changes between 1972 and 1979 in CPS underreporting of each income type (for all units taken together) and (2) changes between 1972 and 1979 in the composition of income by type for the selected group. Otherwise, the 1972 adjustment percentages were assumed to remain unchanged.

For example, if an income type was reported better in 1979 than in 1972, then the 1979 adjustment of that income type would be lower than the 1972 adjustment. Also, for a selected group, if a relatively well-reported income type was a more important source in 1979 than in 1972, then the adjustment of total income for that group would tend to be lower in 1979 than in 1972. A more detailed description of the updating methodology appears in the Technical Note.

The update of mean incomes shows the same general pattern found in the 1972 estimates (table 10). At first glance, the biggest difference is that the mean income for all family units rose 15 percent in 1979, compared with an 11-percent rise in 1972. However, because of the preliminary nature of the 1979 control aggregates used, this difference may not be significant.[8] The pattern of differential increases among selected family groups for

[8] Several differences between the March 1973 CPS and March 1980 CPS could also affect comparisons between the 2 years. One important difference is that the 1979 estimates use characteristics (for example, age) of the "householder," while the 1972 estimates use characteristics of the family head.

Table 10.—Mean income of family units, by selected characteristics, 1979

Characteristic	Mean income		Updated adjusted ÷ CPS
	CPS	Updated adjusted	
All family units	$18,182	$20,940	1.15
Type of family unit and sex of head:			
Families	21,873	25,212	1.15
Headed by:			
Husband–wife couple	23,791	27,240	1.14
Men [1]	19,580	22,720	1.16
Women [1]	11,854	14,650	1.24
Unrelated individuals	9,707	11,136	1.15
Men	12,029	13,010	1.08
Women	7,827	9,610	1.23
Race:			
White or other than black	18,919	21,800	1.15
Black	12,158	13,910	1.14
Age of head:			
14–24	10,511	10,300	.98
25–34	17,953	18,530	1.03
35–44	23,220	25,670	1.11
45–54	24,664	28,460	1.15
55–64	20,809	25,280	1.21
65 or older	10,837	15,860	1.46

[1] No spouse present in household.

Source: CPS data derived from March 1980 CPS. Adjusted data derived from 1972 Statistical Match file.

1979 was similar to the 1972 pattern. Aside from age groups, the categories female heads and female unrelated individuals still showed the largest increases, while male unrelated individuals showed the smallest increases. However, families and unrelated individuals showed the same percentage increase in 1979; the 1972 estimates had shown a higher increase for unrelated individuals.

The increases for age-of-head groups still showed the same pattern—the older the age group, the larger the increase. Although the increase for each age group was slightly higher for 1979 than for 1972, the appropriate conclusion, based on this crude evidence, is that there has been essentially no change in the adjustment by age of head between 1972 and 1979. This means that changes in the overall net underreporting of each income type and changes in the reported composition of total income for each age-of-head group had no significant net effect on the adjustments to mean income between 1972 and 1979.

Summary

It is well-known that estimates of the size distribution of annual family money income obtained from household surveys contain substantial error, particularly response error. This article has described the effects on estimates of the distribution of family unit money income produced by adjusting Current Population Survey estimates for 1972. Those adjustments were made by combining several other data sources, primarily tax return data, with the CPS data and altering the income estimates on an individual observation basis so that the estimates were consistent with independently derived control totals.

These adjustments produced several important effects. Mean income for all units rose 11 percent. The income share of the top 5 percent increased substantially, while the shares of the 3rd through 9th deciles fell. In general, property income increased and wage and salary income decreased in relative importance. Self-employment income and income from transfer payments other than Social Security and Railroad Retirement also increased somewhat in relative importance.

When the mean incomes of selected family groups were examined, several important shifts were found. The most striking differences were by age of family head. Family units headed by persons aged 65 or older showed a large increase in mean income (41 percent), while units headed by persons aged 14–24 showed a 5-percent decrease. In general, the adjustment rose as age increased. Further examination of the results for the aged-65-or-older group showed that the adjustment was much larger for the higher income units and that the lower deciles of that age group showed only modest increases in mean income. Female unrelated individuals also showed a large increase in mean income; a substantial proportion of that group consisted of persons aged 65 or older. Changes in income shares in general showed a decrease in the bottom 40 percent and the next 40 percent of the distribution, and an increase in the share of the top 20 percent.

A simple update to 1979 of the adjustment of mean incomes of selected family groups showed no significant changes from the 1972 adjustments. The clearest pattern was still that the adjustment increased with the age of the family head, with the aged-65-or-older group showing the largest increase of any of the family groups examined.

Detailed estimates for 1964 based on the March 1965 CPS showed the same general patterns of adjustment for mean incomes as the 1972 detailed estimates and the 1979 update.[9] Thus, the following patterns of adjustment have been stable over time. Mean income rises. In general, groups that do not rely as heavily on wage and salary income and have substantial property income show the largest increases in mean income; groups that rely primarily on wage and salary income show the smallest increases in mean income. This is because ordinarily wage and salary income is reported relatively well and property income is reported relatively poorly.

[9] Edward C. Budd, Daniel B. Radner, and John C. Hinrichs, **Size Distribution of Family Personal Income: Methodology and Estimates for 1964** (Staff Paper No. 21), Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, 1973.

Technical Note

Microdata File, 1972

The adjusted income estimates for 1972 were tabulated from a computer tape file, in which the income estimates were adjusted to be consistent with independently derived control totals.[10] These income totals were derived by the Bureau of Economic Analysis from the National Income and Product Account estimates.

An Exact Match (EM) file was constructed by the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Bureau of the Census.[11] Persons who responded to the March 1973 Current Population Survey had their survey data matched with their earnings and benefit information in SSA administrative records and with selected items from their 1972 Federal individual income tax returns. These "exact matches" were performed using Social Security numbers, with other personal identifying information for validation. This matching was performed in a way that ensured confidentiality.

In order to add to the information in the Exact Match file, a statistical match was carried out between the Exact Match file and a second file, the Augmentation File (AF), which contained comprehensive, detailed Federal individual income tax return information. In a statistical match, the information brought together from the different files ordinarily is not for the same person, but is for a similar person; the match is made on the basis of similar characteristics. In contrast, in an exact match, the information matched is for the same person.

The starting point for the construction of the Augmentation File was a subsample of the 1972 Statistics of Income (SOI) sample of Federal individual income tax returns. The SOI subsample was then combined with SSA records containing earnings and demographic data in an exact match, using Social Security numbers. The SSA information was added to the Augmentation File primarily to improve the quality of the statistical match between the Exact Match file and Augmentation File that was to follow.

The EM–AF statistical match consisted of three parts, each of which was a statistical match: The initial match, the rematch, and the high-income match. The initial match and rematch were basically similar matches that focused on adding more accurate tax return income data to the Exact Match file. The high-income match was different—it focused on adding more high-income Augmentation File returns to the statistically matched file to improve the estimates for high-income family units. Approximately 42,000 Exact Match records and 95,000 Augmentation File records were used in the overall statistical match. For each Exact Match observation, the Augmentation File was searched for the observation that most closely resembled the Exact Match observation. The similar information compared in carrying out the match included adjusted gross income (AGI), interest, dividends in AGI, Social Security taxable earnings, sex, race, age, number of tax return exemptions, and the presence of various tax return schedules.

After the statistical match was completed, additional steps were performed to make the income estimates conform to the independent control totals. This adjustment to controls included audit correction of tax return income types, addition of recipients for some income types, and inflating of amounts for some income types. Income amounts in the tax return data were adjusted for audit using information from the 1973 Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program. Even after the audit correction, all income types except wages and salaries fell short of independent control totals. Income types that appeared on tax returns were adjusted by inflating the after-audit amounts (losses were decreased). Simple inflation factors were used for some types of income, while procedures that involved adding a constant term as well as multiplying the amount by a factor were used for other types of income. Most types of transfer income were adjusted to total income and recipient control totals primarily (and for some types exclusively) by adding more recipients.[12]

In the adjusted estimates for filers of tax returns, tax return amounts replaced CPS amounts for wages and salaries, self-employment income, and property income. SSA administrative record amounts were used for Social Security benefits. CPS amounts were used as the basis for all other types of income, including most transfer payments. However, the estimates were adjusted substantially for almost all of the CPS income types used.

Updating Procedure, 1979

In effect, the 1972 adjustment of a given income type was factored into two parts: (1) A simple inflating to control totals where the percentage increase was the same for all family groups, and (2) based on the 1972 results, an adjustment to the inflated amount that differed by family group. In updating to 1979, the simple inflating was performed (using 1979 factors); then the 1972 final adjustment for the group ((2) above) was applied without change.

In the adjusting procedure, for each of the seven income types for each family group a "simple inflated

[10] Daniel B. Radner, **Adjusted Estimates of the Size Distribution of Family Money Income for 1972** (ORS Working Paper No. 24), Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, 1981.

[11] Beth Kilss and Frederick J. Scheuren, "The 1973 CPS–IRS–SSA Exact Match Study," **Social Security Bulletin**, October 1978, pages 14–22.

[12] For a more detailed description of these adjustments, see Daniel B. Radner, **Adjusted Estimates of the Size Distribution of Family Money Income for 1972**, op. cit.

mean" was constructed by inflating the CPS mean by the ratio of the control total to the CPS total for that income type and year (for all units).[13] An "adjustment factor" was then computed for each income type and family group for 1972 as the ratio of the final 1972 mean to the simple inflated mean for that income type and family group. The adjustment factor was then applied to the 1979 simple inflated mean for the appropriate income type and family group to obtain the preliminary 1979 adjusted mean. The total amount implied by those means was then compared with the 1979 control total for that income type, and the means for all family groups were then adjusted upward or downward by the same percentage so that the control was met. This final step was needed because shifts in the sample weights between 1972 and 1979 for selected family groups meant that the adjustment factors were not constrained to produce the overall control totals.

[13] The seven income types were wages and salaries, nonfarm self-employment, farm self-employment, property, Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits, public assistance, and all other types.

A simple hypothetical example using one family group (the aged) and one income type (property income) will be used to clarify the procedure. Assume that the 1972 CPS total of property income for all groups was one-half of the control total. This assumption implies an inflating factor of 2.00 to bring the total up to the control. Also assume that 1972 mean CPS property income for the aged was $1,000. The simple inflated 1972 mean was thus $2,000 ($1,000 × 2.00). Assume that the mean from the final 1972 estimate, however, was $2,200. Thus, the adjustment factor would be 1.10 ($2,200 ÷ $2,000). Looking at 1979, assume the CPS mean was $2,500 and the simple inflating factor was 1.80. This implies that the simple inflated mean was $4,500 ($2,500 × 1.80). The preliminary adjusted mean was then $4,950 ($4,500 × 1.10). Assume that the total amount implied by the preliminary adjusted means was 1.03 times the control total. The preliminary adjusted mean would then be divided by 1.03 to obtain the final adjusted 1979 mean. Thus, the final adjusted mean would be $4,806 ($4,950 ÷ 1.03).

Notes and Brief Reports

Foreign-Born Workers Awarded Retirement and Disability Benefits, 1978

A recently developed study file has enabled the Social Security Administration to examine the experience of foreign-born workers who were living in the United States at the time they began collecting benefits under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance program. Of the 1.9 million persons awarded retired-worker and disabled-worker benefits in 1978, about 88,000 were born outside the United States. They made up less than 5 percent of persons awarded retired-worker benefits (table 1) and about 4 percent of all disabled-worker allowances (table 2). Most of the foreign-born awardees had worked in Social Security covered employment since before 1960.

Data in the study file—a 4-percent sample of awards to retired and disabled workers in 1978—showed that, on the average, foreign-born beneficiaries were older than others at the time of award. The retired workers among them had higher average primary insurance amounts (PIA's)[1] than did retired workers in general; a larger proportion of them were in the highest PIA category. Among disabled workers, the foreign born had lower PIA's and fewer were in the highest PIA group.

The study file has been used to produce a 12-page report (with 20 detailed tables) on the status of foreign-born workers awarded retirement and disability benefits. Data are presented for all foreign-born retired and disabled workers. In most cases, data are also presented for those of European birth and for those born in Spanish-language countries. (The latter group includes persons born in Puerto Rico, who are U.S. citizens by birth, but who were included with the Spanish-language countries because Spanish is their primary language.) These groups are compared by age, race, and sex, as well as by average PIA and the distribution of their PIA's.

Persons born in Europe made up the majority of the foreign-born awardees. Compared with other foreign-born awardees, they were older at the time of award and received larger benefits. Hispanic workers, on the other hand, were younger than the average, and their benefit amounts were lower.

Further information on this study can be obtained by writing:

Publications Staff, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, Room 1120, 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Requests may also be placed by telephone: (202) 673-5209.

[1] The PIA is the amount payable to a worker retiring at age 65. It is based on the duration and level of lifetime covered earnings.

Table 1.—Number and percentage distribution of retired workers awarded OASDI benefits in 1978, by level of primary insurance amount, birthplace, and sex

Primary insurance amount[1]	All retired workers			Foreign born			Natives of Spanish-language countries (including Puerto Rico)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total number	1,460,350	843,275	617,075	70,650	42,225	28,425	13,225	7,825	5,400
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $121.90	9.3	3.6	16.9	7.0	2.2	14.2	10.4	5.1	18.0
$121.90–$149.90	5.5	2.6	9.4	3.7	1.4	7.1	6.4	3.2	11.1
$150.00–$174.90	5.2	3.1	8.1	5.3	3.3	8.4	7.9	5.4	11.6
$175.00–$199.90	6.1	3.7	9.5	7.3	4.6	11.4	11.2	10.2	12.5
$200.00–$224.90	5.8	3.6	8.9	7.1	4.9	10.5	9.3	8.6	10.2
$225.00–$249.90	5.7	4.0	8.0	5.4	4.1	7.3	9.4	10.2	8.3
$250.00–$299.90	11.1	9.2	13.7	10.9	9.3	13.3	13.6	15.0	11.6
$300.00–$349.90	12.3	13.5	10.8	11.8	11.0	13.0	12.1	13.7	9.7
$350.00 or more	39.0	56.7	14.7	41.4	59.3	14.9	19.7	28.4	6.9

[1] The PIA's shown are those in the month of award. For January-May 1978, the minimum benefit was $114.30; for June-December, it was $121.80.

Table 2.—Number and percentage distribution of disabled workers awarded OASDI benefits in 1978, by level of primary insurance amount, birthplace, and sex

Primary insurance amount [1]	All disabled workers			Foreign born			Natives of Spanish-language countries (including Puerto Rico)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total number	455,425	318,800	136,625	17,275	11,002	6,275	6,975	4,875	2,100
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $121.90	2.4	1.2	5.6	1.5	.4	3.6	3.6	1.5	8.4
$121.90–$149.90	2.6	1.1	6.2	1.3	.4	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.4
$150.00–$174.90	4.0	1.9	9.0	5.1	1.8	10.8	6.9	3.6	13.1
$175.00–$199.90	6.3	3.4	13.1	6.6	2.7	13.6	8.2	4.6	16.7
$200.00–$224.90	6.1	3.9	11.3	8.2	5.4	13.9	9.3	6.2	16.7
$225.00–$249.90	6.7	4.8	11.1	8.4	6.6	11.6	11.5	10.8	13.1
$250.00–$299.90	13.6	11.6	18.1	15.2	13.5	17.9	17.2	16.9	17.9
$300.00–$349.90	14.4	15.6	11.8	15.8	17.4	12.8	16.8	21.0	7.1
$350.00 or more	43.9	56.8	13.9	37.9	51.7	13.2	25.1	33.0	4.8

[1] The PIA's shown are those in the month of award. For January-May 1978, the minimum benefit was $114.30; for June-December, it was $121.80.

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Table M–1.—Public income-maintenance programs: Cash benefit payments, 1940–81

[In millions; includes payments outside the United States and benefits to spouses and children where applicable]

Period	Total [1,2]	Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits							Unemployment benefits		Temporary disability benefits		Workers' compensation benefits [14]	Public assistance payments [2,15]	Supplemental Security Income payments [16]
		Monthly					Lump-sum [9]								
		OASDHI [3]	Railroad retirement [4]	Public employee retirement [5]: Federal civil service [6]	Public employee retirement [5]: Other [7]	Veterans' pension and compensation [8]	OASDHI	Other [10]	State laws [11]	Railroad [12]	State laws [12]	Railroad [13]			
1940	$2,560.2	$23.5	$115.6	$62.0	$183.1	$423.5	$11.8	$24.9	$518.7	$16.0	.....	.....	$161.0	$1,020.1	.....
1945	3,595.4	247.8	138.9	83.9	253.7	952.1	26.1	39.2	572.5	2.4	$4.7	.....	283.0	990.7	.....
1950	8,693.7	928.4	298.1	184.2	600.4	2,223.8	32.7	54.0	1,407.8	59.8	89.3	$28.1	415.0	2,372.2	.....
1955	14,692.4	4,855.3	560.8	370.4	1,043.0	2,745.9	112.9	82.8	1,466.9	93.3	192.7	51.9	591.0	2,525.6	.....
1960	25,886.8	11,080.5	942.4	804.5	1,793.3	3,436.9	164.3	135.2	2,867.1	157.7	311.3	56.9	860.0	3,276.7	.....
1965	36,597.4	18,093.7	1,133.2	1,366.0	3,229.8	4,196.0	216.9	203.6	2,283.4	60.5	425.9	40.8	1,214.0	4,025.9	.....
1970	64,473.8	31,569.8	1,756.2	2,796.6	6,369.4	5,480.1	293.6	288.6	4,183.7	38.7	664.6	56.2	1,981.0	9,864.4	.....
1971	76,501.5	36,865.1	2,002.6	3,306.0	7,441.3	5,934.5	305.6	298.5	6,143.7	75.7	680.0	44.7	2,433.0	10,814.4	.....
1972	83,860.0	41,275.2	2,175.1	3,927.2	8,635.9	6,340.1	319.8	325.9	5,043.2	51.5	707.8	35.7	2,811.0	11,066.7	.....
1973	96,038.4	51,130.5	2,565.1	4,788.2	9,920.4	6,446.7	328.8	346.9	4,534.7	30.6	775.3	27.9	3,623.0	11,397.2	.....
1974	112,645.0	58,194.1	2,807.7	6,060.2	11,733.1	7,077.0	327.3	411.7	6,928.7	22.2	842.3	30.2	4,021.0	8,913.8	$5,245.7
1975	139,743.6	66,585.7	3,282.7	7,511.2	13,834.7	7,668.2	337.0	420.8	18,188.1	89.5	890.4	47.6	4,568.0	10,434.4	5,878.2
1976	152,715.7	75,332.1	3,570.1	8,563.2	15,679.9	8,409.2	332.5	441.5	16,537.2	134.7	916.7	84.4	5,217.0	11,431.1	6,065.8
1977	163,565.7	84,263.8	3,823.8	9,605.1	17,531.9	9,078.7	312.0	441.6	13,337.8	99.8	939.9	74.2	5,943.0	11,915.1	6,306.0
1978	174,102.6	92,530.7	4,021.4	10,898.6	19,638.9	9,595.6	344.5	485.5	9,890.8	124.5	1,027.5	68.5	6,775.0	12,024.0	6,551.7
1979	194,394.4	103,973.7	4,377.5	12,498.4	22,549.4	10,570.7	298.6	531.9	10,212.0	82.5	1,100.0	62.9	8,530.0	12,402.3	7,206.5
1980	(17)	120,261.7	4,866.6	15,042.5	(17)	11,358.4	250.2	(17)	18,756.5	179.4	(17)	101.0	(17)	14,051.2	7,857.5
1980															
May	.....	9,315.2	378.9	1,252.0	.....	912.3	20.6	17.4	1,227.1	10.4	.....	7.5	85.1	1,118.0	614.7
June	.....	9,340.3	416.0	1,249.6	.....	919.8	22.8	18.7	1,230.0	11.0	.....	7.0	84.9	1,122.7	610.2
July	.....	10,599.5	423.9	1,253.8	.....	924.4	16.5	17.6	1,442.2	13.7	.....	8.0	84.4	1,158.3	697.5
Aug	.....	10,713.5	429.3	1,255.7	.....	944.1	24.5	16.4	1,283.0	18.1	.....	8.8	84.3	1,206.9	695.6
Sept	.....	10,701.8	416.8	1,254.5	.....	924.5	19.0	12.8	1,179.4	18.8	.....	9.6	83.9	1,290.7	695.0
Oct	.....	10,807.6	425.7	1,370.2	.....	1,050.4	20.5	26.2	1,163.2	17.5	.....	9.5	83.5	1,235.3	702.2
Nov	.....	10,765.0	428.2	1,379.9	.....	1,013.8	19.9	12.7	1,037.4	14.6	.....	7.9	91.6	1,223.3	696.1
Dec	.....	10,861.8	426.6	1,375.4	.....	1,004.2	17.7	22.5	1,284.2	17.7	.....	8.2	91.0	1,246.6	694.9
1981															
Jan	.....	10,985.5	426.9	1,393.0	.....	999.6	24.6	20.4	1,458.6	24.7	.....	8.2	90.9	(17)	685.5
Feb	.....	11,085.7	428.3	1,386.3	.....	1,008.1	22.4	17.2	1,350.6	22.3	.....	7.3	90.8	(17)	680.5
Mar	.....	11,258.7	424.8	1,411.7	.....	1,025.1	24.4	22.4	1,433.2	24.7	.....	8.9	90.5	(17)	681.5
Apr	.....	11,097.7	426.1	(17)	.....	1,017.4	19.3	(17)	1,263.6	18.9	.....	7.5	90.2	(17)	691.5
May	.....	11,109.3	427.7	(17)	.....	1,012.7	19.8	(17)	1,037.3	15.0	.....	6.5	90.5	(17)	681.2

[1] Emergency relief funds of $1,630.3 million in 1940 total, not included elsewhere. Includes training allowances to unemployed workers under Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act for 1961–75, not shown separately.

[2] Beginning December 1980, includes public assistance payment revisions for 1940–79.

[3] Retirement and survivor benefits beginning 1940; disability benefits beginning 1957. Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Includes annuities to widows under joint-and-survivor election before 1947. Beginning February 1967, includes supplemental annuities for career railroad employees.

[5] Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

[6] Includes survivor annuities under joint-and-survivor elections before 1948.

[7] Represents Federal contributory systems other than civil service, Federal noncontributory systems for civilian employees and career military personnel, and systems for State and local government employees. Monthly data not available.

[8] Payments to veterans and survivors of deceased veterans, including special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956) and through June 1973, subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

[9] Death payments.

[10] Includes annual and monthly data for railroad retirement, veterans' programs, and Federal civil service retirement. For "other" public employee systems, annual data only.

[11] Annual and monthly totals include regular State unemployment insurance program and payments made by States as agents of the Federal Government under the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-Servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958. Annual data only for payments under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Disaster Relief Act of 1970, and the temporary and permanent extended unemployment insurance programs. Beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

[12] Benefits in Rhode Island (from 1943), in California (from 1947), in New Jersey (from 1949), in New York (from 1950), in Puerto Rico (from 1970), including payments under private plans where applicable. Monthly data not available.

[13] Benefits began 1947.

[14] Under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data refer only to Federal "black lung" benefits administered by Social Security Administration (starting 1970).

[15] Includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and general assistance. Through 1973 includes old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Includes payments to intermediate-care facilities (July 1968–December 1971), and payments for emergency assistance, beginning July 1969. Includes money payments under medical assistance for the aged (1960–69). Excludes medical vendor payments. Starting 1974, includes money payments to the aged, blind, and disabled in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under federally aided public assistance programs.

[16] Supersedes the public assistance programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning 1974; beginning 1978, in the Northern Mariana Islands. Annual, but not monthly, totals include payments under State-administered supplementary programs.

[17] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies on a checks-issued basis (including retroactive payments) where available. Data for public assistance and State unemployment insurance programs adjusted monthly, other data adjusted annually.

Table M-2.—Public income-maintenance programs: Hospital and medical care payments, 1940–81

[In millions]

Period	Total	OASDHI (health insurance) [1]			Other programs			
		Total	Hospital insurance [2]	Medical insurance	Veterans	Temporary disability [3]	Workers' compensation [4]	Public assistance [5]
1940	$165	.....	.....	.....	$70	.....	$95	.....
1945	222	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	125	.....
1950	832	.....	.....	.....	573	37	200	$32
1955	1,275	.....	.....	.....	688	20	325	232
1960	1,846	.....	.....	.....	844	41	435	522
1961	2,093	.....	.....	.....	899	46	460	688
1962	2,406	.....	.....	.....	940	46	495	925
1963	2,611	.....	.....	.....	971	50	525	1,065
1964	2,890	.....	.....	.....	1,019	51	565	1,255
1965	3,204	.....	.....	.....	1,072	52	600	1,480
1966	4,898	$1,019	$891	$128	1,137	54	680	2,008
1967	9,554	4,549	3,353	1,197	1,328	53	750	2,873
1968	12,107	5,697	4,179	1,518	1,429	55	830	4,096
1969	13,837	6,603	4,739	1,865	1,573	59	920	4,681
1970	15,614	7,099	5,124	1,975	1,793	66	1,050	5,606
1971	18,109	7,868	5,751	2,117	2,087	71	1,130	6,953
1972	21,173	8,644	6,319	2,325	2,409	65	1,250	8,805
1973	23,732	9,584	7,057	2,526	2,681	69	1,480	9,919
1974	29,108	12,419	9,101	3,318	3,076	71	1,760	11,782
1975	35,803	15,591	11,318	4,273	3,551	74	2,030	14,555
1976	41,267	18,423	13,343	5,080	4,422	71	2,380	15,941
1977	47,179	21,826	15,743	6,038	4,465	74	2,680	18,179
1978	53,332	24,940	17,688	7,252	5,257	80	2,960	20,095
1979	(6)	29,297	20,590	8,708	5,399	65	3,530	(6)
1980	.....	33,708	23,073	10,635	6,122	.....	.....	(6)
1980								
May	.....	3,010	2,164	846	498	.....	.....	(6)
June	.....	2,891	2,050	841	492	.....	.....	(6)
July	.....	2,986	2,068	918	527	.....	.....	(6)
August	.....	2,925	1,997	928	479	.....	.....	(6)
September	.....	3,077	2,114	963	513	.....	.....	(6)
October	.....	3,230	2,238	992	548	.....	.....	(6)
November	.....	2,950	2,039	991	489	.....	.....	(6)
December	.....	3,346	2,357	989	542	.....	.....	(6)
1981								
January	.....	3,278	2,308	970	594	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	3,243	2,247	996	(6)	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	3,243	2,329	1,049	(6)	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	3,536	2,511	1,025	(6)	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	3,362	2,391	971	(6)	.....	.....	.....

[1] Benefit expenditures from the Federal hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance trust funds as reported by the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Excludes payments by Railroad Retirement Board for beneficiaries in Canadian hospitals.

[3] Benefits in California and New York (from 1950), including payments under private plans. Monthly data not available.

[4] Benefits under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data not available.

[5] Federal matching for medical vendor payments under public assistance began October 1950.

[6] Data not available.

Source: U.S. Treasury and unpublished data from administrative agencies.

Table M-3.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Beneficiaries of cash payments, 1940–81

[In thousands. For explanatory footnotes on programs, see table M-1]

At end of selected month	Retirement and disability					Survivor					Unemployment		
	OASDHI [1]												
	Retirement [2]	Disability	Railroad [1]	Federal civil service	Veterans	OASDHI	Railroad	Federal civil service	Veterans [3]	Railroad temporary disability [4]	State laws [5]	Railroad [4]	Federal "black lung" [6]
December:													
1940	148	.....	146	65	610	74	3	.....	323	.....	667	74	.....
1945	691	.....	173	92	1,534	597	4	(7)	698	.....	1,743	13	.....
1950	2,326	.....	256	161	2,366	1,152	142	25	1,010	32	838	35	.....
1955	5,788	.....	427	234	2,707	2,172	206	74	1,156	36	912	48	.....
1960	10,599	687	553	379	3,064	3,558	256	154	1,393	34	2,165	102	.....
1961	11,635	1,027	567	408	3,137	3,812	262	167	1,547	31	1,993	79	.....
1962	12,675	1,275	585	438	3,177	4,103	270	182	1,653	30	1,585	59	.....
1963	13,262	1,452	594	465	3,195	4,321	278	197	1,750	31	1,609	49	.....
1964	13,697	1,563	600	494	3,024	4,539	286	214	1,848	29	1,351	41	.....
1965	14,175	1,739	620	522	3,216	4,953	291	227	1,924	23	1,035	30	.....
1966	15,437	1,970	630	564	3,194	5,360	299	240	1,995	23	936	18	.....
1967	15,907	2,141	641	588	3,175	5,659	309	258	2,077	21	989	39	.....
1968	16,264	2,335	647	613	3,171	5,963	318	274	2,151	25	941	19	.....
1969	16,593	2,488	651	636	3,179	6,229	321	288	2,208	23	1,084	16	.....
1970	17,096	2,665	653	697	3,210	6,468	326	308	2,301	22	2,045	21	.....
1971	17,660	2,930	660	747	3,251	6,700	330	324	2,363	20	1,784	38	.....
1972	18,176	3,250	661	829	3,288	6,919	334	343	2,393	16	1,458	17	299
1973	19,151	3,561	660	924	3,257	7,160	335	358	2,360	14	1,462	8	461
1974	19,688	3,912	667	981	3,250	7,254	336	376	2,282	15	2,716	14	487
1975	20,364	4,352	694	1,029	3,244	7,368	337	391	2,259	19	2,845	37	482
1976	20,934	4,624	693	1,077	3,261	7,466	337	402	2,225	18	2,515	24	470
1977	21,624	4,854	695	1,129	3,279	7,594	338	418	2,191	17	2,114	22	457
1978	22,140	4,869	691	1,173	3,286	7,578	335	431	2,119	15	1,921	14	440
1979	22,730	4,777	689	1,230	3,235	7,618	333	430	1,925	13	2,267	18	419
1980	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1980													
May	22,853	4,772	684	1,265	3,198	7,670	331	437	.....	15	2,866	24	412
June	22,892	4,734	684	1,268	3,194	7,594	331	439	1,823	14	3,003	26	410
July	22,932	4,691	686	1,270	3,195	7,522	330	442	.....	15	3,229	30	409
August	23,036	4,698	685	1,272	3,195	7,565	330	444	.....	17	3,124	39	406
September	23,133	4,700	685	1,274	3,195	7,595	330	445	1,777	19	2,736	41	404
October	23,223	4,704	685	1,278	3,193	7,627	330	447	.....	18	2,571	38	401
November	23,283	4,691	685	1,290	3,192	7,633	330	449	.....	16	2,462	33	401
December	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1981													
January	23,436	4,683	684	1,298	3,173	7,630	329	452	.....	16	3,326	53	397
February	23,437	4,691	684	1,302	3,165	7,663	329	(8)	.....	16	3,313	52	395
March	23,465	4,693	682	(8)	3,162	7,688	328	(8)	1,731	17	3,158	52	(8)
April	23,496	4,688	681	(8)	3,161	7,697	328	(8)	.....	15	2,777	44	(8)
May	23,521	4,675	679	(8)	3,160	7,703	328	(8)	.....	13	2,400	16	(8)

[1] Includes dependents.

[2] Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over and not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Monthly number at end of quarter.

[4] Average number during 14-day registration period.

[5] Average weekly number in December. Includes regular State unemployment insurance, the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, and the ex-servicemen's compensation program.

[6] Includes dependents and survivors.

[7] Fewer than 500.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table M–4.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Contributions and taxes collected, 1950–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor				Hospital insurance under OASDHI [1 2 5]	Unemployment		
	Old-age and survivors insurance [1 2]	Disability insurance [1 2]	Federal civil service [3]	Railroad retirement [2 4]		State unemployment insurance [6]	Federal unemployment taxes [7]	Railroad unemployment insurance [8]
Calendar year:								
1950	$2,667,077	.....	$677,730	$546,097	.....	$1,191,438	$223,693	$23,356
1951	3,363,466	.....	703,144	708,802	.....	1,492,509	235,073	25,692
1952	3,818,911	.....	748,277	633,792	.....	1,367,675	265,615	25,270
1953	3,945,099	.....	456,177	628,195	.....	1,320,401	254,386	25,257
1954	5,163,263	.....	459,961	604,204	.....	1,135,314	285,307	24,479
1955	5,713,045	.....	743,639	595,437	.....	1,211,759	277,966	24,268
1956	6,171,931	.....	1,119,769	628,681	.....	1,472,410	291,959	39,337
1957	6,825,410	$701,566	915,044	609,452	.....	1,544,515	329,202	89,402
1958	7,565,797	965,509	1,462,195	534,888	.....	1,490,014	336,171	107,902
1959	8,051,972	891,229	1,494,953	567,608	.....	1,961,855	324,906	131,142
1960	10,866,294	1,009,926	1,610,266	596,370	.....	2,292,070	339,687	166,553
1961	11,284,951	1,038,020	1,732,402	551,647	.....	2,495,926	345,592	155,440
1962	12,058,809	1,046,192	1,819,903	577,723	.....	2,962,611	454,037	152,771
1963	14,541,451	1,098,617	1,978,453	570,290	.....	3,021,957	948,628	159,210
1964	15,688,879	1,153,945	2,161,404	610,619	.....	3,044,082	844,752	136,997
1965	16,017,468	1,187,904	2,196,519	655,172	.....	3,064,905	617,323	150,292
1966	20,579,611	2,005,619	2,381,174	718,583	$1,874,152	3,033,916	557,561	147,187
1967	23,138,250	2,285,542	2,571,498	783,306	3,195,142	2,181,830	597,370	143,104
1968	23,718,642	3,315,641	2,966,149	852,274	4,169,959	2,562,751	601,084	136,710
1969	27,946,631	3,598,977	3,135,416	902,161	4,534,591	2,542,484	632,912	132,748
1970	30,256,144	4,480,914	3,890,842	953,454	4,943,781	2,521,608	891,367	129,066
1971	33,722,571	4,620,149	5,146,848	982,313	4,985,201	2,643,129	1,077,231	123,666
1972	37,781,320	5,106,908	5,512,174	1,062,095	5,792,367	3,920,060	1,235,885	118,678
1973	45,974,621	5,932,479	5,661,151	1,304,122	9,945,399	5,038,648	1,432,793	118,673
1974	52,081,072	6,825,505	7,421,679	1,483,288	10,849,635	5,282,356	1,374,808	119,222
1975	56,815,654	7,443,740	9,489,123	1,473,488	11,508,870	5,292,852	1,311,892	112,706
1976	63,361,747	8,232,877	10,841,461	1,634,791	12,871,989	7,799,634	1,634,562	137,675
1977	69,571,968	9,138,428	13,954,463	1,960,613	14,125,838	9,452,091	1,855,318	203,941
1978	75,470,614	13,412,645	14,409,007	1,892,749	17,532,957	11,461,642	2,849,438	215,639
1979	87,919,452	15,114,241	16,540,695	2,267,472	20,959,833	12,377,804	2,943,959	201,565
1980	103,456,364	13,254,956	19,511,063	2,330,822	24,087,891	11,937,572	3,232,407	163,004
1981	122,626,590	16,737,722	22,484,581	2,583,746	33,227,212	10,848,484	3,284,885	188,959
1981								
February	10,350,153	1,517,584	619,117	423,367	2,907,558	953,590	606,480	2,536
March	10,519,603	1,373,776	705,921	223,071	2,720,058	139,021	2,194	32,307
April	13,088,424	1,783,582	634,570	49,307	3,314,218	1,439,958	360,342	1,316
May	10,871,842	1,453,944	498,053	388,469	2,877,264	3,849,235	806,101	4,841
June	9,725,069	1,355,892	626,729	−20,598	2,929,601	179,432	9,432	41,776
July	9,434,231	1,238,359	756,350	74,226	2,580,864	1,030,406	347,089	1,017
August	10,468,717	1,418,191	644,843	401,580	2,858,118	2,094,112	462,292	4,416
September	9,372,953	1,418,413	15,142,911	226,473	2,824,096	118,410	28,432	46,223
October	10,326,060	1,387,842	679,000	54,000	2,707,052	550,000	−113,000	1,000
November	9,417,845	1,300,336	645,000	448,000	2,603,135	1,238	302,000	23,000
December	9,581,835	1,269,689	809,000	271,000	2,540,203	122,000	72,000	27,000
1982								
January	9,412,703	1,625,693	659,000	59,000	2,682,896	303,000	300,000	1,000
February	8,451,646	1,631,479	648,000	479,000	2,643,835	1,096	636,000	2,000

[1] Represents contributions of employees, and the self-employed in employments covered by OASDHI under the Social Security Act, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments. Data for earlier years reflect former appropriation bases. Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Employee-tax refunds deducted. Excludes transfer from general revenues.

[2] Excludes transfers between OASDHI system and railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

[3] Represents employee and Government contributions. Beginning 1968, also includes Foreign Service and contributory survivor programs for Federal judiciary and Tax Court. For civil service, employee share includes voluntary contributions to purchase additional annuity; government share includes Federal and District of Columbia agency contributions and, beginning 1968, Federal payment for current unfunded liability.

[4] Beginning 1959, net of tax refunds. Contributions for hospital insurance of railroad workers are collected and reported with railroad retirement contribution initially and are transferred once a year (usually in August) to the hospital insurance trust fund; data for that month only are adjusted by the Treasury source to reflect the transfer.

[5] Excludes reimbursement from Treasury general funds for cost of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement. Includes contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (principal amount only), see footnote 4; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for voluntary coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[6] Through 1952 represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees (3 States in recent years), as reported by State agencies (to Department of Labor, 1950–52). Starting 1953, represents State deposits in (Federal) unemployment trust fund.

[7] Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Beginning 1961, net of tax refunds. Includes tax proceeds for financing temporary extended unemployment compensation programs for 1958 and 1961. Some monthly figures include Treasury adjustments (minus) for misclassification of prior month's taxes.

[8] Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

Source: **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government** and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table M–5.—Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: Status, 1950–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Reimbursements from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Cash benefit payments [4]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [5]	Net administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Calendar year:										
1950	$2,667,077	$3,694	$256,998	$961,094	.....	.....	$61,330	$13,330,649	$390,618	$13,721,266
1955	5,713,045	.....	453,612	4,968,155	.....	$7,439	118,633	21,101,865	561,238	21,663,104
1960	10,866,294	.....	515,744	10,676,628	.....	318,389	203,289	19,128,245	1,196,255	20,324,499
1961	11,284,951	.....	584,052	11,861,589	.....	331,734	238,868	18,404,279	1,321,032	19,725,311
1962	12,058,809	.....	526,228	13,356,411	.....	360,788	255,883	17,060,022	1,277,243	18,337,265
1963	14,541,451	.....	521,373	14,216,567	.....	422,523	280,619	17,153,513	1,326,867	18,480,380
1964	15,688,879	.....	569,030	14,914,253	.....	402,636	296,306	17,757,800	1,367,294	19,125,094
1965	16,017,468	.....	592,747	16,737,439	.....	435,638	327,523	16,642,853	1,591,855	18,234,708
1966	20,579,611	78,000	644,020	18,266,947	$88	443,820	255,949	18,788,824	1,780,711	20,569,535
1967	23,138,250	78,000	818,048	19,467,599	277	508,046	406,396	22,513,112	1,708,403	24,221,515
1968	23,718,648	381,545	939,408	22,642,179	725	437,634	476,129	23,258,443	2,446,006	25,704,449
1969	27,946,631	442,151	1,164,964	24,208,637	1,097	491,482	474,494	27,885,880	2,196,605	30,082,485
1970	30,256,144	448,916	1,514,525	28,796,380	1,987	578,818	471,060	29,935,151	2,518,675	32,453,826
1971	33,722,571	487,546	1,666,735	33,412,546	1,811	613,026	514,241	30,686,119	3,102,936	33,789,055
1972	37,781,320	474,645	1,794,262	37,121,884	1,647	724,341	673,863	34,815,451	502,095	35,317,546
1973	45,974,621	441,788	1,927,789	45,741,295	3,390	782,954	647,398	36,196,031	290,676	36,486,707
1974	52,081,072	447,323	2,159,360	51,618,464	4,866	908,585	865,308	37,686,815	90,424	37,777,240
1975	56,815,654	425,317	2,363,998	58,508,766	8,636	981,785	895,770	36,837,550	149,701	36,987,251
1976	63,361,747	613,902	2,300,647	65,698,953	5,567	1,212,303	959,104	35,334,921	52,700	35,387,620
1977	69,571,968	612,927	2,227,248	73,113,151	7,502	1,207,841	980,506	32,404,439	86,325	32,490,764
1978	75,470,614	615,151	2,007,978	80,352,281	8,752	1,588,664	1,114,745	27,533,564	−13,500	27,520,064
1979	87,919,452	557,177	1,797,289	90,555,707	17,618	1,447,532	1,112,644	26,647,625	12,857	24,660,481
1980	103,456,364	540,098	1,844,972	105,074,457	8,162	1,441,988	1,153,808	21,811,516	1,011,984	22,823,500
1981	122,636,590	674,981	2,059,585	[9]123,796,000	7,542	1,584,932	1,306,866	17,270,750	4,218,566	[9] 21,489,316
1981										
February	10,350,153	.....	103,204	9,724,749	.....	.....	80,453	22,912,441	303,201	23,215,641
March	10,519,603	6	65,927	9,907,321	.....	.....	131,940	23,542,617	219,300	23,761,918
April [10]	13,088,424	−16	202,244	9,737,758	3,432	.....	109,379	26,301,281	900,720	27,202,001
May	10,871,842	27	61,593	9,753,891	.....	.....	109,116	27,026,252	1,246,205	28,272,457
June	9,725,069	−1	658,629	9,827,480	.....	1,584,932	95,701	25,944,302	1,202,739	27,147,041
July	9,434,231	.....	27,926	10,778,681	.....	.....	115,721	25,528,288	186,509	25,714,797
August	10,468,717	67	107,289	10,819,908	.....	.....	104,677	24,865,362	500,923	25,366,284
September	9,372,954	.....	66,684	10,850,988	.....	.....	120,913	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
October	10,326,060	53	93,003	10,887,831	.....	.....	118,513	22,494,816	751,975	23,246,791
November	9,417,845	40	83,508	10,905,539	.....	.....	103,325	21,042,116	697,205	21,739,321
December	9,581,835	674,765	571,518	[9]10,918,951	.....	.....	99,172	17,270,750	4,218,566	[9] 21,489,316
1982										
January	9,412,703	98	14,359	[9]11,025,270	.....	.....	114,653	19,010,312	766,241	[9] 19,776,553
February	8,451,646	.....	102,362	11,052,780	.....	.....	117,433	16,961,113	199,214	17,160,326

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect former appropriation bases.

[2] From 1947 to 1951, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits, see footnote 4.

[3] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses, 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[4] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[5] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M–7).

[6] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[7] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Social Security benefit checks are generally scheduled for delivery on the 3rd of the month. However, if the 3rd falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the checks are delivered on the last previous businessday. January 3, 1982, was a Sunday, January 2 was a Saturday, and January 1 a holiday—so the checks were delivered on December 31, 1981. Data have been adjusted to include the checks delivered on December 31, 1981, as part of the January 1982 data. Thus the total amounts for 1981 and 1982 each reflect 12 months of benefit payments and are comparable to figures for other calendar years.

[10] Public Law 96-403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.

Table M-6.—Disability insurance trust fund: Status, 1957–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Cash benefit payments [5]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	Net administrative expenses [7]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [8]	Cash balances [9]	Total assets
Calendar year:											
1957	$701,566	.....	.....	$7,240	$56,675	.....	.....	$2,783	$611,946	$37,403	$649,349
1960	1,009,926	.....	.....	53,252	568,167	.....	$4,851	36,229	2,179,930	108,908	2,288,839
1965	1,187,904	.....	.....	58,685	1,573,237	.....	23,615	90,036	1,438,121	168,176	1,606,297
1966	2,005,619	.....	$16,000	57,561	1,781,401	$2,962	24,962	137,301	1,566,578	172,272	1,738,850
1967	2,285,542	.....	16,000	77,519	1,938,856	10,683	30,634	108,778	1,862,233	166,726	2,028,959
1968	3,315,641	.....	32,000	106,075	2,294,256	16,428	20,410	126,969	2,709,812	314,801	3,024,613
1969	3,598,977	.....	16,000	176,801	2,542,204	15,173	21,328	137,759	3,875,942	223,984	4,099,927
1970	4,480,914	.....	16,000	276,629	3,067,002	18,376	10,439	163,548	5,344,422	269,682	5,614,105
1971	4,620,149	.....	50,000	360,740	3,758,181	24,334	13,240	204,511	6,309,126	335,601	6,644,728
1972	5,106,908	.....	51,000	414,083	4,473,180	28,661	24,190	233,319	7,396,861	60,507	7,457,368
1973	5,932,479	.....	52,000	458,066	5,718,015	45,560	19,503	189,874	7,853,054	73,907	7,926,961
1974	6,825,505	.....	52,000	500,318	6,902,881	54,322	22,327	216,711	8,126,346	−17,803	8,108,543
1975	7,443,740	.....	90,000	501,573	8,413,941	90,719	28,514	256,331	7,353,726	627	7,354,353
1976	8,232,877	.....	103,000	421,520	9,965,696	89,198	26,366	285,169	5,753,649	−5,325	5,745,320
1977	9,138,428	.....	128,003	303,592	11,462,633	84,144	−318	398,841	3,374,483	−4,439	3,370,044
1978	13,412,645	.....	141,663	255,622	12,512,892	86,048	29,797	325,052	4,202,762	20,424	4,226,186
1979	15,114,241	.....	117,827	357,904	13,707,663	77,948	29,906	370,592	5,622,686	8,363	5,630,049
1980	13,254,956	$10,900	130,389	486,516	15,437,473	77,838	.....	368,474	3,598,240	30,783	3,629,023
1981	16,737,722	.....	168,235	171,705	[10] 17,200,000	−7,542	29,443	435,736	2,585,281	463,767	[10] 3,049,048
1981											
February	1,517,584	.....	.....	14,435	1,383,360	.....	.....	38,650	3,565,098	−19,228	3,545,871
March	1,373,776	.....	.....	7,780	1,375,722	.....	.....	40,636	3,504,965	6,104	3,511,069
April [11]	1,783,582	.....	.....	−107,456	1,379,324	−3,432	.....	12,433	3,800,288	−1,417	3,798,870
May	1,453,944	.....	.....	8,570	1,375,226	.....	.....	34,439	3,849,545	2,174	3,851,719
June	1,355,892	.....	.....	106,787	1,369,530	.....	29,443	31,536	3,864,846	18,943	3,883,789
July	1,238,359	.....	.....	4,654	1,510,706	.....	.....	41,440	3,579,546	4,891	3,574,656
August	1,418,191	.....	.....	17,108	1,481,301	.....	.....	33,764	3,484,875	10,014	3,494,890
September	1,418,413	.....	.....	10,481	1,488,335	.....	.....	43,015	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
October	1,387,842	.....	.....	8,027	1,479,666	.....	.....	47,093	3,259,916	1,628	3,261,544
November	1,300,336	.....	.....	11,516	1,464,972	.....	.....	31,839	3,079,585	−3,001	3,076,584
December	1,269,689	.....	168,235	87,483	[10] 1,504,785	.....	.....	48,158	2,585,281	463,767	[10] 3,049,048
1982											
January	1,625,693	.....	.....	2,139	[10] 1,348,135	.....	.....	66,924	3,265,826	−4,006	[10] 3,261,821
February	1,631,479	.....	.....	16,602	1,453,180	.....	.....	25,377	3,422,658	8,685	3,431,344

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect appropriation bases.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for disability insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] From 1950–51, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits; see footnote 4.

[4] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[5] Before deductions for (1) SMI premium payments and, when applicable, (2) recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[6] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to HI trust fund for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M-7).

[7] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[8] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[9] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[10] Social Security benefit checks are generally scheduled for delivery on the 3rd of the month. However, if the 3rd falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the checks are delivered on the last previous businessday. January 3, 1982, was a Sunday, January 2 was a Saturday, and January 1 a holiday—so the checks were delivered on December 31, 1981. Data have been adjusted to include the checks delivered on December 31, 1981, as part of the January 1982 data. Thus the total amounts for 1981 and 1982 each reflect 12 months of benefit payments and are comparable to figures for other calendar years.

[11] Public Law 96-403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.

Table M–7.—Hospital insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Net hospital and related service benefits [5]	Administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Calendar year:									
1966	$1,857,952	$16,200	$36,800	$31,022	$891,208	$106,591	$911,704	$32,471	$944,175
1967	3,151,529	43,613	312,050	51,441	3,352,731	77,385	1,068,454	4,237	1,072,690
1968	4,116,183	53,776	1,043,599	73,908	4,178,654	98,528	1,456,275	626,699	2,082,974
1969	4,473,284	61,307	628,262	115,714	4,738,663	117,965	2,477,698	27,215	2,504,913
1970	4,880,526	63,255	873,849	161,074	5,124,285	156,881	3,163,414	39,037	3,202,451
1971	4,921,419	63,782	551,351	195,407	5,751,412	148,815	2,997,110	37,073	3,034,183
1972	5,731,145	61,222	429,415	181,605	6,318,834	183,521	2,848,855	85,959	2,934,814
1973	9,945,399	96,163	498,780	280,604	7,057,447	231,665	6,428,614	38,035	6,466,649
1974	10,849,635	126,749	519,000	528,301	9,100,543	271,279	9,118,096	417	9,118,513
1975	11,508,870	130,904	668,783	671,058	11,318,362	262,616	10,499,871	17,279	10,517,150
1976	12,736,126	135,863	141,000	753,373	13,343,099	335,620	10,690,576	−85,856	10,604,820
1977	14,125,838	.....	945,997	784,353	15,743,466	275,818	11,179,666	−737,942	10,441,724
1978	17,336,451	196,506	828,941	821,603	17,688,137	460,394	11,426,384	50,510	11,476,894
1979	20,784,233	175,600	874,849	956,225	20,629,637	409,927	13,107,445	120,792	13,228,237
1980	23,866,091	221,800	837,906	1,138,160	25,067,340	475,978	14,083,085	334,209	13,748,876
1981	32,980,512	246,700	866,000	1,586,175	30,343,445	337,053	18,879,518	−131,752	18,747,766
1981									
February	2,907,558	.....	.....	14,316	2,247,304	40,598	14,436,539	−37,294	14,399,245
March	2,720,058	.....	659,000	40,629	2,529,010	−105,368	15,409,456	−16,166	15,393,290
April	3,314,218	.....	.....	−412	2,510,994	−32,051	16,250,457	−22,304	16,228,153
May	2,877,264	.....	.....	28,268	2,391,152	56,665	16,791,046	−105,179	16,685,867
June	2,682,901	246,700	.....	641,141	2,621,001	36,937	17,709,144	−110,473	17,598,671
July	2,580,864	.....	.....	11,222	2,567,596	47,958	17,571,107	4,096	17,575,203
August	2,858,118	.....	.....	10,818	2,439,409	45,943	17,919,775	10,013	17,958,787
September	2,824,096	.....	.....	14,084	2,661,669	42,370	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
October	2,707,052	.....	.....	19,116	2,610,864	67,515	17,992,461	148,257	18,140,718
November	2,603,135	.....	.....	4,992	2,583,143	42,998	18,082,468	40,236	18,122,704
December	2,540,203	.....	207,000	798,130	2,373,815	46,456	18,879,518	−131,752	18,747,766
1982									
January	2,682,896	.....	.....	12,211	2,543,828	44,677	18,790,094	62,273	18,852,367
February	2,643,835	.....	.....	12,638	2,625,378	38,871	18,839,349	5,242	18,844,591

[1] Represents amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) after deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to meet costs of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement and for costs of benefits arising from military wage credits.

[4] Interest and profit on investments after transfers of interest or reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 6) and interest on amounts transferred from railroad retirement account (see footnote 3).

[5] Represents (1) payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to fiscal intermediaries under sec. 1816 and (2) direct payments to providers of services under sec. 1815 of the Social Security Act.

[6] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 20).

[7] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on accounts of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.

Table M–8.—Supplementary medical insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Premium income [1]	Transfers from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Net medical service benefits [4]	Administrative expenses [5]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [6]	Cash balances [7]	Total assets
Calendar year:								
1966 (July–Dec.)	$321,557	.....	$1,813	$127,872	$73,766	$118,856	$2,875	$121,731
1967	639,681	$933,299	23,622	1,196,536	110,110	408,665	2,993	411,658
1968	832,368	858,349	20,506	1,518,488	183,222	380,208	40,962	421,170
1969	913,943	907,292	18,061	1,864,759	196,362	182,076	17,268	199,344
1970	1,096,360	1,092,573	12,163	1,974,633	237,840	134,278	53,689	187,967
1971	1,301,758	1,312,790	23,973	2,116,995	259,903	406,902	42,687	449,589
1972	1,382,313	1,388,574	37,184	2,324,645	289,793	619,429	23,794	643,223
1973	1,550,086	1,704,526	56,706	2,526,163	317,803	1,093,493	17,082	1,110,575
1974	1,803,950	2,224,950	94,824	3,318,228	410,009	1,455,278	50,785	1,506,063
1975	1,917,847	2,648,371	106,262	4,272,791	462,171	1,442,025	1,556	1,443,581
1976	2,060,289	3,810,029	106,282	5,079,627	541,864	1,847,771	−49,081	1,798,690
1977	2,246,761	5,386,296	171,831	6,038,234	466,707	3,225,563	−126,927	3,098,636
1978	2,469,582	6,287,474	298,527	7,251,684	502,945	4,343,162	56,429	4,399,591
1979	2,718,769	6,645,073	403,890	8,707,596	557,522	4,885,031	17,174	4,902,205
1980	3,010,643	7,455,168	407,711	10,635,262	610,024	4,563,893	−33,452	4,530,441
1981	3,721,745	11,290,790	373,646	13,112,937	926,773	5,943,311	−66,399	5,876,912
1981								
February	264,466	682,849	7,227	995,719	55,047	4,430,237	−61,239	4,368,998
March	264,193	706,683	−19,236	1,048,946	175,550	4,091,865	4,277	4,096,142
April	273,488	687,858	11,942	1,024,721	148,549	3,868,818	27,342	3,896,160
May	269,884	693,774	5,764	970,824	75,217	3,823,053	−3,511	3,819,542
June	257,661	664,605	158,741	1,047,602	52,302	3,791,281	9,364	3,800,645
July	311,569	1,039,820	6,460	1,112,584	70,632	3,999,686	−24,409	3,975,277
August	306,321	1,035,672	8,179	1,122,933	53,804	4,225,222	−76,510	4,148,712
September	312,230	490,376	11,903	1,159,450	61,081	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
October	315,368	1,032,637	8,709	1,193,455	65,393	3,910,038	−69,482	3,840,556
November	298,917	1,032,306	7,351	1,213,155	65,312	4,022,744	−122,082	3,900,662
December	581,724	2,535,918	162,167	1,253,500	50,058	5,943,311	−66,399	5,876,912
1982								
January	49,328	150,144	6,827	1,102,857	61,065	4,926,592	−7,304	4,919,288
February	306,082	1,022,411	15,371	1,113,219	51,981	5,105,191	−7,238	5,097,953

[1] Represents voluntary premium payments from and in behalf of the insured aged and (beginning July 1973) disabled.

[2] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to match aggregate premiums paid.

[3] Represents interest and profit on investments, after transfers of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 5).

[4] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to carriers under section 1842 of the Social Security Act.

[5] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all 4 social security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 30).

[6] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on account of interest accrued on bonds at the time of purchase.

[7] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-9.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status, by program, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1980 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Number			Amount (in thousands)		
	Total [1]	OASI [2]	DI [3]	Total	OASI [2]	DI [3]
December:						
1940	222,488	222,488	.....	$4,070	$4,070	.....
1945	1,288,107	1,288,107	.....	23,801	23,801	.....
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243	.....	126,836	126,836	.....
1955	7,960,616	7,960,616	.....	411,613	411,613	.....
1960	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	936,321	888,320	$48,000
1965	20,866,767	19,127,716	1,739,051	1,516,802	1,395,817	120,986
1970	26,228,629	23,563,634	2,664,995	2,628,326	2,385,926	242,400
1971	27,291,508	24,361,500	2,930,008	3,058,957	2,763,022	295,934
1972	28,476,028	25,204,542	3,271,486	3,916,203	3,514,741	401,462
1973	29,868,145	26,309,163	3,558,982	4,269,863	3,821,165	448,698
1974	30,852,817	26,941,483	3,911,334	5,001,918	4,445,170	556,748
1975	32,084,511	27,732,311	4,352,200	5,727,758	5,047,656	680,102
1976	33,023,552	28,399,725	4,623,827	6,415,103	5,624,858	790,246
1977	34,082,556	29,228,350	4,854,206	7,175,513	6,270,000	905,513
1978	34,586,771	29,718,195	4,868,576	7,930,576	6,933,292	997,284
1979	35,125,066	30,347,848	4,777,218	9,056,622	7,950,300	1,106,322
1980	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1981	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1981						
March	35,846,079	31,152,581	4,693,498	10,812,618	9,549,992	1,262,626
April	35,880,038	31,192,498	4,687,540	10,830,253	9,568,962	1,261,291
May	35,898,198	31,223,676	4,674,522	10,843,984	9,585,794	1,258,190
June	35,793,226	31,157,395	4,635,831	12,053,391	10,658,796	1,394,595
July	35,698,351	31,117,671	4,580,680	12,054,448	10,669,839	1,384,608
August	35,791,980	31,235,163	4,556,817	12,103,073	10,724,638	1,378,435
September	35,833,358	31,298,618	4,534,740	12,139,006	10,765,798	1,373,208
October	35,904,374	31,391,504	4,512,870	12,182,866	10,815,165	1,367,701
November	35,967,914	31,483,497	4,484,417	12,223,246	10,862,462	1,360,784
December	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1982						
January	36,082,065	31,667,820	4,414,245	12,304,226	10,961,817	1,342,408
February	36,123,025	31,737,139	4,385,886	12,325,663	10,992,065	1,333,598
March	36,161,249	31,803,994	4,357,255	12,349,367	11,024,009	1,325,358

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Benefits paid from the OASI trust fund to retired workers and their spouses and children and to all survivors. Includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Benefits paid from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their spouses and children.

Table M-10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1980 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	222,488	112,331	29,749	54,648	20,499	4,437	824	.....
1945	1,288,107	518,234	159,168	390,134	120,581	93,781	6,209	.....
1950	3,477,243	1,770,984	508,350	699,703	169,438	314,189	14,579	.....
1955	7,960,616	4,473,971	1,191,963	1,276,240	291,916	701,360	25,166	.....
1960	14,157,138	8,061,469	2,269,384	1,844,970	401,358	1,543,843	36,114	.....
1961	15,467,673	8,924,649	2,392,012	1,988,635	428,138	1,697,308	36,731	.....
1962	16,778,290	9,738,500	2,531,465	2,159,885	451,984	1,839,191	37,265	.....
1963	17,583,017	10,263,331	2,580,566	2,229,744	461,675	2,010,769	36,932	.....
1964	18,236,173	10,668,731	2,603,964	2,297,604	470,597	2,158,912	36,365	.....
1965	19,127,716	11,100,584	2,613,550	2,535,044	471,816	2,371,433	33,289	.....
1966	20,796,930	11,658,443	2,640,467	2,739,397	487,755	2,602,015	34,540	634,313
1967	21,564,773	12,019,175	2,644,937	2,872,665	496,307	2,769,618	33,494	728,577
1968	22,225,263	12,420,742	2,645,407	3,009,033	504,916	2,937,890	31,596	675,679
1969	22,826,514	12,822,201	2,644,022	3,123,441	511,639	3,091,710	30,207	603,294
1970	23,563,634	13,349,175	2,668,105	3,233,705	523,136	3,227,160	28,729	533,624
1971	24,361,500	13,926,939	2,698,117	3,336,301	535,126	3,366,304	27,157	471,556
1972	25,204,542	14,555,475	2,734,699	3,427,202	540,965	3,509,777	26,055	410,369
1973	26,309,163	15,364,562	2,807,996	3,526,101	571,907	3,656,353	24,183	358,061
1974	26,941,433	15,958,521	2,825,910	3,512,717	573,506	3,769,559	23,023	278,247
1975	27,732,311	16,588,001	2,867,388	3,561,504	581,845	3,888,705	21,444	223,424
1976	28,399,725	17,165,415	2,896,290	3,556,249	578,780	3,995,021	19,915	188,055
1977	29,228,350	17,832,484	2,964,287	3,552,194	582,173	4,119,273	18,481	159,458
1978	29,718,195	18,357,985	2,979,939	3,441,228	576,353	4,211,749	17,177	133,744
1979	30,347,848	18,970,172	2,991,340	3,362,870	573,750	4,321,567	16,041	112,108
1980	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1981								
March	31,152,581	19,706,332	3,010,676	3,340,160	561,696	4,432,022	14,410	87,285
April	31,192,498	19,736,339	3,011,156	3,349,583	558,958	4,436,215	14,312	85,935
May	31,223,676	19,761,598	3,010,488	3,356,884	555,303	4,440,549	14,229	84,625
June	31,157,395	19,791,930	3,009,786	3,263,824	548,720	4,445,598	14,141	83,396
July	31,117,671	19,854,817	3,012,352	3,151,826	546,724	4,455,943	14,075	81,934
August	31,235,163	19,928,001	3,017,517	3,182,717	544,716	4,467,555	13,989	80,668
September	31,298,618	19,976,257	3,016,815	3,192,826	540,102	4,479,039	13,911	79,668
October	31,391,504	20,039,216	3,018,087	3,211,058	541,303	4,489,493	13,814	78,533
November	31,483,497	20,119,289	3,024,276	3,204,408	545,435	4,499,048	13,706	77,335
December	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1982								
January	31,667,820	20,293,570	3,032,189	3,185,904	547,963	4,519,823	13,503	74,868
February	31,737,139	20,332,241	3,031,236	3,214,234	547,046	4,525,316	13,427	73,639
March	31,803,994	20,371,193	3,029,706	3,241,533	544,321	4,531,510	13,331	72,400

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-11.—OASDI cash benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[In thousands]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	$4,070	$2,539	$361	$668	$402	$90	$11	.....
1945	23,801	12,538	2,040	4,858	2,391	1,893	81	.....
1950	126,856	77,678	11,995	19,366	5,801	11,481	535	.....
1955	411,613	276,942	39,416	46,444	13,403	34,152	1,256	.....
1960	888,320	596,849	87,867	88,578	23,795	89,054	2,178	.....
1961	1,003,937	675,154	94,366	96,347	25,425	110,179	2,466	.....
1962	1,099,227	741,961	100,305	105,108	26,838	122,475	2,541	.....
1963	1,166,587	789,064	103,059	110,071	27,438	134,403	2,552	.....
1964	1,224,240	827,548	104,769	114,947	27,954	146,476	2,547	.....
1965	1,395,817	931,523	114,035	141,802	30,882	174,883	2,683	.....
1966	1,502,863	983,338	115,686	154,618	31,983	192,821	2,642	$21,777
1967	1,575,646	1,026,047	117,016	164,706	32,686	207,692	2,587	24,913
1968	1,880,601	1,227,875	135,479	196,216	37,833	253,923	2,787	26,488
1969	1,964,275	1,287,300	137,176	205,260	38,406	269,799	2,687	23,647
1970	2,385,926	1,576,551	163,263	245,515	45,258	328,245	2,965	24,128
1971	2,763,022	1,840,748	184,420	280,203	51,163	380,963	3,103	22,423
1972	3,514,741	2,363,098	229,973	348,964	62,457	483,161	3,620	23,468
1973	3,821,165	2,556,956	238,072	362,931	67,578	571,654	3,488	20,483
1974	4,445,170	3,003,601	270,609	409,101	76,990	663,569	3,627	17,684
1975	5,047,656	3,436,752	301,623	456,662	85,673	747,903	3,685	15,354
1976	5,624,858	3,859,827	330,560	497,056	92,475	827,479	3,686	13,774
1977	6,270,000	4,333,016	364,805	540,541	101,116	914,469	3,665	12,388
1978	6,933,292	4,831,614	395,645	575,607	109,717	1,005,939	3,675	11,095
1979	7,950,300	5,582,292	443,799	634,904	121,957	1,153,289	3,829	10,229
1980	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1981	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1981								
March	9,549,992	6,768,523	521,292	739,623	138,160	1,369,287	3,793	9,115
April	9,568,962	6,783,129	521,782	742,544	137,095	1,371,470	3,968	8,974
May	9,585,794	6,796,529	522,103	744,658	135,871	1,373,847	3,948	8,837
June	10,658,796	7,576,860	581,251	806,141	149,550	1,530,939	4,372	9,683
July	10,669,839	7,610,410	582,632	777,808	149,339	1,535,783	4,349	9,518
August	10,724,639	7,648,637	584,520	787,536	149,077	1,541,171	4,325	9,373
September	10,765,798	7,680,129	585,193	792,294	148,230	1,546,393	4,302	9,256
October	10,815,165	7,715,881	586,352	799,079	149,201	1,551,249	4,278	9,124
November	10,862,462	7,756,107	588,274	798,351	150,615	1,555,880	4,250	8,985
December	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1982								
January	10,961,817	7,845,804	591,341	794,164	151,587	1,566,629	4,194	8,699
February	10,992,065	7,864,664	591,733	802,472	151,205	1,569,260	4,174	8,356
March	11,024,009	7,885,260	592,038	810,974	150,368	1,572,811	4,146	8,412

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-12.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
December:								
1957	149,850	149,850	.....	.....	$10,904	$10,904	.....	.....
1958 [4]	268,057	237,719	12,231	18,107	20,425	19,516	$415	$494
1959	460,354	334,443	47,914	77,997	33,907	29.765	1,727	2,414
1960	687,451	455,371	76,599	155,481	48,000	40,668	2,636	4,697
1961	1,027,089	618,075	118,187	290,827	67,756	55,374	3,910	8,472
1962	1,275,105	740,867	147,066	387,172	82,498	66,673	4,767	11,058
1963	1,452,472	827,014	168,243	457,215	93,325	74,922	5,422	12,981
1964	1,563,366	894,173	179,344	489,849	101,205	81,473	5,781	13,951
1965	1,739,051	988,074	193,362	557,615	120,986	96,599	6,761	17,626
1966	1,970,322	1,097,190	219,559	653,573	135,685	107,627	7,577	20,482
1967	2,140,214	1,193,120	234,550	712,544	147,831	117,424	8,040	22,358
1968	2,335,134	1,295,300	253,198	786,636	181,949	144,897	9,687	27,370
1969	2,487,548	1,394,291	264,340	828,917	195,982	157,188	10,081	28,713
1970	2,664,995	1,492,948	283,447	888,600	242,400	196,010	12,060	34,330
1971	2,930,008	1,647,684	311,581	970,743	295,934	241,414	14,237	40,284
1972	3,271,486	1,832,916	350,139	1,088,431	401,462	328,675	19,044	53,743
1973	3,558,982	2,016,626	381,079	1,161,277	448,698	369,090	21,151	58,457
1974	3,911,334	2,236,882	411,660	1,262,792	556,748	460,078	25,479	71,191
1975	4,352,200	2,488,774	452,922	1,410,504	680,102	562,180	30,536	87,386
1976	4,623,827	2,670,244	473,909	1,479,674	790,246	654,656	34,586	101,004
1977	4,854,206	2,834,432	494,389	1,525,385	905,513	751,660	39,106	114,747
1978	4,868,576	2,879,828	491,535	1,497,213	997,284	830,118	42,324	124,842
1979	4,777,218	2,870,411	475,493	1,431,314	1,106,322	924,346	45,768	136,208
1980	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1981	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1981								
March	4,693,498	2,851,342	457,881	1,384,275	1,262,626	1,058,575	50,277	153,774
April	4,687,540	2,847,434	455,945	1,384,161	1,261,291	1,057,440	49,912	153,939
May	4,674,522	2,840,134	453,367	1,381,021	1,258,190	1,055,056	49,547	153,587
June	4,635,831	2,835,471	450,338	1,350,022	1,394,595	1,172,651	54,965	166,979
July	4,580,680	2,827,181	447,493	1,306,006	1,384,608	1,169,320	54,663	160,625
August	4,556,817	2,814,150	443,011	1,299,656	1,378,435	1,163,966	54,116	160,352
September	4,534,740	2,804,617	438,789	1,291,334	1,373,208	1,159,895	53,573	159,740
October	4,512,870	2,795,892	434,873	1,282,105	1,367,701	1,155,906	53,057	158,738
November	4,484,417	2,786,712	431,649	1,266,056	1,360,784	1,151,660	52,602	156,521
December	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1982								
January	4,414,245	2,759,794	422,139	1,232,312	1,342,408	1,139,567	51,165	151,677
February	4,385,886	2,744,856	416,870	1,224,160	1,333,598	1,132,681	50,328	150,589
March	4,357,255	2,730,997	411,048	1,215,210	1,325,358	1,126,305	49,435	149,618

[1] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] November data; December data not available.

Table M-13.—OASDI cash benefits: Average amount of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, 1940–82

Period [1]	Retired workers and their spouses and children			Survivors of deceased workers				Disabled workers and their spouses and children			Persons with special age-72 benefits [9]
	Retired workers [2]	Wives and husbands [2,3]	Children [4]	Children [4]	Widowed mothers [5]	Widows and widowers [2,6]	Parents [2]	Disabled workers [7]	Wives and husbands [8]	Children [4]	
	Average benefits in current-payment status at end of period										
1940	$22.60	$12.13	$9.70	$12.22	$19.61	$20.28	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	43.86	23.60	17.05	28.43	34.24	36.54	36.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	74.04	38.72	28.25	51.37	59.29	57.68	60.31	$89.31	$34.41	$30.21	.....
1965	83.92	43.63	31.98	61.26	65.45	73.75	76.03	97.76	34.96	31.61	.....
1970	118.10	61.19	44.85	82.23	86.51	101.71	103.21	131.29	42.55	38.63	$45.22
1975	207.18	105.19	77.42	139.40	147.25	192.33	171.86	225.89	67.42	61.95	68.72
1976	224.86	114.13	87.91	152.12	159.78	207.13	185.07	245.17	72.98	68.26	73.24
1977	242.98	123.07	94.85	165.68	173.69	221.95	198.30	265.19	79.10	75.23	77.69
1978	263.19	132.77	103.69	182.12	190.76	238.84	213.95	288.25	86.11	83.38	82.96
1979	294.27	148.36	119.80	205.53	212.56	266.87	238.72	322.03	96.23	95.16	91.24
1980	341.41	171.95	140.49	239.52	246.20	308.12	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1981	385.97	194.75	161.39	270.94	276.68	346.08	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1981											
June	382.83	193.12	158.38	268.58	272.54	344.37	309.18	413.56	122.05	123.69	116.11
September	384.46	193.98	159.66	269.99	274.45	345.25	309.23	413.57	122.09	123.70	116.18
December	385.97	194.75	161.39	270.94	276.68	346.08	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1982											
January	386.62	195.02	161.90	271.08	276.64	346.48	310.59	412.92	121.20	123.08	116.19
February	386.81	195.21	162.51	271.42	276.40	346.77	310.84	412.66	120.73	123.01	116.19
March	387.08	195.41	163.19	271.91	276.25	347.08	311.04	412.42	120.27	123.12	116.18
	Average benefits awarded during period										
1940	$22.71	$12.15	$10.60	$12.46	$19.60	$20.36	$13.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Jan.–Aug.)	29.03	15.02	14.08	14.35	22.65	21.65	14.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950 (Sept.–Dec.)	33.24	19.72	11.22	27.95	35.42	36.89	37.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	81.73	40.25	30.37	50.87	65.93	62.10	70.14	$91.16	$35.38	$30.25	.....
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	82.69	40.52	29.07	53.55	61.65	73.80	80.59	93.26	33.93	28.07	.....
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	89.20	42.74	40.40	67.95	68.03	75.36	85.77	101.30	36.82	35.07	.....
1970	123.82	57.57	45.45	79.91	86.70	105.82	116.43	139.79	40.40	37.00	$45.18
1975 (Jan.–May)	196.42	92.75	78.32	131.18	144.50	181.85	184.63	220.60	64.18	60.69	63.51
1975 (June–Dec.)	213.68	99.27	85.03	142.31	154.21	194.80	205.70	243.47	70.24	64.78	68.23
1976 (Jan.–May)	218.40	102.64	88.12	143.21	155.71	197.02	208.83	247.32	70.33	66.48	68.34
1976 (June–Dec.)	233.72	109.34	104.07	156.11	170.44	210.31	225.85	271.19	75.13	74.54	72.61
1977 (Jan.–May)	239.64	111.86	110.52	159.42	172.66	212.70	218.84	273.15	78.89	76.37	73.05
1977 (June–Dec.)	254.92	116.10	120.02	170.70	186.60	220.67	245.76	294.78	84.29	82.11	77.57
1978 (Jan.–May)	262.22	121.00	123.88	173.71	188.66	227.98	244.42	300.15	85.53	84.39	77.61
1978 (June–Dec.)	278.44	129.38	131.58	185.73	206.81	240.72	272.47	328.83	93.99	92.60	82.23
1979 (Jan.–May)	289.33	134.05	134.71	188.51	208.84	238.83	273.59	333.63	96.61	97.15	82.35
1979 (June–Dec.)	316.99	145.62	148.40	205.24	214.40	269.53	288.32	360.25	104.35	105.36	91.11
1980 (Jan.–May)	321.09	150.08	150.54	205.64	211.29	271.45	282.99	362.07	102.48	105.06	89.91
1980 (June–Dec.)	359.78	168.14	170.65	236.90	239.75	313.68	316.38	396.50	110.46	113.37	103.03
1981 (Jan.–May)	363.59	171.76	173.78	236.63	236.98	306.34	312.99	389.80	103.87	108.75	103.06
1981 (June–Dec.)	400.10	188.08	192.51	264.28	260.77	338.80	345.63	425.60	111.82	118.30	115.65
1981											
June	394.60	185.42	186.80	268.87	263.31	338.67	346.35	438.88	116.53	124.82	117.00
September	426.82	186.24	193.90	264.62	259.70	337.64	324.77	424.18	109.10	117.67	115.55
December	396.28	191.63	195.59	266.48	257.94	340.57	338.25	419.30	112.81	120.29	116.05
1982											
January	410.28	198.04	198.13	265.95	260.81	347.73	326.56	419.90	111.99	119.33	114.00
February	371.73	191.01	194.40	265.93	252.13	344.41	352.74	417.79	113.37	119.40	116.37
March	381.89	192.20	177.39	265.53	257.57	340.36	338.93	415.50	110.15	121.41	115.73

[1] Some years shown in several parts because of amendments changing the benefit provisions.

[2] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[3] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[4] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[5] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1965, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[6] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[7] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[8] Includes wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care, and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[9] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-14.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of beneficiaries with monthly benefits in current-payment status, by age group and by type of benefit, 1940–82

[In thousands. Adjusted to exclude duplication arising from dual entitlement: See the **1980 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total, all ages [1]	Under age 62	Aged 62 and over								
			Total, aged 62 and over	Aged 62–64				Aged 65 and over			
				Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [3]
December:											
1940	222	75	147	[4]	.....	.....	[4]	147	112	35	.....
1945	1,287	510	777	[4]	.....	.....	[4]	776	518	258	.....
1950	3,462	877	2,586	1	.....	.....	1	2,585	1,771	814	.....
1955	7,912	1,622	6,291	3	.....	.....	3	6,287	4,474	1,812	.....
1956	9,070	1,701	7,369	338	113	.....	225	7,031	4,999	2,032	.....
1957	11,081	2,009	9,072	729	266	46	417	8,343	5,931	2,411	.....
1958 [5]	12,390	2,231	10,159	837	299	77	461	9,322	6,621	2,701	.....
1959	13,667	2,560	11,107	968	334	105	529	10,139	7,191	2,948	.....
1960	14,811	2,883	11,928	1,041	357	127	557	10,887	7,704	3,183	.....
1961	16,471	3,406	13,065	1,375	648	141	586	11,690	8,277	3,413	.....
1962	18,032	3,858	14,174	1,659	873	156	630	12,515	8,865	3,650	.....
1963	19,016	4,109	14,907	1,748	946	163	639	13,159	9,318	3,841	.....
1964	19,783	4,274	15,509	1,848	998	183	667	13,661	9,671	3,990	.....
1965	20,867	4,735	16,132	1,854	992	197	665	14,278	10,108	4,169	.....
1966	22,767	5,199	17,568	1,954	1,028	230	696	15,614	10,631	4,349	634
1967	23,705	5,491	18,214	2,013	1,040	258	714	16,202	10,979	4,494	729
1968	24,560	5,829	18,733	2,096	1,084	283	729	16,635	11,337	4,622	676
1969	25,314	6,088	19,226	2,195	1,141	304	751	17,031	11,682	4,746	603
1970	26,229	6,380	19,849	2,332	1,225	322	785	17,517	12,122	4,861	534
1971	27,292	6,744	20,548	2,479	1,333	352	794	18,069	12,594	5,003	472
1972	28,476	7,160	21,316	2,665	1,440	390	835	18,651	13,115	5,126	410
1973	29,868	7,577	22,291	2,835	1,560	420	856	19,456	13,805	5,294	358
1974	30,853	7,859	22,994	2,973	1,631	462	880	20,021	14,328	5,415	278
1975	32,085	8,309	23,777	3,134	1,723	512	899	20,643	14,865	5,554	224
1976	33,024	8,512	24,511	3,264	1,781	563	920	21,247	15,384	5,675	188
1977	34,083	8,711	25,372	3,410	1,868	598	945	21,961	15,965	5,837	159
1978	34,587	8,587	26,000	3,412	1,861	609	942	22,588	16,497	5,958	134
1979	35,125	8,422	26,702	3,447	1,906	601	941	23,255	17,064	6,078	112
1980	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1981	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1981											
March	35,846	8,302	27,544	3,632	2,077	599	956	23,911	17,629	6,195	87
April	35,880	8,302	27,578	3,634	2,081	599	954	23,944	17,655	6,203	86
May	35,898	8,292	27,606	3,637	2,085	599	953	23,969	17,676	6,210	85
June	35,793	8,155	27,638	3,648	2,099	598	952	23,990	17,693	6,213	83
July	35,698	7,992	27,706	3,670	2,121	595	954	24,036	17,734	6,220	82
August	35,792	8,004	27,788	3,678	2,130	593	955	24,110	17,798	6,231	81
September	35,833	7,987	27,846	3,648	2,104	593	951	24,198	17,872	6,246	80
October	35,904	7,983	27,921	3,639	2,095	593	951	24,282	17,945	6,258	79
November	35,968	7,951	28,017	3,667	2,114	594	960	24,350	18,006	6,267	77
December	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1982											
January	36,082	7,860	28,222	3,750	2,180	596	974	24,472	18,113	6,284	75
February	36,123	7,854	28,269	3,761	2,188	596	977	24,507	18,144	6,290	74
March	36,161	7,848	28,314	3,763	2,190	596	977	24,551	18,181	6,297	72

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Includes spouses and children of disabled workers.

[3] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Fewer than 500.

[5] November data; December data not available.

Table M-15.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses and children and to survivors, 1940–82

Period	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
1940	254,984	132,335	34,535	59,382	23,260	4,600	852	.....
1945	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	55,108	29,844	1,755	.....
1950	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	41,101	66,735	2,252	.....
1955	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	76,018	140,624	3,538	.....
1960	1,969,842	981,717	339,987	311,409	92,607	239,267	4,855	.....
1961	2,500,024	1,361,505	394,198	390,459	98,449	251,275	4,138	.....
1962	2,514,301	1,347,268	393,857	402,270	99,925	267,031	3,930	.....
1963	2,275,310	1,145,602	345,610	396,731	104,960	278,709	3,698	.....
1964	2,139,326	1,041,807	316,262	388,355	106,249	283,263	3,390	.....
1965	2,552,128	1,183,133	321,015	585,586	100,005	359,431	2,958	...
1966	4,086,807	1,647,524	396,856	779,936	107,135	403,595	3,202	748,539
1967	2,925,453	1,161,130	319,503	702,244	110,762	355,589	2,648	273,567
1968	2,908,154	1,240,098	329,935	765,791	113,765	375,391	2,144	81,030
1969	2,946,573	1,272,784	335,723	798,271	116,922	375,753	2,095	45,027
1970	2,959,199	1,338,107	339,447	774,319	112,377	363,216	1,852	29,881
1971	3,063,814	1,391,403	338,219	809,782	116,548	381,262	1,635	24,965
1972	3,211,037	1,461,399	353,742	852,935	117,699	402,809	2,086	20,367
1973	3,186,928	1,493,194	349,493	836,533	118,775	372,167	1,655	15,111
1974	2,988,881	1,413,145	319,149	775,858	109,221	363,693	1,155	6,660
1975	3,171,132	1,505,750	350,558	816,697	116,224	377,246	969	3,688
1976	3,141,506	1,475,585	346,743	815,670	113,516	385,679	913	3,400
1977	3,371,373	1,593,467	390,874	847,034	118,821	416,833	870	3,474
1978	3,120,645	1,479,709	346,822	776,584	110,012	403,617	844	3,057
1979	3,305,812	1,597,103	358,155	791,773	110,423	445,545	788	2,025
1980	3,330,624	1,620,100	360,363	787,793	107,810	452,159	724	1,345
1981	3,271,888	1,600,018	341,096	748,147	100,288	480,772	611	936
1981								
March	306,034	148,304	30,898	72,547	9,586	44,554	62	103
April	263,047	131,495	27,854	60,090	7,768	35,732	42	66
May [7]	355,710	165,297	39,365	81,277	12,295	57,300	66	110
June [8]	176,475	96,314	19,296	36,119	3,922	20,775	23	26
July	302,538	152,876	32,747	60,841	9,203	46,713	72	86
August	278,668	136,795	29,477	60,149	8,872	43,224	51	100
September	223,700	95,038	20,272	61,561	8,420	38,274	52	83
October	244,619	112,501	23,054	63,106	8,331	37,502	43	82
November	277,327	136,785	30,526	62,813	7,559	39,518	56	70
December	238,435	117,718	26,793	54,399	6,583	32,840	40	62
1982								
January	361,332	196,272	35,844	69,303	8,707	51,080	54	72
February	266,812	131,693	28,267	60,530	6,493	39,696	50	83
March	291,806	139,298	30,286	70,596	8,029	43,453	42	102

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives, aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[8] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-16.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses, by payment status at time of award, 1950–82

[Number of awards in thousands]

Period	Retired workers			Wives and husbands		
		Currently payable awards			Currently payable awards	
	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total
1950	567	[2] 550	[2] 97	163	[2] 155	[2] 95
1955	910	862	95	289	276	95
1960	982	883	90	340	315	93
1961	1,362	1,217	89	394	358	91
1962	1,347	1,171	87	394	351	89
1963	1,146	1,015	89	346	313	90
1964	1,042	922	89	316	287	91
1965	1,183	975	82	321	278	96
1966	1,648	1,008	61	397	278	70
1967	1,161	840	72	320	258	81
1968	1,240	889	72	330	261	79
1969	1,273	906	71	336	262	78
1970	1,338	966	72	339	268	79
1971	1,391	1,031	74	338	278	82
1972	1,461	1,066	73	354	287	81
1973	1,493	1,177	79	349	293	84
1974	1,413	1,154	82	319	276	87
1975	1,506	1,241	82	351	302	86
1976	1,476	1,234	84	347	298	86
1977	1,593	[3]	[3]	391	[3]	[3]
1978	1,480	1,128	76	347	296	85
1979	1,596	1,312	82	358	290	81
1980	1,620	1,311	81	361	284	79
1981	1,598	1,319	83	341	272	80
1981						
March	148	120	81	31	24	77
April	131	106	81	28	22	79
May [4]	165	130	79	39	30	77
June [5]	96	81	84	19	16	84
July	152	125	82	33	26	79
August	137	113	82	29	24	83
September	95	75	79	20	15	75
October	113	91	81	23	18	78
November	137	115	84	31	26	84
December	118	100	85	27	23	85
1982						
January	196	174	89	36	30	83
February	132	116	88	28	24	86
March	139	116	83	30	24	80

[1] Includes awards currently payable and conditional or deferred awards. Conditional or deferred awards are those suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because of earnings of the beneficiary or the worker on whose account benefits are paid; since September 1965 most conditional and deferred awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Estimated on basis of awards for 10 months.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-17.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

Period	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
1957	178,802	178,802	.....	.....
1958	162,566	131,382	12,920	18,264
1959	310,765	177,811	54,299	78,655
1960	366,302	207,805	54,187	104,310
1961	546,629	279,758	77,588	189,283
1962	490,200	250,634	69,212	170,354
1963	454,249	223,739	66,543	163,967
1964	412,737	207,592	59,706	145,439
1965	520,298	253,499	69,183	197,616
1966	636,009	278,503	81,284	276,222
1967	671,317	301,359	87,296	282,662
1968	711,773	323,154	89,603	299,016
1969	753,060	344,741	94,690	313,629
1970	763,234	350,384	96,304	316,546
1971	901,343	415,897	113,222	372,224
1972	991,570	455,438	124,366	411,766
1973	1,033,565*	491,616	128,198	413,751
1974	1,111,928	535,977	132,042	443,909
1975	1,256,006	592,049	148,741	515,216
1976	1,210,732	551,740	147,433	511,559
1977	1,239,745	569,035	151,936	518,474
1978	1,043,367	457,451	129,192	457,864
1979	921,213	408,680	113,101	399,432
1980	883,984	389,152	108,502	386,330
1981	787,328	345,254	96,207	345,867
1981				
March	81,298	34,384	10,046	36,868
April	64,491	28,361	7,803	28,327
May [4]	89,839	39,248	11,351	39,240
June [5]	33,977	15,581	3,660	14,736
July	65,667	29,175	8,208	28,284
August	61,021	27,254	7,711	26,056
September	64,624	28,882	7,778	27,964
October	66,425	29,173	7,960	29,292
November	62,982	28,124	7,745	27,113
December	56,097	24,829	6,969	24,299
1982				
January	62,562	28,317	7,601	26,644
February	56,319	24,565	6,616	25,138
March	62,803	27,593	7,464	27,746

[1] July 1957–October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18-21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-18.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, by reason for eligibility, March 1982

Reason for eligibility	All persons	Amount of payments (in thousands)		
		Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [1]
Total	3,998,043	$738,623	$579,487	$159,136
Aged	1,655,225	228,524	167,005	61,519
Blind	[2] 78,509	18,016	13,090	4,926
Disabled	[3] 2,264,309	492,082	399,392	92,691

[1] Excludes payments for State supplementation under State-administered programs.
[2] Includes approximately 24,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes approximately 419,000 persons aged 65 and over.

Table M-20.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons initially awarded federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, 1974–82

Period	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1974 [1]	890,768	498,553	5,206	387,007
1975	702,147	259,823	5,834	436,490
1976	542,355	171,798	4,735	365,822
1977	557,570	189,750	5,753	362,067
1978	532,447	177,224	6,375	348,848
1979	483,993	159,927	6,476	317,590
1980	496,137	169,862	7,576	318,699
1981 [2]	315,429	89,414	5,429	220,586
1981				
January [3]				
February	33,908	10,716	542	650
March	34,588	10,466	549	23,573
April	41,286	11,837	748	28,701
May	25,365	6,448	425	18,492
June	33,219	9,927	578	22,714
July	33,266	9,625	572	23,069
August	28,211	7,904	501	19,806
September [3]				
October	29,241	7,428	529	21,284
November	29,991	8,194	555	21,242
December	26,354	6,869	430	19,055
1982				
January	28,595	7,303	489	20,603

[1] Reflects data for May–December.
[2] Excludes January and September data.
[3] Data not available.

Table M-19.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, 1974–82 [1]

Period	Number of persons [2]				Amount of payments (in thousands)		
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [3]
January 1974	3,215,532	1,865,109	72,390	1,278,133	$365,149	$260,159	$104,989
December 1974	3,996,064	2,285,909	74,616	1,635,539	450,856	340,853	110,003
December 1975	4,314,275	2,307,105	74,489	1,932,681	493,495	374,419	119,076
December 1976	4,235,939	2,147,697	76,365	2,011,876	507,060	386,440	120,620
December 1977	4,237,692	2,050,921	77,362	2,109,409	527,658	402,743	124,915
December 1978	4,216,925	1,967,900	77,135	2,171,890	546,567	420,454	126,113
December 1979	4,149,575	1,871,716	77,250	2,200,609	645,390	456,808	189,082
December 1980	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
December 1981	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1981							
March	4,115,666	1,775,725	78,417	2,261,524	681,334	526,730	154,805
April	4,133,346	1,777,400	78,846	2,277,100	691,484	535,032	156,451
May	4,107,758	1,761,294	78,517	2,267,947	681,173	523,737	157,436
June	4,098,895	1,753,213	78,511	2,267,171	682,006	526,889	155,117
July	4,069,743	1,725,922	78,490	2,265,331	741,696	583,919	157,777
August	4,042,800	1,709,934	78,196	2,234,670	733,037	577,422	155,615
September	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546	736,244	580,048	156,195
October	4,030,123	1,692,324	78,426	2,259,373	743,702	579,069	164,633
November	4,027,072	1,686,502	78,596	2,261,974	738,246	578,486	159,760
December	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1982							
January	4,019,048	1,675,396	78,624	2,265,028	740,100	578,260	161,841
February	3,999,718	1,662,717	78,351	2,258,650	723,631	567,086	156,544
March	3,998,043	1,655,225	78,509	2,264,309	738,623	579,487	159,136

[1] Excludes emergency advance payments made by the Social Security Administration district offices. Figures not adjusted for returned checks and refunds of overpayments.
[2] Excludes data for State supplementation under State-administered programs.

Table M-21.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	3,998,043	1,655,225	78,509	2,264,309
Alabama [2]	129,841	69,786	1,939	58,116
Alaska [2]	3,083	1,135	61	1,887
Arizona [2]	29,052	10,605	592	17,855
Arkansas	74,137	38,871	1,458	33,808
California	689,018	296,569	17,997	374,452
Colorado [2]	29,182	11,584	378	17,220
Connecticut [2]	23,307	6,770	406	16,131
Delaware	6,881	2,285	154	4,442
District of Columbia	14,626	3,948	206	10,472
Florida	171,780	81,323	2,813	87,644
Georgia	149,446	65,440	2,910	81,096
Hawaii	9,980	4,665	169	5,146
Idaho [2]	7,368	2,310	112	4,946
Illinois [2]	121,064	32,336	1,912	86,816
Indiana [2]	40,804	13,117	1,169	26,518
Iowa	24,781	9,621	1,043	14,117
Kansas	19,698	6,960	302	12,436
Kentucky [2]	92,034	37,976	2,041	52,017
Louisiana	129,078	57,909	2,115	69,054
Maine	20,686	8,613	299	11,774
Maryland	47,210	14,780	680	31,750
Massachusetts	114,397	58,714	5,031	50,652
Michigan	111,282	33,635	1,911	75,736
Minnesota [2]	30,441	11,368	635	18,438
Mississippi	110,950	57,544	1,815	51,591
Missouri [2]	79,927	34,905	1,302	43,720
Montana	6,666	2,031	129	4,506
Nebraska [2]	13,151	4,655	227	8,269
Nevada	6,782	3,390	458	2,934
New Hampshire [2]	5,248	1,811	121	3,316
New Jersey	84,615	30,550	1,159	52,906
New Mexico [2]	24,716	9,716	461	14,539
New York	350,035	124,331	4,083	221,621
North Carolina [2]	135,526	58,610	3,029	73,887
North Dakota [2]	5,973	2,821	80	3,072
Ohio	115,936	30,678	2,316	82,942
Oklahoma [2]	62,502	29,883	981	31,638
Oregon [2]	22,081	6,740	508	14,833
Pennsylvania	157,177	51,441	3,128	102,608
Rhode Island	14,650	5,475	208	8,967
South Carolina [2]	81,539	35,328	1,868	44,343
South Dakota	7,771	3,432	142	4,197
Tennessee	126,683	55,395	2,010	69,278
Texas [3]	251,759	135,092	4,224	112,443
Utah [2]	7,621	2,180	165	5,276
Vermont	8,599	3,254	120	5,225
Virginia [2]	79,035	32,027	1,400	45,608
Washington	43,719	13,727	572	29,420
West Virginia [2]	39,801	12,161	646	26,994
Wisconsin	64,029	26,715	971	36,343
Wyoming [2]	1,749	667	35	1,047
Unknown	26	5	.....	21
Other areas:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	601	341	18	242

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table M-22.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of payments, Federal SSI payments, and federally administered State supplementation, by State, March 1982

[In thousands]

State	Total	Federal SSI	Federally administered State supplementation
Total	$738,623	$579,487	$159,136
Alabama	19,020	19,020	.....
Alaska	552	552	.....
Arizona	5,293	5,293	.....
Arkansas	10,051	10,046	6
California	181,317	74,436	106,882
Colorado	4,553	4,553	.....
Connecticut	4,061	4,061	.....
Delaware	1,088	1,048	40
District of Columbia	3,058	2,717	341
Florida	29,844	29,844	1
Georgia	22,622	22,615	7
Hawaii	1,978	1,595	384
Idaho	1,149	1,149	.....
Illinois	20,842	20,842	.....
Indiana	6,186	6,186	.....
Iowa	3,398	3,304	94
Kansas	2,797	2,791	6
Kentucky	15,019	15,019	.....
Louisiana	20,692	20,679	13
Maine	2,796	2,381	415
Maryland	8,266	8,251	15
Massachusetts	21,888	11,807	10,081
Michigan	22,370	17,166	5,204
Minnesota	4,108	4,108	.....
Mississippi	16,677	16,671	6
Missouri	12,282	12,282	.....
Montana	1,068	1,002	66
Nebraska	1,898	1,898	.....
Nevada	1,150	924	226
New Hampshire	790	790	.....
New Jersey	16,493	13,437	3,056
New Mexico	4,090	4,090	.....
New York	75,098	55,528	19,571
North Carolina	20,584	20,584	.....
North Dakota	829	829	.....
Ohio	19,813	19,803	10
Oklahoma	9,140	9,140	.....
Oregon	3,594	3,594	.....
Pennsylvania	29,574	24,658	4,916
Rhode Island	2,473	1,868	605
South Carolina	12,198	12,198	.....
South Dakota	1,034	1,031	3
Tennessee	19,366	19,365	1
Texas	35,442	35,442	.....
Utah	1,194	1,194	.....
Vermont	1,541	1,105	436
Virginia	12,104	12,104	.....
Washington	8,145	6,733	1,412
West Virginia	7,093	7,093	.....
Wisconsin	11,602	6,262	5,340
Wyoming	257	257	.....
Unknown	13	13	.....
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	129	129	.....

Table M–23.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Amount of combined Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982

[In thousands]

State	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$228,524	$18,016	$492,082
Alabama	7,922	360	10,738
Alaska	161	12	380
Arizona	1,443	129	3,722
Arkansas	4,094	258	5,699
California	61,729	5,728	113,861
Colorado	1,321	63	3,170
Connecticut	830	78	3,153
Delaware	228	27	833
District of Columbia	539	45	2,474
Florida	12,279	550	17,015
Georgia	7,411	553	14,658
Hawaii	791	38	1,149
Idaho	230	22	897
Illinois	3,959	386	16,497
Indiana	1,268	219	4,698
Iowa	878	184	2,336
Kansas	798	55	2,033
Kentucky	4,397	437	10,186
Louisiana	7,196	416	13,081
Maine	680	51	2,064
Maryland	1,688	139	6,440
Massachusetts	8,367	1,228	12,293
Michigan	4,448	424	17,497
Minnesota	1,133	104	2,871
Mississippi	6,565	345	9,767
Missouri	3,911	225	8,146
Montana	195	24	849
Nebraska	417	38	1,442
Nevada	475	97	579
New Hampshire	170	21	599
New Jersey	4,623	251	11,620
New Mexico	1,144	90	2,856
New York	20,036	929	54,134
North Carolina	6,353	563	13,667
North Dakota	275	14	540
Ohio	3,359	440	16,014
Oklahoma	3,492	195	5,453
Oregon	731	95	2,768
Pennsylvania	6,499	740	22,335
Rhode Island	641	44	1,788
South Carolina	3,822	367	8,009
South Dakota	323	27	683
Tennessee	5,997	393	12,976
Texas	15,083	794	19,565
Utah	260	33	901
Vermont	385	28	1,128
Virginia	3,438	259	8,407
Washington	1,730	129	6,286
West Virginia	1,462	137	3,493
Wisconsin	3,302	221	8,079
Wyoming	65	7	185
Unknown	(1)	.....	15
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	70	4	55

[1] Less than $500.

Table M–24.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$135.58	$105.33	$177.11	$168.56
California	263.15	208.14	318.27	304.07
Delaware	158.11	99.75	173.77	187.58
District of Columbia	209.10	136.60	220.42	236.21
Florida	173.74	150.99	195.62	194.14
Georgia	151.37	113.25	190.13	180.75
Hawaii	198.21	169.58	224.99	223.29
Iowa	137.11	91.21	176.71	165.47
Kansas	141.97	101.79	183.48	163.46
Louisiana	160.31	124.26	196.46	189.43
Maine	135.16	79.00	172.22	175.29
Maryland	175.10	114.20	204.43	202.82
Massachusetts	191.34	142.51	244.10	242.70
Michigan	201.02	132.25	222.04	231.03
Mississippi	150.32	114.09	190.18	189.32
Montana	160.17	96.17	182.29	188.38
Nevada	169.63	140.06	211.61	197.24
New Jersey	194.92	151.31	216.57	219.63
New York	214.55	161.15	227.44	244.26
Ohio	170.90	109.49	189.93	193.08
Pennsylvania	188.16	126.33	236.67	217.67
Rhode Island	168.79	117.07	211.33	199.38
South Dakota	133.04	94.19	192.51	162.80
Tennessee	152.87	108.26	195.62	187.31
Vermont	179.22	118.44	229.32	215.92
Washington	186.31	126.03	225.66	213.67
Wisconsin	181.20	123.62	227.14	222.31

Table M-25.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons, total, and average State payment amount to persons under State-administered State supplementation programs, by reason for eligibility, 1974–82 [1]

Period	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled
January 1974	358,293	251,926	8,502	96,926	$14,884	$9,237	$517	$5,102	$41.54	$36.66	$60.86	$52.64
December 1974	300,724	193,057	5,898	101,769	11,354	6,824	330	4,200	[3] 37.75	[3] 35.35	[3] 55.95	[3] 41.27
December 1975	303,391	184,679	4,933	113,504	13,803	7,225	301	6,273	45.59	39.12	61.13	55.26
December 1976	274,377	160,360	4,731	109,248	13,720	6,882	327	6,511	50.00	42.91	69.04	59.60
December 1977	269,695	152,449	4,467	112,467	14,477	7,096	336	7,033	53.68	46.54	75.21	62.53
December 1978	265,378	146,799	4,192	107,430	15,608	7,873	363	7,260	58.82	53.63	86.60	67.58
December 1979	257,289	140,894	3,937	105,830	18,327	9,540	361	8,305	71.23	67.71	91.60	78.47
December 1980	249,514	134,648	3,633	104,330	19,855	10,441	352	8,927	79.57	77.54	96.92	85.57
December 1981	249,590	133,841	3,489	105,738	20,047	10,380	348	9,172	80.32	77.55	99.67	86.74
1981												
January	249,813	135,772	3,526	104,982	19,977	10,486	350	9,021	79.97	77.23	96.44	85.93
February	251,084	135,232	3,611	105,268	20,063	10,509	352	9,064	79.90	77.71	97.61	86.11
March	251,268	135,817	3,596	105,143	20,041	10,518	348	9,038	79.76	77.45	96.83	85.96
April	251,635	135,999	3,576	105,590	19,643	10,095	344	9,070	78.06	74.23	96.32	85.90
May	251,478	135,720	3,588	105,522	19,692	10,115	350	9,101	78.31	74.53	97.48	86.25
June	250,534	134,899	3,521	105,192	19,487	9,896	345	9,108	77.78	73.36	98.01	86.58
July	252,432	135,093	3,575	106,902	19,231	9,566	334	9,187	76.18	70.81	93.55	85.94
August	249,984	134,082	3,523	105,725	19,261	9,663	343	9,083	77.05	72.29	97.27	85.91
September	249,665	134,042	3,508	105,733	19,284	9,717	348	9,078	77.24	72.49	99.24	85.86
October	249,870	133,929	3,470	105,634	19,342	9,752	340	9,106	77.41	72.81	98.04	86.20
November	250,112	133,588	3,477	105,706	19,370	9,741	345	9,134	77.44	72.92	99.24	86.41
December	249,590	133,841	3,489	105,738	20,047	10,380	348	9,172	80.32	77.55	99.67	86.74
1982												
January	248,175	132,699	3,435	105,257	20,599	10,808	339	9,305	83.00	81.45	98.67	88.40

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes optional supplementation data for North Dakota; for Maryland in December 1974 and 1975; and for New Mexico in December 1976.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Excludes data for South Carolina.

Table M-26.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation and total average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, January 1982 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 248,175	132,699	3,435	105,257	[2] $20,599	$10,808	$339	$9,305	[2] $83.00	$81.45	$98.67	$88.40
Alabama	16,676	12,301	128	4,247	901	654	7	239	54.02	53.21	54.02	56.37
Alaska [3]	928	379	12	537	125	47	2	76	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79
Arizona	1,667	993	4	670	110	84	[4]	26	66.27	85.01	[5]	38.57
Colorado	34,690	24,558	145	9,987	3,603	2,997	4	601	103.87	122.06	31.35	60.21
Connecticut	11,502	5,029	85	6,388	1,798	775	10	1,013	156.32	154.07	115.02	158.65
Florida	7,101	3,848	[6]	[7] 3,253	267	120	[6]	[7] 147	37.60	31.17	[6]	[7] 45.21
Idaho	2,937	1,202	27	1,708	298	106	2	190	101.43	87.88	83.78	111.25
Illinois	29,725	6,100	310	23,315	2,466	393	24	2,049	82.96	64.41	77.38	87.88
Kentucky	7,931	4,454	105	3,372	905	491	7	407	114.16	110.31	70.15	120.60
Maryland	[2] 526	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 67	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 127.63	[6]	[6]	[6]
Minnesota [3]	10,239	2,981	167	7,091	982	222	14	747	95.92	74.31	83.84	105.29
Missouri	21,770	17,612	830	3,328	783	535	118	130	35.98	30.40	142.50	38.93
Nebraska	8,342	3,373	134	4,835	460	128	8	324	55.20	37.94	60.32	67.09
New Hampshire	4,433	1,574	168	2,691	457	66	14	377	103.17	41.83	84.18	140.22
New Mexico	[2] 275	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 21	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 75.00	[6]	[6]	[6]
North Carolina	10,857	6,227	251	4,379	2,406	1,363	58	984	221.62	218.96	231.23	224.84
North Dakota	106	70	2	34	2	1	[4]	1	21.35	19.73	[5]	25.68
Oklahoma	53,876	35,068	454	18,354	3,372	2,141	31	1,200	62.69	61.06	67.88	65.39
Oregon	12,342	4,047	570	7,725	547	215	35	296	44.31	53.23	61.88	38.35
South Carolina	1,725	727	21	977	202	82	2	118	117.03	112.49	120.33	120.34
South Dakota	351	211	3	137	41	26	[4]	14	115.46	123.28	[5]	104.33
Utah	[2] 5,983	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 60	[6]	[6]	[6]	[2] 10.00	[6]	[6]	[6]
Virginia	3,369	1,742	.....	1,627	702	353	.....	349	208.36	202.70	.....	214.42
West Virginia	109	42	.....	67	8	3	.....	5	71.73	73.62	.....	70.55
Wyoming	715	161	19	535	14	3	[4]	11	20.00	20.00	[5]	20.00

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska and September 1981 data for Minnesota; data not available for January 1982.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Includes data for the blind.

Table M-27.—Supplemental Security Income for the aged, blind, and disabled: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation only and total and average amount, by reason for eligibility and State, January 1982 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 48,631	29,190	609	18,306	[2] $5,925	$3,120	$92	$2,646	[2] $121.84	$106.88	$150.72	$144.56
Alabama	3,287	2,499	17	811	124	92	1	31	37.89	37.66	38.94	38.57
Alaska [3]	260	128	2	130	21	10	(4)	10	80.29	79.22	(5)	79.92
Arizona	191	153	.....	38	22	20	.....	2	117.13	133.54	.....	51.05
Colorado	10,990	9,568	8	1,414	1,666	1,411	1	253	151.58	147.48	174.50	179.23
Connecticut	8,154	3,496	47	4,611	1,297	539	6	752	159.10	154.21	130.62	163.10
Florida [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	636	333	3	300	60	30	(4)	30	94.19	90.17	(5)	98.83
Illinois	7,288	1,483	46	5,759	1,150	146	5	1,000	157.82	98.23	103.26	173.60
Kentucky	1,700	1,266	6	428	208	152	1	56	122.59	120.00	130.17	130.14
Maryland	[2] 526	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 67	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 127.63	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minnesota [3]	1,182	432	15	735	276	81	2	193	233.40	187.48	124.40	262.62
Missouri	6,074	4,619	325	1,130	298	178	64	56	49.10	38.66	195.75	49.61
Nebraska	1,449	640	20	789	109	32	1	76	75.41	50.03	71.10	96.10
New Mexico [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	2,374	1,621	38	715	388	272	7	110	163.64	167.67	178.32	153.71
North Dakota	2	1	.....	1	(4)	(4)	.....	(4)	(5)	(5)	.....	(5)
Oklahoma	2,252	1,672	10	570	129	96	1	32	57.47	57.64	61.00	56.91
Oregon	2,266	1,319	72	875	107	59	3	45	47.36	44.90	44.38	51.30
South Carolina [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for mandatory and optional programs in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia; for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska and September 1981 data for Minnesota; data not available for January 1982.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[7] Data not available.

Table M-28.—Public assistance: Recipients and average monthly payments per recipient, by program, 1940–80

[Data subject to revision. Except for emergency assistance, excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payment]

Period	Old-age assistance [1]	Aid to the blind [1 2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [1]	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance [4]		Emergency assistance [5]
				Families	Total recipients [3]	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (in thousands)								
December:									
1940	2,070	73.4	.....	372	1,222	895	1,239	3,618	.....
1945	2,056	71.5	.....	274	943	701	257	507	.....
1950	2,786	97.5	69	651	2,233	1,661	413	866	.....
1955	2,538	104.5	241	602	2,192	1,661	314	743	.....
1960	2,305	106.9	369	803	3,073	2,370	431	1,244	.....
1965	2,087	85.1	557	1,054	4,396	3,316	310	677	.....
1970	2,082	81.0	935	2,552	9,659	7,033	547	1,056	9.7
1975	.....	.....	.....	3,568	11,404	8,106	692	977	34.1
1976	.....	.....	.....	3,588	11,211	7,909	685	905	26.9
1977	.....	.....	.....	3,553	10,796	7,582	654	820	32.0
1978	.....	.....	.....	3,489	10,349	7,226	620	766	32.0
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	3,560	10,379	7,207	696	885	38
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	3,591	10,473	7,256	706	885	47
February	.....	.....	.....	3,619	10,548	7,301	714	887	48
March	.....	.....	.....	3,652	10,636	7,350	740	925	58
April	.....	.....	.....	3,664	10,658	7,359	742	922	56
May	.....	.....	.....	3,665	10,644	7,344	737	908	45
June	.....	.....	.....	3,672	10,657	7,349	749	929	45
July	.....	.....	.....	3,704	10,738	7,388	774	973	46
August	.....	.....	.....	3,743	10,864	7,469	770	955	44
September	.....	.....	.....	3,778	10,945	7,515	782	977	46
October	.....	.....	.....	3,810	11,014	7,553	795	1,002	53
November	.....	.....	.....	3,809	11,010	7,546	990	990	44
December	.....	.....	.....	3,843	11,101	7,599	796	986	52
	Average monthly payment								
December:									
1940	$20.25	$25.35	.....	$32.40	$9.85	.....	$24.30	$8.30	.....
1945	30.90	33.50	.....	52.05	15.15	.....	32.70	16.55	.....
1950	43.05	46.00	$44.10	71.45	20.85	.....	46.65	22.25	.....
1955	50.05	55.55	48.75	85.50	23.50	.....	55.05	23.30	.....
1960	58.90	67.45	56.15	108.35	28.35	.....	71.60	24.85	.....
1965	63.10	81.35	66.50	136.95	32.85	.....	68.95	31.65	.....
1970	77.65	104.35	97.65	190.40	50.30	.....	111.60	57.85	$151.35
1975	.....	.....	.....	228.81	71.58	.....	144.08	102.07	157.56
1976	.....	.....	.....	241.48	77.29	.....	153.84	116.54	154.20
1977	.....	.....	.....	250.03	82.29	.....	155.97	124.34	177.50
1978	.....	.....	.....	255.53	86.15	.....	157.49	128.11	191.30
1979									
December	.....	.....	.....	270.74	92.86	.....	156.69	123.31	197.52
1980									
January	.....	.....	.....	271.68	93.16	.....	158.92	126.72	194.77
February	.....	.....	.....	271.73	93.23	.....	160.46	129.18	193.92
March	.....	.....	.....	271.16	93.11	.....	160.89	128.72	191.31
April	.....	.....	.....	270.92	93.13	.....	159.21	128.16	192.56
May	.....	.....	.....	270.55	93.16	.....	158.42	128.59	201.84
June	.....	.....	.....	271.06	93.39	.....	157.13	126.58	199.98
July	.....	.....	.....	277.48	95.73	.....	155.76	123.93	197.01
August	.....	.....	.....	287.31	99.00	.....	159.19	128.28	184.55
September	.....	.....	.....	304.08	104.94	.....	158.55	126.86	194.55
October	.....	.....	.....	288.51	99.79	.....	157.73	125.07	189.93
November	.....	.....	.....	286.03	98.96	.....	156.23	124.64	195.51
December	.....	.....	.....	287.77	99.61	.....	160.92	129.84	196.97

[1] Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate programs and under the combined State adult assistance programs. Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning January 1974.

[2] Beginning September 1965, excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.

[3] Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[4] Data incomplete.

[5] Represents average per family. Beginning January 1972, includes New York City.

Table M–29.—Public assistance: Total money payments, by program and emergency assistance, 1945–80

[In thousands. Data subject to revision.]

Period	Total [1]	Money payments						Emergency assistance payments [4]
		Total [2]	Old-age assistance [3]	Aid to the blind [3]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [3]	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance	
1945	$990,704	$990,704	$726,550	$26,557	.....	$149,667	$87,930	.....
1950	2,372,204	2,372,204	1,461,624	52,698	$7,967	551,653	298,262	.....
1955	2,525,585	2,525,585	1,490,352	67,958	135,168	617,841	214,266	.....
1960	3,276,707	3,276,707	1,629,541	86,231	237,366	1,000,784	322,455	.....
1961	3,426,895	3,426,895	1,571,309	84,739	256,910	1,156,769	355,991	.....
1962	3,531,067	3,531,067	1,571,162	84,039	282,711	1,298,774	292,709	.....
1963	3,666,628	3,666,628	1,615,023	85,335	318,948	1,365,851	279,623	.....
1964	3,842,754	3,842,754	1,612,983	86,558	357,856	1,510,352	272,737	.....
1965	4,025,903	4,025,903	1,600,708	85,121	417,720	1,660,186	259,225	.....
1966	4,336,075	4,336,075	1,633,675	85,615	487,301	1,863,925	263,866	.....
1967	4,956,901	4,956,901	1,702,091	87,711	574,574	2,266,400	325,847	.....
1968	5,706,592	5,694,890	1,676,632	88,885	658,589	2,849,295	421,211	$2,445
1969	6,893,920	6,668,986	1,752,730	92,204	788,079	3,563,427	472,360	11,030
1970	8,864,428	8,431,848	1,862,412	98,292	999,861	4,852,964	618,372	11,396
1971	10,814,361	10,143,441	1,888,878	100,840	1,189,636	6,203,528	760,559	19,843
1972	11,066,718	11,022,538	1,876,755	105,515	1,390,509	6,909,750	740,497	44,180
1973	11,397,212	11,357,947	1,743,465	104,373	1,609,572	7,212,035	688,302	39,265
1974	8,813,762	8,749,731	4,725	88	2,947	7,916,561	825,408	64,031
1975	10,434,353	10,356,837	4,599	79	2,953	9,210,995	1,133,411	77,516
1976	11,431,072	11,375,923	4,783	75	3,066	10,140,134	1,223,865	55,779
1977	11,915,076	11,848,824	4,938	76	3,426	10,602,775	1,237,609	66,252
1978	12,024,019	11,942,961	5,076	82	3,754	10,728,668	1,205,381	81,058
1979	12,402,352	12,318,290	9,448	170	9,064	11,068,864	1,230,744	84,062
1980	14,048,471	13,935,233	8,873	135	8,702	12,475,245	1,442,278	113,238
1979								
December	1,081,234	1,073,688	439	7	386	963,753	109,103	7,546
1980								
January	1,097,840	1,088,598	435	6	354	975,639	112,164	9,242
February	1,108,008	1,098,750	437	6	347	983,347	114,613	9,258
March	1,121,245	1,110,198	436	6	356	990,328	119,072	11,047
April	1,122,375	1,111,504	433	6	351	992,560	118,154	10,871
May	1,118,030	1,108,935	367	6	310	991,514	116,738	9,095
June	1,122,703	1,113,762	437	6	367	995,325	117,627	8,941
July	1,158,313	1,149,338	432	5	378	1,027,926	120,596	8,975
August	1,206,913	1,198,832	431	6	365	1,075,515	122,515	8,081
September	1,290,424	1,281,455	4,124	67	4,630	1,148,651	123,983	8,969
October	1,235,254	1,225,271	443	6	378	1,099,080	125,364	9,983
November	1,222,319	1,213,795	439	6	390	1,089,583	123,377	3,524
December	1,245,020	1,234,767	459	6	450	1,105,777	123,075	10,253

[1] Includes money payments for institutional services in intermediate-care facilities for 1968–71.

[2] Includes money payments for medical assistance for the aged for 1960–69.

[3] Superseded by supplemental security income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia beginning 1974. Data for 1974 and thereafter are for only Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

[4] Money payments to families and medical vendor payments to needy families with children, authorized under title IV of the Social Security Act.

Table M-30.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Number of families and recipients, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981			February 1981			March 1981		
		Recipients			Recipients			Recipients	
	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children
Total	3,870,288	11,195,522	7,652,435	3,895,317	11,253,419	7,680,052	3,916,815	11,300,963	7,703,506
Alabama	63,135	177,634	127,144	63,567	178,521	127,714	59,836	166,813	119,134
Alaska	6,642	17,159	12,032	6,841	16,440	11,191	6,836	16,435	11,186
Arizona	21,942	60,626	44,115	21,924	60,504	44,045	22,411	61,707	44,812
Arkansas	29,844	84,876	61,506	29,953	85,201	61,764	30,216	85,803	62,105
California	517,581	1,515,901	1,005,675	520,161	1,519,081	1,006,728	526,121	1,541,708	1,020,852
Colorado	29,643	82,253	56,208	30,202	83,442	56,789	30,349	84,119	57,149
Connecticut	49,661	145,178	101,502	49,946	144,910	101,234	50,229	142,008	97,831
Delaware	11,591	31,866	21,951	12,032	33,047	22,685	12,058	33,109	22,716
District of Columbia	28,905	81,788	56,399	28,766	81,549	56,239	28,693	81,629	56,208
Florida	102,627	277,589	197,815	103,182	278,525	198,417	103,372	278,466	198,255
Georgia	89,931	233,877	168,819	90,733	235,841	170,116	91,465	237,576	171,236
Guam	1,518	5,400	3,926	1,503	5,404	3,934	1,498	5,391	3,893
Hawaii	20,013	61,236	40,689	20,008	61,178	40,639	20,089	61,413	40,798
Idaho	7,559	20,447	13,879	7,554	20,455	13,809	7,568	20,625	13,970
Illinois	225,041	696,972	485,638	228,178	703,411	488,507	232,401	712,909	493,318
Indiana	60,708	171,665	120,389	60,871	171,867	120,455	61,710	174,056	121,637
Iowa	41,459	113,439	74,636	42,315	115,924	75,921	43,287	118,767	77,399
Kansas	28,524	74,147	52,280	28,497	74,472	52,372	28,917	75,446	52,908
Kentucky	67,012	174,443	121,971	67,673	175,797	122,854	68,518	177,654	123,976
Louisiana	72,134	219,009	160,302	72,059	218,645	160,034	72,077	217,849	159,252
Maine	21,407	57,584	39,360	21,496	57,695	39,380	21,513	57,634	39,328
Maryland	80,942	220,337	148,898	81,428	221,911	149,672	81,792	222,817	150,038
Massachusetts	125,820	350,211	226,404	126,357	351,713	227,378	124,942	350,176	225,541
Michigan	248,408	759,557	497,677	251,774	771,777	504,212	254,039	780,542	508,357
Minnesota	54,471	147,664	97,479	55,062	149,657	98,302	55,565	151,406	99,268
Mississippi	59,997	176,488	129,794	60,121	176,634	129,848	60,424	177,186	130,214
Missouri	74,396	218,486	146,400	74,382	218,616	146,341	75,668	222,370	148,479
Montana	7,118	19,823	13,599	7,130	19,902	13,576	7,418	20,739	14,094
Nebraska	13,688	37,896	26,091	13,956	38,575	26,539	14,145	39,039	26,826
Nevada	5,037	13,618	9,386	5,302	14,356	9,889	5,516	14,974	10,295
New Hampshire	8,725	23,833	15,747	8,814	23,979	15,814	8,832	24,002	15,825
New Jersey	153,573	470,150	322,468	154,340	471,545	323,334	154,697	471,677	323,155
New Mexico	19,633	56,279	38,742	19,825	56,686	39,067	19,775	56,340	38,874
New York	369,643	1,113,576	763,525	369,343	1,110,687	760,581	373,331	1,121,410	766,953
North Carolina	81,341	204,866	144,612	81,518	204,374	144,276	81,951	205,125	144,639
North Dakota	4,890	13,185	9,101	4,967	13,365	9,185	4,873	13,371	9,199
Ohio	201,078	576,671	382,380	203,538	585,484	386,962	206,802	595,050	392,029
Oklahoma	31,426	91,639	66,539	31,625	91,974	66,772	31,793	92,323	66,975
Oregon	35,090	92,792	60,017	35,455	91,943	59,455	35,026	92,377	59,738
Pennsylvania	220,670	643,545	438,607	221,856	647,286	440,472	222,945	649,868	441,793
Puerto Rico	47,078	172,362	120,083	46,478	172,556	120,141	47,424	172,775	120,135
Rhode Island	19,458	56,147	37,888	19,609	56,437	37,979	19,635	56,535	38,049
South Carolina	57,959	156,687	110,949	58,234	157,248	111,295	58,667	158,208	111,875
South Dakota	7,003	18,852	13,178	7,003	18,750	13,118	6,907	18,494	12,919
Tennessee	66,300	174,519	123,013	66,529	175,094	123,359	66,967	175,993	123,958
Texas	110,375	334,292	242,875	111,342	333,415	241,524	112,213	335,072	242,477
Utah	13,423	42,148	26,405	14,257	44,806	27,930	14,493	45,660	28,489
Vermont	8,311	24,794	15,647	8,454	25,359	15,969	8,452	25,337	15,953
Virgin Islands	1,186	3,530	2,784	1,226	3,644	2,867	1,243	3,686	2,902
Virginia	65,260	175,028	121,166	65,673	176,356	121,989	67,028	179,795	124,170
Washington	63,069	177,944	110,669	63,092	177,779	110,637	54,702	144,078	93,227
West Virginia	28,282	80,795	61,618	28,809	82,642	63,191	29,033	83,167	63,740
Wisconsin	87,006	237,647	157,418	87,622	239,948	158,581	88,547	243,093	160,248
Wyoming	2,755	7,072	5,040	2,735	6,992	4,970	2,804	7,161	5,089

Table M-31.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, unemployed parent-segment: Number of families and recipients, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981			February 1981			March 1981		
		Recipients			Recipients			Recipients	
	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children
Total	206,107	873,599	485,502	218,955	921,044	510,755	221,998	932,825	518,366
California	62,894	268,467	152,853	66,106	278,076	158,298	69,749	292,454	166,803
Colorado	1,397	5,918	3,122	1,517	6,171	3,239	1,618	6,667	3,486
Connecticut	834	3,627	2,033	869	3,799	2,124	992	4,252	2,383
Delaware	350	1,490	818	388	1,644	895	406	1,715	936
District of Columbia	187	920	510	195	969	543	206	1,051	587
Guam	153	751	447	160	804	486	142	710	430
Hawaii	957	4,413	2,515	960	4,408	2,504	996	4,578	2,602
Illinois	9,060	39,798	22,158	9,789	42,422	23,425	10,391	45,471	24,967
Iowa	3,236	12,877	6,666	3,764	14,746	7,604	4,290	16,649	8,548
				1,157	4,449	2,330			
Kansas	1,038	4,010	2,099				1,313	5,066	2,630
Maryland	1,402	6,043	3,334	1,556	6,695	3,676	1,700	7,280	3,956
Massachusetts	5,063	21,462	11,969	5,320	22,468	12,493	5,407	22,897	12,759
Michigan	36,025	152,005	83,920	38,220	161,224	88,829	39,877	167,769	92,379
Minnesota	3,714	15,528	8,233	4,136	17,020	8,815	4,351	18,155	9,547
Missouri	2,767	11,861	6,327	2,938	12,565	6,689	3,288	14,006	7,430
Montana	434	1,820	1,025	490	2,050	1,146	540	2,274	1,275
Nebraska	257	1,207	693	316	1,467	840	367	1,694	957
New Jersey	5,878	25,160	14,497	6,085	25,977	14,944	6,232	26,414	15,113
				12,338	34,160	30,424			
New York	11,687	51,866	29,266				12,828	56,256	31,571
Ohio	24,018	98,818	52,053	25,727	105,614	55,509	27,221	111,585	58,523
Pennsylvania	12,130	51,264	27,338	12,844	54,199	28,849	13,229	55,733	29,615
Rhode Island	446	1,899	1,034	509	2,144	1,157	503	2,138	1,169
Utah	1,950	8,726	4,929	2,216	9,880	5,562	2,312	10,308	5,815
Vermont	748	3,149	1,692	848	3,550	1,898	876	3,696	1,984
Washington	7,824	31,924	16,408	8,030	32,696	16,884	0	0	0
West Virginia	3,933	16,328	12,337	4,271	17,756	13,466	4,366	18,166	13,835
Wisconsin	7,725	32,268	17,225	8,206	34,091	18,126	8,598	35,851	19,064

Table M-32.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, foster care: Number of cases and children, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981		February 1981		March 1981	
	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children
Total	83,082	101,994	83,438	102,395	82,413	101,011
Alabama	790	1,454	802	1,466	807	1,453
Alaska	41	50	55	55	50	50
Arizona	178	294	201	311	243	369
Arkansas	218	355	207	345	211	351
California	10,828	14,768	10,755	14,859	11,236	15,266
Colorado	582	582	519	519	519	519
Connecticut	1,569	2,180	1,565	2,176	1,572	2,185
Delaware	165	293	152	272	152	271
District of Columbia	728	903	742	920	742	920
Florida	804	1,117	867	1,204	869	1,207
Georgia	1,466	1,482	1,483	1,510	1,478	1,496
Guam	10	15	10	13	9	12
Hawaii	18	18	17	17	18	18
Idaho	91	204	88	192	85	194
Illinois	4,500	4,500	4,540	4,540	4,570	4,570
Indiana	1,320	1,686	1,331	1,705	1,316	1,695
Iowa	652	652	646	646	657	657
Kansas	1,876	1,876	1,621	1,621	1,723	1,723
Kentucky	1,233	1,233	1,211	1,211	1,233	1,233
Louisiana	1,547	1,705	1,554	1,716	1,567	1,714
Maine	1,170	1,170	1,178	1,178	1,162	1,162
Maryland	2,342	2,342	2,343	2,343	2,344	2,344
Massachusetts	1,719	1,910	1,719	1,910	(1)	(1)
Michigan	5,526	5,526	5,665	5,665	5,662	5,662
Minnesota	1,245	1,659	1,299	1,723	1,291	1,705
Mississippi	505	885	500	881	506	895
Missouri	933	2,138	916	2,099	933	2,138
Montana	177	249	184	258	189	264
Nebraska	528	528	575	575	584	584
Nevada	184	226	180	221	177	260
New Hampshire	504	504	520	520	516	516
New Jersey	1,254	1,254	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459
New Mexico	63	86	62	81	59	78
New York	14,430	20,363	14,425	20,273	14,475	20,119
North Carolina	1,058	1,723	1,058	1,720	1,064	1,739
North Dakota	203	371	188	366	198	357
Ohio	3,589	3,589	3,477	3,477	3,439	3,439
Oklahoma	424	699	433	714	438	732
Oregon	1,620	1,620	1,701	1,701	1,673	1,673
Pennsylvania	6,398	6,398	6,468	6,468	6,574	6,574
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	273	444	289	433	270	435
South Carolina	343	531	344	530	338	537
South Dakota	402	402	461	461	413	413
Tennessee	850	1,825	847	1,814	854	1,807
Texas	2,826	2,826	2,834	2,834	2,775	2,775
Utah	254	254	252	252	255	255
Vermont	172	336	169	331	175	342
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,541	2,350	1,602	2,393	1,656	2,461
Washington	577	797	594	819	598	817
West Virginia	259	517	265	529	284	568
Wisconsin	3,061	3,061	3,031	3,031	2,963	2,963
Wyoming	36	44	34	38	32	35

[1] Data not available.

Table M-33.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, emergency assistance: Number of families, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981	February 1981	March 1981	State	January 1981	February 1981	March 1981
Total	55,257	58,822	62,575	Montana	50	22	45
				Nebraska	117	125	119
Arkansas	98	105	138	New Jersey	762	821	717
Connecticut	0	0	0	New York	26,064	27,439	31,670
Delaware	171	148	184	Ohio	8,856	13,361	9,358
District of Columbia	725	286	307	Oklahoma	625	491	505
Illinois	271	257	388				
Kansas	875	1,462	1,243	Oregon	1,111	1,060	1,062
Kentucky	1,902	1,861	1,670	Pennsylvania	253	180	119
Maryland	1,281	1,204	1,252	Vermont	728	363	343
Massachusetts	2,530	1,988	1,879	Virginia	29	43	36
				Washington	954	873	2,779
Michigan	5,272	4,834	6,242	West Virginia	860	408	655
Minnesota	1,180	1,093	1,118	Wisconsin	68	69	103
Missouri	307	153	503	Wyoming	168	176	140

Table M-34.—General assistance: Number of cases and recipients, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981		February 1981		March 1981	
	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients
Total	797,020	984,011	812,580	997,611	827,422	1,012,663
Arizona	2,691	2,691	2,610	2,610	2,697	2,697
California	25,357	26,539	28,440	29,691	29,126	30,429
Colorado	483	964	401	751	476	923
Delaware	2,216	3,222	2,235	3,212	2,330	3,363
District of Columbia	5,973	6,743	5,848	6,677	5,768	6,635
Georgia	1,694	2,854	1,648	2,783	1,656	2,522
Guam	93	99	93	101	94	100
Hawaii	5,968	9,606	6,018	9,661	6,069	9,796
Illinois	87,303	102,785	88,730	103,904	91,416	106,227
Indiana	34,187	75,212	34,136	75,100	34,109	75,039
Kansas	6,017	6,752	6,262	7,005	6,814	7,598
Louisiana	4,003	4,142	4,035	4,200	4,026	4,183
Maine	4,810	12,813	4,806	13,031	4,555	11,842
Maryland	24,239	25,823	24,136	25,717	24,363	25,896
Massachusetts	23,016	24,231	23,122	24,325	22,291	23,460
Michigan	108,584	126,980	112,795	130,946	120,217	140,405
Minnesota	16,362	18,209	16,630	18,451	17,471	19,444
Mississippi	722	895	639	789	734	883
Missouri	7,251	7,691	6,364	6,798	6,573	7,067
Montana	[1] 807	[1] 1,193	825	1,203	[1] 827	[1] 1,114
New Hampshire	1,498	3,174	1,220	2,721	1,681	3,211
New Jersey	28,237	37,948	28,232	37,790	28,981	38,332
New Mexico	651	665	657	673	681	701
New York	142,833	175,078	143,910	175,604	146,090	177,476
North Dakota	123	226	137	339	169	352
Ohio	58,169	62,077	61,526	65,574	65,092	69,255
Oklahoma	981	2,602	816	1,996	782	1,878
Oregon	4,048	4,149	4,066	4,166	4,040	4,136
Pennsylvania	157,518	186,361	161,343	190,861	164,535	194,396
Puerto Rico	383	383	380	380	405	405
Rhode Island	[1] 4,311	[1] 6,172	[1] 4,388	[1] 6,267	[1] 4,325	[1] 6,007
South Carolina	889	945	866	925	875	935
South Dakota	484	995	460	994	428	899
Utah	1,069	1,220	1,193	1,372	1,214	1,455
Virgin Islands	362	405	361	406	372	411
Virginia	7,804	10,563	7,918	10,710	8,225	11,167
Washington	16,066	17,795	15,448	16,789	7,821	8,033
West Virginia	2,841	6,036	2,614	4,510	2,892	5,401
Wisconsin	6,712	7,099	7,009	7,989	6,940	7,846
Wyoming	265	674	261	590	262	644

[1] Data estimated.

Table M-35.—Black lung benefits: Number of beneficiaries, average monthly family amount, and total monthly family amount in current-payment status, 1970–82 [1]

At end of selected month	Number of beneficiaries				Average monthly family amount			Total monthly family amount (in thousands)		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]
December:										
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$181.90	$200.10	$149.80	$12,515	$8,785	$3,730
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	188.50	212.80	160.60	27,250	16,430	10,820
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	199.40	225.20	169.60	37,860	22,920	14,940
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	224.30	252.80	187.70	63,700	40,400	23,300
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	235.40	266.70	196.00	71,500	45,100	26,400
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	247.70	281.70	207.30	75,500	46,600	28,900
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	257.40	294.30	216.40	77,400	46,500	30,800
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	274.70	316.90	231.20	80,500	47,100	33,400
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	289.40	337.80	243.40	82,300	46,800	35,500
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	313.20	368.70	264.20	86,500	47,800	38,700
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1981	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1981										
March	392,468	117,268	146,200	129,000	341.60	405.90	290.00	90,000	47,600	42,400
April	391,850	116,671	146,587	128,592	342.00	406.80	290.40	90,000	47,400	42,600
May	390,407	115,997	146,574	127,836	341.00	405.40	290.00	89,500	47,000	42,500
June	388,603	115,210	146,521	126,872	341.60	406.80	290.40	89,400	46,900	42,500
July	386,545	114,469	146,489	125,587	341.30	406.60	290.30	89,100	46,600	42,500
August	384,576	113,676	146,430	124,470	341.00	406.40	290.20	88,700	46,200	42,500
September	381,479	113,055	146,376	122,048	340.80	406.30	290.20	88,400	45,900	42,500
October	380,208	112,591	146,317	121,300	356.70	425.40	303.90	92,400	47,900	44,500
November	378,486	111,889	146,225	120,372	356.50	425.30	303.80	92,000	47,600	44,400
December	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1982										
January	373,986	110,294	146,057	117,635	355.90	425.20	303.50	91,200	46,900	44,300
February	372,242	109,573	145,948	116,721	355.70	425.10	303.60	90,900	46,600	44,300
March	370,062	108,763	145,801	115,498	355.50	425.00	303.60	90,500	46,200	44,300

[1] Benefits payable under the "black lung" program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the Treasury.

[2] Includes benefits for dependent wife and/or child.

[3] Includes benefits for dependent child of widow, surviving child, parent, brother, and sister.

Table M-36.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on State programs, 1940–81

[Excludes programs for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

Period	Average weekly insured employment [1]		Initial claims (weekly average) [4]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [6]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits	Funds available for benefits end of period [7] (in thousands)
	Number of workers [2]	Percent of covered employment [3]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [5] (in thousands)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries			
1940	1,282,385	5.6	214,231	5,220,073	51,084,375	$518,700	982,392	$10.56	2,596,129	$1,817,108
1945	589,110	2.1	116,325	2,861,190	24,179,769	445,866	464,996	18.77	254,271	6,914,009
1950	1,503,164	4.6	235,590	5,211,883	67,859,529	1,373,114	1,304,991	20.76	1,853,336	6,972,295
1955	1,253,836	3.5	225,861	4,507,894	56,099,729	1,350,368	1,099,466	25.04	1,272,232	8,263,850
1960	1,905,752	4.8	331,027	6,753,387	85,630,399	2,726,656	1,640,429	32.87	1,603,372	6,643,257
1961	2,290,311	5.6	349,745	7,066,467	104,217,226	3,422,698	2,004,177	33.80	2,370,833	5,802,038
1962	1,783,118	4.4	302,112	6,073,668	79,324,955	2,675,447	1,525,481	34.56	1,638,359	6,272,863
1963	1,805,816	4.3	297,699	6,040,335	80,137,101	2,774,668	1,541,098	35.28	1,568,558	6,648,314
1964	1,605,395	3.8	268,015	5,497,903	71,380,122	2,522,100	1,372,695	35.96	1,370,857	7,296,220
1965	1,327,629	3.0	231,652	4,813,229	58,813,298	2,166,004	1,131,025	37.19	1,085,977	8,357,350
1966	1,061,395	2.3	203,351	4,140,026	46,546,925	1,771,298	895,133	39.76	780,700	9,828,244
1967	1,204,529	2.5	226,126	4,628,083	52,902,523	2,092,338	1,017,356	41.25	867,403	10,778,138
1968	1,110,646	2.2	201,200	4,197,966	48,668,357	2,031,617	935,930	43.43	848,179	11,717,246
1969	1,101,429	2.1	199,695	4,213,803	47,948,702	2,127,877	922,503	46.17	811,532	12,637,508
1970	1,804,631	3.4	295,911	6,401,782	78,857,992	3,848,467	1,516,500	50.34	1,295,319	11,895,901
1971	2,150,473	4.1	294,945	6,540,358	94,312,380	4,957,026	1,813,700	54.02	2,006,700	9,703,424
1972	1,848,484	3.5	261,058	5,703,866	81,260,712	4,470,969	1,562,706	56.75	1,809,450	9,422,799
1973	1,632,466	2.7	246,539	5,328,998	71,222,809	4,007,562	1,369,669	59.00	1,495,092	10,933,767
1974	2,261,821	3.5	363,423	7,729,590	97,803,299	5,974,922	1,880,833	64.25	1,926,147	10,599,249
1975	3,986,152	6.0	478,125	11,160,042	175,304,812	11,754,685	3,371,246	70.23	4,195,023	4,522,934
1976	2,991,485	4.6	385,866	8,560,107	127,424,765	8,974,546	2,450,476	75.16	3,270,042	3,343,482
1977	2,634,918	3.9	374,770	7,984,984	113,244,354	8,357,160	2,177,776	78.79	2,850,136	4,387,302
1978	2,359,468	3.3	364,420	7,568,589	100,963,558	7,717,173	1,941,607	83.67	2,039,012	9,307,267
1979	2,433,510	2.9	387,953	8,074,970	106,100,669	8,612,851	2,040,397	89.67	2,037,121	12,469,636
1980	3,350,326	3.9	488,683	10,000,851	149,019,558	14,590,270	2,843,885	98.92	3,076,317	11,463,587
1980										
August	3,407,521	3.9	439,399	870,671	12,710,545	1,244,363	3,026,320	99.68	256,376	[8]
September	3,087,370	3.6	386,005	607,590	11,688,547	1,444,885	2,656,488	100.21	254,077	[8]
October	2,903,364	3.3	391,154	633,960	11,445,237	1,125,601	2,488,095	92.32	291,685	[8]
November	2,982,784	3.4	416,803	541,704	9,524,424	934,378	2,378,416	101.43	259,241	[8]
December	3,321,487	3.8	524,048	809,477	12,602,938	1,243,976	2,739,770	101.51	318,918	[8]
1981										
January	3,843,677	4.4	618,413	1,301,016	14,227,849	1,416,603	3,233,602	102.34	308,662	[8]
February	3,668,663	4.2	450,893	872,733	12,881,779	1,313,507	3,220,445	101.89	274,571	[8]
March	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	715,461	13,503,852	1,393,612	3,069,037	105.63	290,104	[8]
April	2,987,633	3.4	371,842	634,717	11,869,207	1,226,691	2,697,547	105.98	289,119	[8]
May	2,691,357	3.1	338,697	540,760	9,788,837	1,006,228	2,330,675	105.47	245,805	[8]
June	2,596,115	3.0	383,789	582,475	9,899,256	1,009,820	2,249,831	104.59	244,149	[8]
July	[9]2,742,877	3.8	462,927	821,637	10,485,822	1,061,899	2,279,548	103.56	246,839	[8]
August	2,656,010	3.0	374,271	717,050	9,650,546	1,006,611	2,297,749	106.02	215,108	[8]

[1] Beginning July 1963, includes Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program.

[2] Workers reporting completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[3] Annual rates based on average covered employment in specified year; monthly rates on average for most recent 12-month period.

[4] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[5] Annual data, but not monthly, adjusted to exclude voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Through 1970, includes payments under State (but not Federal) temporary extended unemployment insurance provisions; beginning 1971, excludes such payments.

[6] Includes dependents' allowances in States that provide such benefits.

[7] Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

[8] Data not available.

[9] Preliminary data.

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-37.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data by State, August 1981

[Excludes program for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

State	Average weekly insured unemployment		Initial claims (weekly average) [3]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [5]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits
	Number of workers [1]	Percent of covered employment [2]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [4]	Average weekly number of beneficiaries		
Total	2,656,010	3.0	374,271	717,050	9,650,546	$1,006,611,177	2,297,749	$106.02	215,108
Alabama	44,955	3.6	7,345	14,501	165,174	12,478,966	39,327	76.80	4,047
Alaska	7,937	5.3	1,086	2,084	33,544	4,081,372	7,987	123.74	758
Arizona	23,525	2.4	3,277	5,683	74,425	6,342,908	17,720	85.93	1,484
Arkansas	23,482	3.3	3,914	5,951	81,839	7,239,659	19,485	92.18	2,283
California	336,909	3.4	49,167	80,981	1,258,335	114,272,451	288,603	92.18	25,085
Colorado	19,961	1.7	2,538	4,491	58,634	6,990,489	299,604	121.56	2,024
Connecticut	35,482	2.5	5,799	20,201	136,465	14,454,614	32,492	109.38	1,742
Delaware	9,290	3.7	1,556	5,870	42,076	4,451,525	10,018	108.90	491
District of Columbia	10,931	2.9	955	2,321	42,962	5,622,375	10,229	131.74	968
Florida	67,183	1.9	7,471	18,872	226,598	17,715,633	53,952	78.87	5,227
Georgia	46,503	2.3	8,624	17,069	176,552	14,494,936	42,036	84.02	4,964
Hawaii	11,815	3.1	1,416	2,614	48,281	5,436,285	11,495	116.76	855
Idaho	12,502	4.1	1,872	3,798	40,468	3,783,310	9,635	98.21	929
Illinois	179,866	4.0	19,963	40,460	693,149	92,189,887	165,035	133.39	22,196
Indiana	48,581	2.4	9,762	16,900	167,783	14,820,734	39,948	89.53	4,759
Iowa	25,290	2.4	3,821	8,382	96,041	16,339,721	22,867	121.26	2,089
Kansas	18,685	2.1	2,822	5,766	68,739	7,509,708	16,366	110.73	1,827
Kentucky	39,378	3.5	6,426	10,481	145,433	14,534,701	34,627	103.41	3,769
Louisiana	36,834	2.4	4,330	7,952	148,038	16,872,158	35,247	117.01	3,352
Maine	12,745	3.2	2,658	3,884	42,203	3,764,928	10,048	94.40	958
Maryland	44,203	2.8	5,941	15,768	154,994	15,750,353	36,903	102.90	2,824
Massachusetts	88,458	3.5	8,405	19,191	330,239	33,720,138	78,628	104.31	4,789
Michigan	176,140	5.4	28,353	85,437	615,542	88,469,617	146,558	145.08	5,980
Minnesota	33,655	2.0	4,314	6,976	125,758	14,934,237	29,942	120.65	3,633
Mississippi	27,119	3.5	3,850	6,695	90,795	6,473,454	21,618	71.87	1,996
Missouri	64,819	3.5	10,371	15,268	210,830	18,491,578	50,198	90.77	5,370
Montana	8,029	3.2	906	1,933	29,349	2,993,973	6,988	107.08	642
Nebraska	8,978	1.5	1,213	2,636	35,007	3,176,034	8,335	95.59	1,075
Nevada	10,236	2.6	1,645	3,048	38,372	4,048,534	9,136	107.24	774
New Hampshire	6,169	1.7	926	2,550	24,480	2,038,332	5,829	85.24	8
New Jersey	117,854	4.0	11,497	36,105	478,400	49,656,719	113,905	105.75	11,760
New Mexico	9,617	2.3	1,142	1,770	32,796	2,927,200	7,809	89.88	731
New York	206,439	3.0	24,362	41,377	770,375	68,729,034	183,423	92.11	13,513
North Carolina	52,077	2.3	13,378	17,946	183,750	16,289,860	43,750	92.36	4,102
North Dakota	3,659	1.7	481	755	14,759	1,548,256	3,514	105.57	474
Ohio	132,288	3.2	20,360	34,957	456,575	55,618,965	108,708	123.47	10,036
Oklahoma	12,152	1.1	1,850	3,005	40,042	4,289,954	9,534	108.71	1,187
Oregon	49,422	5.0	7,626	10,490	166,943	17,368,912	39,748	105.16	3,071
Pennsylvania	164,431	3.7	23,438	36,975	669,932	78,189,592	159,508	122.96	11,623
Puerto Rico	[6] 62,972	8.3	[6] 7,035	7,080	143,553	8,340,996	34,179	59.49	2,070
Rhode Island	19,658	5.1	2,055	4,534	75,331	7,070,155	17,936	95.57	1,267
South Carolina	35,110	3.1	5,441	8,680	118,334	9,783,128	28,175	83.85	2,817
South Dakota	2,876	1.3	372	673	9,802	971,912	2,334	100.05	201
Tennessee	48,365	2.9	7,513	10,694	171,251	13,851,790	40,774	81.55	4,733
Texas	45,759	.8	7,985	12,094	139,291	15,700,254	37,926	99.55	4,588
Utah	12,566	2.6	1,468	2,836	45,602	5,040,947	10,858	111.65	969
Vermont	6,213	3.3	869	1,371	22,309	1,949,059	5,312	91.20	299
Virgin Islands	1,481	4.1	138	363	7,079	505,416	1,685	72.77	136
Virginia	30,300	1.6	5,393	9,834	118,538	11,180,834	28,223	96.77	2,956
Washington	69,164	4.5	9,164	14,404	238,476	26,941,555	56,780	116.97	4,111
West Virginia	24,474	4.1	2,390	4,665	89,730	9,163,374	21,364	104.62	2,717
Wisconsin	67,055	3.6	9,151	17,921	225,249	26,726,610	53,631	120.63	4,615
Wyoming	2,421	1.2	434	758	10,324	1,274,045	2,458	125.29	234

[1] Workers reporting completing at least 1 week of unemployment.

[2] Based on average covered employment for most recent 12-month period.

[3] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[4] Voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan not deducted. Excludes payments under temporary unemployment insurance provisions.

[5] Includes dependents in States that provide such benefits.

[6] Includes data under the Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program for average insured unemployment and initial claims (sugarcane data not available for other items).

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-38.—Gross national product and personal income, by type, 1950–81

(Amounts in billions. Monthly amounts at annual rates. Before 1960, data for the 48 States and the District of Columbia, except where otherwise noted; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii)

Period	Gross national product [1]	Personal income							
		Total	Wage and salary disbursements [2]	Social insurance and related payments [3]		Public assistance and related payments [4]		Other income [5]	Less personal contributions for social insurance [6]
				Amount	Percent of personal income	Amount	Percent of personal income		
1950	$286.2	$226.1	$147.0	$7.0	3.1	$2.3	1.0	$72.7	$2.9
1955	399.3	308.8	211.7	13.1	4.2	2.5	.8	86.7	5.2
1960	506.0	399.7	271.9	23.9	6.0	3.3	.8	109.9	9.3
1961	523.3	415.0	279.5	27.4	6.6	3.4	.8	114.4	9.7
1962	563.8	440.7	298.0	28.6	6.5	3.5	.8	120.9	10.3
1963	594.7	463.1	313.4	30.2	6.5	3.7	.8	127.6	11.8
1964	635.7	495.7	336.1	31.6	6.4	3.9	.8	136.7	12.6
1965	688.1	537.0	362.0	34.2	6.4	4.1	.8	150.0	13.3
1966	753.0	584.9	398.4	37.7	6.4	4.4	.8	162.2	17.8
1967	796.3	626.6	427.5	44.4	7.1	5.1	.8	170.2	20.6
1968	868.5	685.2	469.5	50.6	7.4	5.9	.9	182.0	22.8
1969	935.5	745.8	514.6	55.4	7.4	6.9	.9	195.2	26.3
1970 [7]	982.4	811.1	548.7	65.2	8.0	9.5	1.2	215.6	27.9
1971	1,063.4	859.1	579.4	76.3	8.9	11.8	1.4	222.4	30.8
1972	1,171.1	942.5	633.8	84.3	8.9	13.0	1.4	245.6	34.2
1973	1,306.6	1,052.4	701.3	97.7	9.3	13.5	1.3	282.1	42.2
1974	1,412.9	1,154.9	764.9	115.3	9.9	17.4	1.5	305.3	47.7
1975 [7]	1,528.8	1,265.0	806.4	143.2	11.3	21.0	1.7	344.8	50.4
1976 [7]	1,702.2	1,391.2	889.9	159.3	11.4	22.1	1.6	375.4	55.5
1977 [7]	1,899.5	1,538.0	983.8	174.1	11.3	22.6	1.5	418.6	61.1
1978 [7]	2,127.6	1,721.8	1,105.2	188.5	11.0	23.1	1.3	474.6	69.6
1979 [7]	2,368.8	1,943.8	1,236.1	213.0	11.0	25.7	1.3	549.6	80.6
1980	2,626.5	2,160.3	1,343.6	252.8	11.7	30.0	1.4	621.8	87.9
1980									
September	2,637.3	2,205.7	1,356.8	270.8	12.3	31.6	1.4	635.6	89.1
October	.....	2,234.2	1,381.7	271.3	12.1	31.6	1.4	640.0	90.4
November	.....	2,257.1	1,400.4	270.4	12.0	31.6	1.4	646.1	91.4
December	2,732.3	2,276.1	1,410.9	271.3	11.9	31.8	1.4	654.0	91.9
1981									
January	.....	2,301.0	1,433.1	273.2	11.9	33.2	1.4	663.4	101.9
February	.....	2,318.2	1,442.8	273.0	11.8	33.2	1.4	671.4	102.2
March	2,853.0	2,340.4	1,452.8	276.5	11.8	33.2	1.4	680.5	102.6
April	...	2,353.8	1,459.6	276.9	11.8	33.6	1.4	686.6	102.9
May	...	2,367.4	1,467.3	277.6	11.7	33.7	1.4	691.9	103.1
June	2,885.8	2,384.3	1,473.9	280.2	11.8	33.8	1.4	699.7	103.3
July	...	2,418.8	1,484.9	294.9	12.2	34.8	1.4	708.5	104.3
August	...	2,444.2	1,500.3	295.1	12.1	34.5	1.4	719.5	105.2
September	2,947.0	2,462.4	1,508.1	296.5	12.0	34.7	1.4	728.5	105.4

[1] Monthly data represents amount at annual rate.

[2] Includes payments in kind; includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[3] Includes government transfer payments to beneficiaries under OASDHI, railroad retirement, public employee retirement, unemployment insurance, MDTA training allowance, trade adjustment assistance, "black lung," and veterans' pensions and compensation programs; cash and medical payments under workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance; and court-awarded benefits for work injuries sustained by railroad, maritime, and other workers under Federal employer liability acts.

[4] Includes government transfer payments to recipients of direct relief under programs of old-age assistance, aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. Excludes payments made in behalf of recipient to suppliers of medical care (vendor payments). Beginning 1961, includes bonus value of food stamps. Beginning 1974, includes supplemental security income payments.

[5] Includes proprietors' income, dividends, personal interest, and rental income; other transfer payments not enumerated in footnotes 2 and 3 (such as Government life insurance payments, World War bonus payments, mustering-out pay and terminal-leave benefits to discharged servicemen, subsistence allowances to veterans at school); and employer contribution to private pensions and welfare funds and other labor income (except compensation for injuries).

[6] Includes life insurance premium payments for veterans.

[7] Data revised March 1981.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data regrouped to highlight items of special interest to the social security program.

Table M-39.—Civilian population and labor force, 1940–81

Period	Resident population, total (in thousands) [1]	Civilian population (in thousands) [1]			Civilian labor force aged 16 and over (in thousands) [2]			Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force	
		Total	Under age 18	Aged 65 and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1940	132,457	132,129	.....	.....	55,640	47,520	8,120	14.6	.....
1945	133,434	128,112	.....	.....	53,860	52,820	1,040	1.9	.....
1950	151,868	150,790	.....	.....	62,208	58,920	3,288	5.3	.....
1955	165,069	162,967	.....	.....	65,023	62,171	2,852	4.4	.....
1960	179,979	178,140	64,463	16,675	69,628	65,778	3,852	5.5	.....
1961	182,992	181,143	65,750	17,089	17,459	65,746	4,714	6.7	.....
1862	185,771	183,677	67,087	17,457	70,614	66,702	3,911	5.5	.....
1963	188,483	186,493	68,383	17,778	71,833	67,762	4,070	5.7	.....
1964	191,141	189,141	69,644	18,127	73,091	69,305	3,786	5.2	.....
1965	193,526	191,605	69,688	18,451	74,455	71,088	3,366	4.5	.....
1966	195,576	193,420	69,857	18,755	75,770	72,895	2,875	3.8	.....
1967	197,457	195,264	69,903	19,071	77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8	.....
1968	199,399	197,113	69,865	19,365	78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6	.....
1969	201,385	199,145	69,728	19,680	80,733	77,902	2,831	3.5	.....
1970	203,806	201,722	69,670	20,085	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	.....
1971	206,212	204,250	69,524	20,487	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	.....
1972	208,230	206,457	68,980	20,883	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	.....
1973	209,844	208,087	68,157	21,329	88,714	84,410	4,304	4.9	.....
1974	211,390	209,689	67,229	21,815	91,011	85,936	5,076	5.6	.....
1975	213,137	211,445	66,269	22,404	92,612	84,783	7,830	8.7	.....
1976	214,649	212,976	65,210	22,930	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	.....
1977	216,332	214,685	64,187	23,501	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	.....
1978	218,013	216,386	63,367	24,049	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	.....
1979	219,930	218,328	.....	.....	102,908	96,945	5,693	5.9	.....
1980	222,307	220,701	.....	.....	104,778	97,258	7,520	7.2	.....
1980									
September	222,747	221,120	.....	.....	104,980	97,180	7,800	7.4	7.4
October	222,957	221,327	.....	.....	105,167	97,206	7,961	7.6	7.6
November	223,167	221,532	.....	.....	105,285	97,339	7,946	7.6	7.6
December	223,328	221,691	.....	.....	105,067	97,282	7,785	7.4	7.4
1981									
January	228,320	226,688	.....	.....	104,671	96,128	8,544	8.2	7.4
February	228,469	226,837	.....	.....	104,808	96,383	8,425	8.0	7.3
March	228,626	226,990	.....	.....	105,405	97,318	8,087	7.7	7.3
April	228,786	227,153	.....	.....	105,678	98,282	7,396	7.0	7.3
May	228,945	227,318	.....	.....	106,347	98,803	7,545	7.1	7.6
June	229,121	227,492	.....	.....	107,621	99,341	8,279	7.7	7.3
July	229,304	227,656	.....	.....	108,408	100,474	7,934	7.3	7.0
August	229,530	227,866	.....	.....	107,771	100,013	7,758	7.2	7.2
September	229,757	228,096	.....	.....	105,964	98,277	7,687	7.2	7.5

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years. Annual data are estimated as of July 1. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[2] Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1950 and 1955 adjusted to reflect definitions adopted January 1957; two groups (those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days) formerly classified as employed—with a job, not at work—were assigned to other classifications, chiefly to the unemployed. Beginning 1962, comparability with previous years affected somewhat by the introduction of material from the 1960 Census (level of labor force and employment lowered by about 150,000). Before January 1967, series show aged 14 and over.

Source: Population data from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Labor-force data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table M-40.—Consumer Price Index for urban and clerical workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services	All services
1940	42.0	.....	36.8	35.2	42.8	52.4	42.7	40.2	46.1	48.3	43.6
1945	53.9	.....	42.1	50.7	61.5	59.1	47.8	55.1	62.4	56.9	48.7
1950	72.1	.....	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	68.2	68.3	74.4	69.9	58.9
1955	80.2	.....	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	77.4	77.9	76.7	79.8	70.5
1960	88.7	89.4	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	89.6	90.1	87.3	87.8	83.8
1961	89.6	90.3	81.4	89.1	90.4	90.9	90.6	90.6	89.3	88.5	85.2
1962	90.6	91.2	83.5	89.9	90.9	91.7	92.5	92.2	91.3	89.1	86.2
1963	91.7	92.3	85.6	91.2	91.9	92.7	93.0	93.4	92.8	90.6	88.5
1964	92.9	93.5	87.3	92.4	92.4	93.8	94.3	94.5	95.0	92.0	90.2
1965	94.5	94.9	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	95.9	95.2	95.9	94.2	92.2
1966	97.2	97.7	93.4	99.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.2	95.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.2	104.1	106.1	103.6	105.2	104.2	103.2	104.2	104.7	104.6	105.2
1969	109.8	109.7	113.4	108.9	111.5	110.8	107.2	109.3	108.7	109.1	112.5
1970	116.3	116.1	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.9	112.7	113.2	113.4	116.0	121.6
1971	121.3	120.9	128.4	118.4	119.8	124.3	118.6	116.8	119.3	120.9	128.4
1972	125.3	124.9	132.5	123.3	122.3	129.2	119.9	119.8	122.8	125.5	133.3
1973	133.1	132.9	137.7	141.4	126.8	135.0	123.8	125.2	125.9	129.0	139.1
1974	147.7	147.7	150.5	161.7	136.2	150.6	137.7	137.3	133.8	137.2	152.0
1975	161.2	160.9	168.6	175.4	142.3	166.8	150.6	150.7	144.4	147.4	166.6
1976	170.5	169.7	184.7	180.8	147.6	177.2	165.5	160.5	151.2	153.3	180.4
1977	181.5	180.3	202.4	192.2	154.2	189.6	177.2	170.9	157.9	159.2	194.3
1978	195.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	217.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	247.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980											
September	251.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	254.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	256.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	258.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981											
January	260.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	263.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	265.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	266.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	269.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	271.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	274.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	276.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	279.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-41.—Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, 1978-81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Entertainment	Other goods and services	All services
1978	195.4	194.0	219.4	211.4	159.6	202.8	185.5	182.0	176.6	183.3	210.9
1979	217.4	216.1	239.7	234.5	166.6	227.6	212.0	195.8	188.5	196.7	234.2
1980	246.8	245.5	265.9	254.6	178.4	263.3	249.7	213.1	205.3	214.5	270.3
1980											
September	251.7	250.4	270.6	261.1	182.2	267.7	254.7	216.7	209.8	220.6	274.8
October	253.9	252.6	272.8	262.4	183.9	271.1	256.1	217.8	210.9	221.5	277.9
November	256.2	254.9	274.5	264.5	184.8	273.8	259.0	219.6	211.2	222.8	280.9
December	258.4	257.1	275.8	266.4	183.9	276.9	261.1	220.9	212.0	224.6	284.7
1981											
January	260.5	259.2	279.5	268.6	181.1	279.1	264.7	222.5	214.4	226.2	287.7
February	263.2	261.9	282.6	270.8	182.0	280.9	270.9	224.6	216.7	227.4	290.1
March	265.1	263.7	284.7	272.2	185.1	282.6	273.5	226.9	218.2	228.7	292.5
April	266.8	265.4	287.0	272.9	186.4	284.8	275.3	228.7	219.2	229.9	295.4
May	269.0	267.6	289.0	272.5	186.4	288.5	277.8	230.5	220.3	232.2	299.6
June	271.3	269.9	291.5	273.6	185.8	292.2	279.9	232.1	220.8	233.4	303.5
July	274.4	273.0	295.6	276.2	184.7	297.0	282.6	233.4	221.1	234.4	308.8
August	276.5	274.9	299.3	277.4	187.4	299.7	283.7	235.1	222.3	235.6	312.2
September	279.3	277.8	301.7	278.0	190.7	303.7	285.2	236.3	224.0	243.0	317.3

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7-8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M–42.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for urban wage and clerical workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; 1972 = 100; beginning February 1977, for hospital service charge]

Period	Total	Medical care services									Drugs and prescriptions	
		Hospital service charges						Professional services				
		Total	Total [2]	Semi-private room [3]	Operating-room charges	X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.	Physicians' fees	Dentists' fees	Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses	Routine laboratory tests	Prescriptions	Over-the-counter items
1940	36.8	32.5	.....	13.7	.....	.....	39.6	42.0	58.1	.....	66.2	.....
1945	42.1	37.9	.....	17.6	.....	.....	46.0	49.6	63.9	.....	71.5	.....
1950	53.7	49.2	.....	30.3	.....	.....	55.2	63.9	73.5	.....	92.6	.....
1955	64.8	60.4	.....	42.3	.....	.....	65.4	73.0	77.0	.....	101.6	.....
1960	79.1	74.9	.....	57.3	.....	.....	77.0	82.1	85.1	.....	115.3	.....
1961	81.4	77.7	.....	61.1	.....	.....	79.0	82.5	87.8	.....	111.5	.....
1962	83.5	80.2	.....	65.3	.....	.....	81.3	84.7	89.2	.....	107.1	.....
1963	85.6	82.6	.....	68.6	77.9	89.0	83.1	87.1	89.7	91.6	104.5	96.7
1964	87.3	84.6	.....	71.9	79.4	89.7	85.2	89.4	90.9	93.0	103.1	97.3
1965	89.5	87.3	.....	75.9	82.9	90.9	88.3	92.2	92.8	94.8	102.0	98.0
1966	93.4	92.0	.....	83.5	88.6	94.1	93.4	95.2	95.3	96.8	101.8	99.0
1967	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	106.1	107.3	.....	113.6	111.5	104.3	105.6	105.5	103.2	103.5	98.3	102.5
1969	113.4	116.0	.....	128.8	128.7	109.3	112.9	112.9	107.6	107.5	99.6	103.2
1970	120.6	124.2	.....	145.4	142.4	116.3	121.4	119.4	113.5	111.4	101.2	106.2
1971	128.4	133.3	.....	163.1	156.1	124.9	129.8	127.0	120.3	116.1	101.3	110.3
1972	132.5	138.2	.....	173.9	168.6	129.1	133.8	132.3	124.9	120.4	100.9	111.3
1973	139.7	144.3	105.6	182.1	179.1	131.8	138.2	136.4	129.5	122.8	100.5	112.4
1974	150.5	159.1	115.1	201.5	201.3	140.6	150.9	146.8	138.6	135.4	102.9	117.5
1975	168.6	179.1	132.3	236.1	239.4	156.2	169.4	161.9	149.6	151.4	109.3	130.1
1976	184.7	197.1	148.7	268.6	274.8	174.6	188.5	172.2	158.9	160.5	115.2	138.9
1977	202.4	216.7	164.1	299.5	311.3	189.4	206.0	185.1	168.2	169.4	122.1	148.5
1978	219.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	240.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	267.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980												
September	272.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	274.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	276.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	277.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981												
January	281.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	284.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	287.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	288.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	290.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	293.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	295.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	298.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	301.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

[2] Consists of charges for semiprivate room; operating room; X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.; and the following ancillary services; physical therapy, oxygen, intravenous solution, electrocardiogram, antibiotic, tranquilizer, and laboratory tests.

[3] Includes charges to adult inpatients paying full rates for room and board, routine nursing care, and minor medical and surgical supplies.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-43.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; beginning 1978, December 1977 = 100 for other hospital and medical services, other professional services, and nonprescription drugs]

Period	All medical care	Medical care services						Medical care commodities	
		Total	Professional services			Other medical care services			
			Physicians'	Dentists'	Other	Hospital room	Other hospital and medical care services	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies
1978	219.4	235.4	223.1	198.1	104.0	332.4	105.9	131.6	103.6
1979	239.7	258.3	243.6	214.8	111.0	370.3	116.8	141.8	110.5
1980	265.9	287.4	269.3	240.2	123.6	418.9	132.8	154.8	120.9
1980									
August	268.4	289.8	272.2	242.2	126.0	424.0	135.1	156.4	122.6
September	270.6	292.3	274.2	245.8	126.7	428.4	137.0	157.5	123.3
October	272.8	294.8	276.0	247.5	127.6	435.8	139.0	158.5	124.4
November	274.5	296.6	278.0	248.0	128.5	441.0	140.9	159.6	125.3
December	275.8	297.9	280.3	248.6	128.5	443.7	141.4	160.7	126.2
1981									
January	279.5	302.1	283.9	251.4	129.3	453.8	143.7	162.7	127.1
February	282.6	305.2	287.7	252.8	130.0	458.2	145.5	165.0	128.9
March	284.7	307.5	290.3	254.9	131.5	460.9	146.7	166.5	129.9
April	287.0	309.8	292.2	257.1	132.6	465.0	147.3	168.5	130.9
May	289.0	311.7	295.5	257.7	133.7	465.1	147.6	170.4	132.6
June	291.5	314.4	297.5	260.2	134.2	470.4	148.7	172.3	133.5
July	295.6	319.2	300.7	266.5	136.8	478.0	150.4	173.7	134.5
August	299.3	323.4	302.7	269.9	137.3	489.4	152.9	175.4	135.6

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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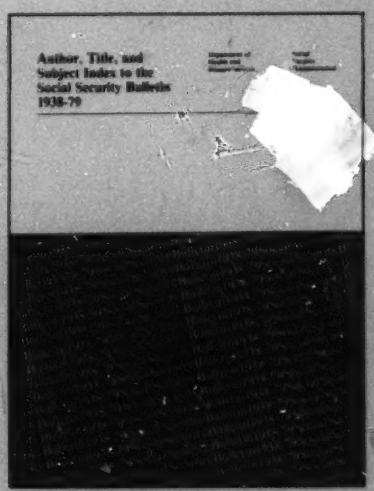

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August 1982 Volume 45, Number 8

Social Security Bulletin

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The **Bulletin** is prepared in the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, under the general supervision of Robert Robinson, Chief of the Publications Staff, and the editorial supervision of Marilyn Thomas. Suggestions or comments concerning the **Bulletin** should be addressed to the Office of Research and Statistics.

The **Social Security Bulletin** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A copy of the **Supplement** is included in the annual subscription price of the **Bulletin**.

Price: $22.00 a year in the United States and $27.50 in all other countries; single copies, $3.50 domestic and $4.40 foreign. Price of the 1980 **Supplement** is $5.50 domestic and $6.90 foreign.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

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ISSN 0037-7910

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Social Security in Review

SSA's Annual Report to Congress

As required by law, Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard S. Schweiker recently submitted the Social Security Annual Report to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1981. The document presents highlights of the various programs administered or coordinated by the Social Security Administration (SSA)—Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Low Income Home Energy Assistance, and Black Lung—and details changes to the systems brought about by legislation, litigation, and administrative decisions. Program highlights include:

Social Security program. About 116 million persons worked in jobs covered by Social Security in 1981. Approximately 95 percent of those currently reaching age 65 are eligible for monthly cash benefits and a similar proportion of children under age 18 and their mothers or fathers will be paid monthly cash benefits if the family breadwinner dies. Four out of 5 workers aged 21–64 can receive monthly cash benefits if they suffer a severe and prolonged disability.

Retirement, survivors, and disability insurance benefits increased by 18 percent, to $136.3 billion, in fiscal year 1981. The number of beneficiaries on the rolls at the end of the year increased by 1.1 percent, to 36.0 million. In 1982, benefits are estimated to increase by 12.1 percent, to $152.7 billion, with the number of beneficiaries increasing by 0.3 percent, to 36.1 million.

The average monthly benefit in September 1982 is estimated to be $405 for a retired worker, $692 for a retired worker with an aged spouse, $925 for a widowed mother with two children, $429 for a disabled worker, and $869 for a disabled worker and family. A year earlier these figures were $375 for a retired worker, $641 for a retired worker and aged spouse, $856 for a widowed mother with two children, $397 for a disabled worker, and $805 for a disabled worker and family.

Supplemental Security Income. In fiscal year 1981, Federal SSI benefit payments increased 13.1 percent, to $6.4 billion. Federally administered State supplementation increased by 1.2 percent, to $1.8 billion. A total of 4.0 million persons—down 2.5 percent from 1980—were receiving SSI payments at the end of the year. In 1982, Federal SSI payments will reach an estimated $7 billion, up 11.8 percent. The number of SSI recipients is expected to increase slightly to about 4.1 million.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children. AFDC payments (excluding AFDC-Foster Care and including offset for child support enforcement collections) increased in fiscal year 1981 by 13.9 percent, to $12.5 billion, of which about $6.8 billion was the Federal share. An average of 11.1 million persons received monthly AFDC payments, up 5.4 percent from 1980. Payments in 1982 (including offset for child support enforcement collections) are expected to decrease by 3.2 percent, to $12.1 billion, with the Federal share dropping to $6.6 billion. Federal support to the States for program administration is expected to rise from $820 million in 1981 to $907 million in 1982.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance. In fiscal year 1981, total funding of $1.85 billion was distributed to States to help low-income households offset the high cost of home energy. Fiscal year 1982 funding of $1.752 billion was authorized by the continuing resolution (Public Law 97-92). An emergency supplemental bill (Public Law 97-147) provided an additional $123 million for the program.

Black Lung program. Although responsibility for new Black Lung miner claims shifted to the Department of Labor (DOL) in July 1973, the program continues to be a factor in SSA's disability operations. While DOL administers new claims under Part C of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, SSA is still responsible for administering Part B of the act. As of September 1981, about 381,000 miners and their dependents and survivors were receiving Black Lung benefits. Since 1973, SSA has taken new Black Lung claims for DOL. SSA field offices took 45,171 claims in 1980 and 23,515 in 1981 and transferred them to DOL.

Total outlays in fiscal year 1981 for the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) and the Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Funds exceeded total income to these trust funds by $5.0 billion, according to the report. The combined balance in these two trust funds was $27.2 billion on September 30, 1981. The balance was expected to drop to $19.0 billion by September 30, 1982. From October through December 1982, the OASI Trust Fund is expected to borrow $5.7 billion from the DI Trust Fund and any additional amount needed from the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

Also noted in the report are the efforts recently directed toward modernizing SSA's data processing systems, reforming the disability insurance program, improving the hearings and appeals process, recovering debts owed

to SSA, and reducing fraud, abuse, and waste. Despite these new initiatives, administrative costs remained at 1.3 percent of tax income to the Social Security Trust Funds.

Program Operations

OASDI Benefits

At the end of April 1982, the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program was paying $12.3 billion in monthly cash benefits to 36,145,698 beneficiaries—an increase of $1.5 billion in total monthly benefits and 266,000 in the number of beneficiaries since April 1981. The OASI program accounted for 96 percent of the rise in the amount of monthly benefits and 100 percent of the increase in the number of beneficiaries. The number of retired workers reached 20,368,891, or 56 percent, of all OASDI beneficiaries.

During the 12-month period ended April 1982, the monthly amount of OASI and DI benefits rose 15 percent and 5 percent, respectively. The number of OASI beneficiaries increased 2 percent, while the number of DI beneficiaries decreased 7 percent.

Average monthly benefit amounts payable in April 1982 to retired and disabled workers were $387.17 and $412.34, respectively. A year earlier, average benefits were $343.69 for retired workers and $371.37 for disabled workers.

The number of monthly cash benefits awarded in April 1982 was 361,202. Eighty-six percent of all awards and 81 percent of awards to retired workers were immediately payable. The average monthly benefit amounts for currently payable awards were $349.63 for retired workers and $417.89 for disabled workers.

SSI Payments

Federally administered payments. In April 1982, 3,988,000 persons received federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, a decrease of 10,400 from the previous month. The number of aged recipients dropped by 8,000, the disabled by 2,200, and the blind by 200. Among individual States, 5 reported a gain in their overall SSI caseload. The number of blind recipients rose in 21 States, the disabled in 14, and the aged in 3.

Federally administered payments in April totaled $730.9 million, a decline of $7.7 million from the March figure. Federal SSI payments of $573.8 million and State supplementation payments of $157.2 million declined by $5.7 million and $1.9 million, respectively.

State-administered supplementary payments. In February 1982, the number of persons receiving State-administered supplementation continued its downward pattern, reaching 247,900. Expenditures for these supplements, however, remained relatively stable at $20.6 million.

OASDI	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Monthly beneficiaries, total (in thousands)	35,475	36,147	35,898
Aged 65 and over, total	24,552	24,520	23,969
Retired workers	18,183	18,173	17,676
Survivors and dependents	6,300	6,296	6,210
Special age-72 beneficiaries	70	71	85
Under age 65, total	10,923	11,627	11,929
Retired workers	2,195	2,196	2,085
Disabled workers	2,713	2,722	2,840
Survivors and dependents	6,015	6,709	7,004
Total monthly benefits (in millions) [1]	$12,193	$12,349	$10,844
Average benefit in current-payment status:			
Retired workers	$387.23	$387.17	$343.93
Disabled workers	412.28	412.34	371.48
Aged widows and widowers	347.71	347.38	309.39
Children of deceased workers	269.39	272.04	241.23
Average benefits awarded:			
Retired workers	$385.58	$382.79	$358.63
Disabled workers	414.30	417.31	388.39
Aged widows and widowers	341.10	343.13	302.17
Children of deceased workers	255.23	260.87	230.02

[1] In current-payment status; excludes lump-sum and retroactive payments and adjustments.

Recent Trends in the Social Security Disability Insurance Program

by Mordechai E. Lando, Alice V. Farley, and Mary A. Brown*

Earlier analysis documented the rapid growth of the Disability Insurance (DI) program from 1966 to 1975; this article discusses trends since 1975. Over the decade of the 1970's, the population insured for disability increased by 34 percent, and women as a proportion of the insured population rose from 32.4 percent in 1970 to 39.1 percent in 1980, reflecting the increase in female labor-force participation. Of disabled workers receiving benefits, the proportion that were women rose from 28.4 percent in 1970 to 32.4 percent in 1979. Although inflation caused total benefit costs to rise over the entire period, the number of DI beneficiaries began to decline in 1978. Disabled-worker awards reached a peak in 1975 and fell subsequently so that the 1969 and 1981 figures are approximately equal. Relative to 1970, the fraction of awards going to women increased, the share for persons aged 50–54 rose, and the proportion received by those aged 60–64 declined. Decreases in total awards, and hence recipients, stemmed primarily from higher rates of denial at both the initial application and the reconsideration stages. Higher denials were countered by substantial rises in the number of hearings and reversals by administrative law judges (ALJ's). In 1980, only 65 percent of all awards came from initial applications, while over a fourth resulted from ALJ reversals. In future years, recent legislative changes may be expected to curtail program expansion further.

In an article that appeared in the **Social Security Bulletin** 6 years ago, it was noted that

> The number of beneficiaries and total expenditures under the DI program have grown significantly since 1966, when the last major liberalization of the disability definition took effect. During the period 1966–75, the number of persons receiving DI benefits increased more than 230 percent, rising from 1.9 million to 4.4 million. A decade ago, DI benefit payments of all types amounted to $1.8 billion. By 1975, this figure had risen more than four and a half times, to $8.4 billion. . . .[1]
>
> The rapid growth of disability insurance during recent years is the major program issue.[2]

The purpose of this article is to trace developments in the Disability Insurance (DI) program during the past 6 years and to contrast these developments with those for the period discussed in the first article. At the outset, it might be noted that the number of persons receiving DI benefits increased slowly from 4.4 million in 1975 to 4.9 million in 1978, and has since fallen by more than 400,000 in the past 3 years.

The tabulation below shows changes in the beneficiary population between 1975 and 1981. When the be-

Type of beneficiary	1975		1978		1981	
	Number (in thousands)	Average monthly benefit	Number (in thousands)	Average monthly benefit	Number (in thousands)	Average monthly benefit
Disabled workers and dependents	4,352	...	4,869	...	4,456	...
Disabled workers	2,489	$226	2,880	$288	2,777	$413
Wives and husbands	453	67	492	86	428	122
Children	1,411	62	1,497	85	1,252	123

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[1] Mordechai E. Lando and Aaron Krute, "Disability Insurance: Program Issues and Research," **Social Security Bulletin**, October 1976, page 3.

[2] **Ibid.**, page 6.

ginning and end of the period are compared, it can be seen that the number of disabled-worker beneficiaries grew by 11.6 percent, while there were decreases of 5.5 percent for spouses and 11.3 percent for children receiving benefits. The number of disabled-worker beneficiaries peaked in 1978 at 2,880,000 and then fell by 3.6 percent by December 1981.[3] The number of dependent spouses receiving benefits reached a high of 494,000 in 1977 and has decreased by 13.4 percent since then. The number of dependent children receiving DI benefits peaked in 1977 at 1,525,000 and has decreased by 17.9 percent since then.

Despite the reduction in the number of beneficiaries, the cost of the program has continued to increase because average benefits rose due to increases in the contribution and benefit base and because of the indexing of benefits to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Annual maximum taxable earnings rose from $14,100 in 1975 to $25,900 in 1980.[4] DI cash benefit payments of all types doubled between 1975 and 1981, rising from $8.4 billion to $17.2 billion—an average annual percentage increase of 12.6 percent. This increase was not as rapid as that during the 1966–75 period, when DI cash benefit payments rose at an annual rate of 18.3 percent. The average monthly amount paid to disabled-worker beneficiaries rose by 83 percent between 1975 and 1981—from $225.90 to $413.15. In comparison, the CPI rose by only 69 percent, from 161.2 in 1975 to 272.3 in 1981 (1967 = 100).

This report begins with an analysis of changes in the size of the insured population, in the number of persons receiving benefits, and in the number of allowances made at various levels of the adjudicative process. A disabled-worker award is a favorable determination for monthly disability benefits. It may result from an initial determination (that is, an adjudication based on the initial application) or at the secondary or tertiary levels. The secondary level is a reconsideration by a State agency of a denied applicant. The tertiary level is a hearing by an administrative law judge of a reconsideration decision that affirmed the initial denial. A small number of awards result from decisions by the Appeals Council and the Federal courts.[5]

Legislative changes in the DI program have undoubtedly affected its rate of growth. For example, the 1972 Amendments to the Social Security Act increased the desirability of receiving DI benefits and should have stimulated an increase in the number of applications and awards.[6]

Program Operations and Issues

Overall Trends

Table 1 illustrates the growth of the program over the past 16 years, from 1965 to 1981. The focus here is on trends during the periods 1970–75 and 1975–80. The former was a period of significant growth in the number of disabled workers receiving benefits while the latter was a period of stabilization.

The population insured for disability grew at approximately the same rate—15 percent—in both periods. In 1970, there were 72.4 million persons insured for disability. This number increased to 83.3 million in 1975 and is estimated to have reached 95.6 million in 1980. However, other program statistics behaved much differently over the periods. For example, after growing by 50 percent in the first period (peaking at 1.33 million in 1974), applications remained virtually stable in the second period. Thus, the figure for 1975—1,235,000—is not very different from the 1,264,000 applications received in 1980.

The net effect of all the various trends in program variables can be seen in the number of disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status—that is, those actually receiving benefits at the end of each calendar year. This number rose by two-thirds in the 1970–75 period, going from approximately 1.5 million in December 1970 to 2.5 million in December 1975. In December 1980, the corresponding figure was 2.9 million, or only 15 percent more than the 1975 figure.[7]

The number of disabled-worker beneficiaries per 100,000 persons insured for DI benefits is a better indicator of change because this statistic removes the effect of growth in the insured population. This number increased by about 45 percent between 1970 and 1975, going from 2,062 to 2,988 per 100,000. It increased slightly in 1976 and 1977 and then decreased during the next 3 years, producing a net effect of almost no change over the second 5-year period: The figure in December 1980 (2,993) was virtually the same as that in December 1975 (2,988). Preliminary estimates put the 1981 rate at 2,868.

Chart 1, which arranges the data on a logarithmic scale to permit the comparison of numbers of widely differing size, illustrates the relative rates of growth of the insured population and the number of disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status. Except for 1968—when the insured status requirements were re-

[3] The highest monthly number of disabled-worker beneficiaries was 2,881,000 in July 1979.

[4] Based on the 1972 legislation, as amended, cost-of-living increases in benefits have been paid effective each June since 1975. The increases were as follows: 1975—8 percent, 1976—6.4 percent, 1977—5.9 percent, 1978—6.5 percent, 1979—9.9 percent, 1980—14.3 percent, 1981—11.2 percent, and 1982—7.4 percent.

[5] For greater detail on the various levels of DI adjudication, see "The Bellmon Report," **Social Security Bulletin**, May 1982, pages 3–27.

[6] This legislation was enacted as Public Law 92–603. For a complete discussion of the law, see **1972 Amendments Chart Booklet: OASDI**, Social Security Administration, December 1972.

[7] The highest year-end total was 2,880,000, in December 1978. By December 1981, as noted earlier, this figure had decreased by 100,000.

Table 1.—Growth in the disability insurance program, 1965–81

Year	Number of workers insured for disability (in millions) [1]	Disabled-worker applications		Disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status		Total cash benefits paid for disability (in billions)
		Number received (in thousands)	Number per 100,000 insured workers	Number (in thousands) [2]	Number per 100,000 insured workers	
1965	53.3	529.3	993	988.1	1,854	$1.6
1966	55.0	544.5	990	1,097.2	1,995	1.8
1967	55.7	573.2	1,029	1,193.1	2,142	1.9
1968	56.9	719.8	1,265	1,295.3	2,276	2.3
1969	[3] 70.1	725.2	1,035	1,394.3	1,989	2.5
1970	72.4	869.8	1,201	1,492.9	2,062	3.1
1971	74.5	923.9	1,240	1,647.7	2,212	3.8
1972	76.1	947.5	1,245	1,832.9	2,409	4.5
1973	77.8	1,067.5	1,372	2,016.6	2,592	5.7
1974	80.4	1,331.2	1,656	2,236.9	2,782	6.9
1975	83.3	1,284.3	1,542	2,488.8	2,988	8.4
1976	85.3	1,228.8	1,441	2,670.2	3,130	10.0
1977	87.0	1,235.4	1,420	2,837.4	3,261	11.5
1978	89.4	1,184.8	1,325	2,879.8	3,221	12.5
1979	93.8	1,188.6	1,303	2,870.4	3,060	13.7
1980	[4] 95.6	1,263.7	[4] 1,322	2,861.3	2,993	15.4
1981	[4] 96.8	[4] 1,135.6	[4] 1,173	2,776.5	[4] 2,868	[4] 17.2

[1] As of January 1st of calendar year.
[2] At end of calendar year.
[3] The 1967 Amendments to the Social Security Act liberalized the insured status requirements in case of disability onset before age 31.
[4] Preliminary estimates.

laxed for younger workers—the rate of growth for disabled workers receiving benefits was much greater than the growth rate for insured workers during the entire period 1965–77. The reverse has been true in the past 3 years.

Although the insured population grew in 1975–80 and the number of applications and of workers receiving benefits remained relatively constant, initial determinations, initial allowances, and total awards all decreased, after having experienced rapid growth in 1970–75. The greatest decrease was in initial allowances per 100,000 insured workers (table 2). These numbered only 250,000 in 1980, the lowest figure since 1965, despite an increase of more than four-fifths in the insured population and increases of more than 100 percent in the number of applications and initial determinations during the 15-year period. The total number of awards in 1980—390,000—was the lowest figure in a decade. (The preliminary figure for 1981—345,000—is the lowest since 1969.)

Table 2.—Average annual percent change for selected program indicators, 1970–75 and 1975–80

Indicator	1970–75	1975–80
Insured workers	2.9	2.8
Applications	8.1	–.3
Applications per 100,000 insured workers	5.1	–2.6
Disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status	10.8	2.8
Disabled workers in current-payment status per 100,000 insured workers	7.7	.1
Initial determinations	9.8	–1.2
Initial allowances	8.9	–7.7
Initial allowances per 100,000 insured workers	5.9	–8.4
Awards	11.1	–5.7
Awards per 100,000 insured workers	8.0	–6.9

Table 3 also shows initial allowances and total awards expressed as a number per 100,000 insured workers. This approach adjusts for the natural growth to be anticipated as a result of increases in the insured population. Expressed this way, the rates grew less rapidly in the earlier period and declined more precipitously in the later period. There were 1,322 applications per 100,000 insured workers in 1980, much below the peak of 1,656 in 1974 (when the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was introduced) but still higher than that for any year before 1973.[8] The initial allowance rate in 1980 of 266 per 100,000 insured workers was the lowest on record, while the rate for total awards—407 per 100,000 insured—was the second lowest in the history of the program. (The preliminary figure for 1981 was 357 awards per 100,000 insured, the lowest ever.)

In 1965–67, approximately half the initial determinations resulted in allowances. By 1978–80, however, the initial allowance rate had decreased to one-fourth. This decline was especially pronounced in the 1975–80 period, when the allowance rate dropped from 40 percent to 22 percent. Concomittant with the increase in the denial rate and the decrease in the number of initial allowances has been an increase in the number of awards made as a result of a reconsideration or hearing, and a sharp increase in their relative importance. As can be

[8] Approximately 1,136,000 applications for disability benefits were received in 1981. This figure amounted to about 1,173 applications for every 100,000 insured workers.

seen from table 3, initial allowances represented 92 percent of all awards in 1970, 83 percent in 1975, and 65 percent in 1980. As a result, allowances obtained after the initial level more than quadrupled in relative importance, going from 8 percent in 1970 to 35 percent in 1980.

The growing divergence between initial allowances and total awards is illustrated by chart 2, which presents data per 100,000 insured workers. While the two series follow approximately the same pattern, the distance between them has grown significantly. In 1975–77, while initial allowances were decreasing sharply, the awards series decreased only slightly (the slope of a logarithmic chart represents the percentage rate of change). The same relationship is apparent for 1979–80.

Workers Insured for Disability

Although the number of workers insured for disability grew by approximately the same proportion over the two periods, interesting changes occurred in the internal distribution of the population at risk. The population was younger and contained relatively more women in 1980 than in 1970 (table 4). The proportion of persons insured for disability who were younger than age 45 increased from 63.5 percent in 1970 to 65.9 percent in 1975 and to 69.1 percent in 1980. (The large increase observed between 1965 and 1970 resulted from the 1968 liberalization in the insured requirements for young persons.) Similar changes occurred for both men and women, but the median age for insured men was more than 2 years higher than that for women. This change in the age structure of the population is traceable to the effect of the post World War II baby boom.

The number of insured men grew by 9.6 percent in the first period and by 8.5 percent in the second period. The respective proportions for insured women were 26.5 percent and 26.1 percent. As a result, the proportion of women in the insured population increased from 32.4

Chart 1.—Workers insured for disability and disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status, 1965-80

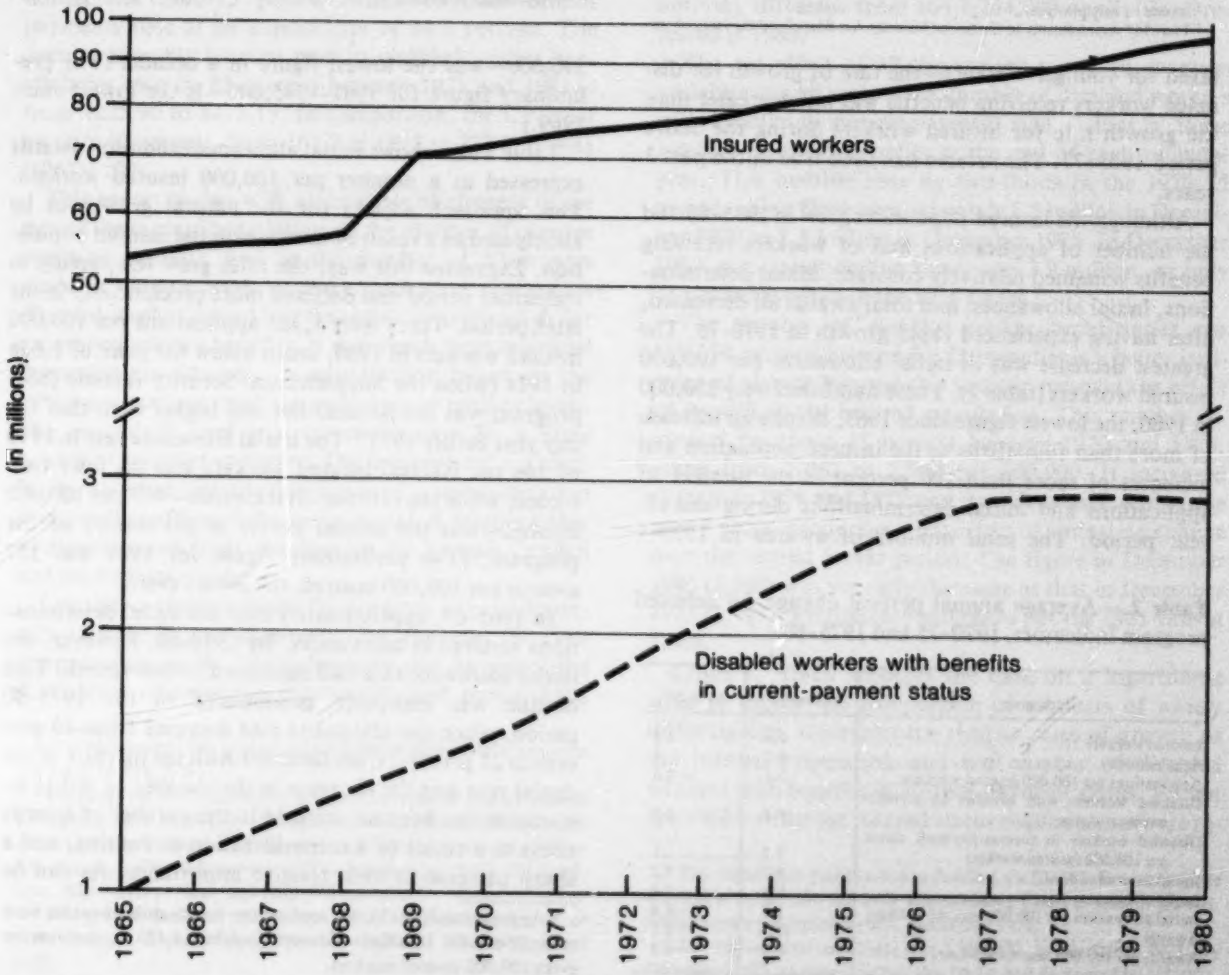

Table 3.—Disabled-worker determinations, initial allowances, and awards, 1965–81

Year	Number of initial determinations (in thousands) [1]	Initial allowances				Total awards	
		Number (in thousands)	Number per 100,000 insured workers	As a percent of determinations	As a percent of total awards	Total (in thousands)	Number per 100,000 insured workers
1965	497.3	244.9	459	49.2	96.6	253.5	476
1966	511.3	260.6	474	51.0	93.6	278.3	506
1967	558.9	283.7	509	50.8	94.1	301.5	541
1968	655.7	300.8	529	45.9	93.1	323.2	568
1969	[2] 689.4	307.9	439	44.7	89.3	344.7	492
1970	778.0	322.6	446	41.5	92.1	350.4	484
1971	918.1	375.9	505	40.9	90.4	415.9	558
1972	909.3	380.6	500	41.9	83.6	455.4	598
1973	976.7	415.3	534	42.5	84.5	491.6	632
1974	1,169.4	458.2	570	39.2	85.5	536.0	667
1975	1,237.5	494.1	593	39.9	83.5	592.0	711
1976	1,142.8	431.4	506	37.7	78.2	551.5	647
1977	1,187.5	382.7	440	32.2	67.3	568.9	654
1978	1,088.5	308.1	345	28.3	66.3	464.4	519
1979	1,185.1	301.3	321	25.4	73.7	408.7	436
1980	1,159.0	254.1	266	21.9	65.3	389.2	407
1981 [3]	...	...	...	...	...	345.3	357

[1] Includes all denials for both medical and nonmedical (lack of insured status) reasons. There is reason to believe that determinations are slightly overstated for 1979 and 1980 due to the possibility of receiving counts of certain denials for lack of insured status from more than one accounting system. The amount of error, if any, probably would not change the allowance rate by as much as one percentage point.

[2] The 1967 amendments liberalized the insured-status requirements for workers disabled before age 31.

[3] Preliminary estimates.

percent in 1970 to 39.1 percent in 1980. The growing number of women in the insured population is a result of the changing patterns of female labor-force participation (more married women and mothers working) and changing life styles (postponed marriage and/or postponed childbearing). The labor-force participation rate of married women with a husband present and children under 6 years of age rose from 28.5 percent in March 1969 to 45.0 percent in March 1980.[9] The rate for all married women rose from 39.6 percent in 1969 to 50.2 percent in 1980. At the same time, the rate for all married men was decreasing from 86.9 percent to 81.3 percent.[10]

[9] Calculated from **Employment and Training Report of the President: 1981**, 1981, table B–7.

[10] **Ibid.**, table B–1.

Disabled Workers with Benefits in Current-Payment Status

Data for December 1979 are used in tables 5 and 6. These are unfortunately the most detailed data available on disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status. A review of table 5 shows that, although the total number of persons receiving benefits doubled during 1970–79, the proportion of persons aged 55 and older remained constant. Although there was some increase in the relative importance of persons under age 45, this was compensated for by a decrease in importance for those aged 45–54. This trend has been stronger for women than it has been for men. Overall, women accounted for 28.4 percent of all disabled-worker beneficiaries in December 1970. By December 1979, this proportion had increased to 32.4 percent.

Table 4.—Age distribution of workers insured for disability, selected years

Age	Total			Men			Women		
	1970	1975	1980	1970	1975	1980	1970	1975	1980
Total number	72,358	83,273	95,578	48,896	53,583	58,128	23,462	29,691	37,450
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under age 30	34.3	37.5	38.3	32.8	35.5	35.7	37.4	41.0	42.4
30–44	29.2	28.4	30.8	31.5	30.7	32.8	24.4	24.5	27.6
45–49	10.7	9.3	7.9	10.7	9.4	8.2	10.8	9.1	7.5
50–54	9.8	9.4	8.3	9.5	9.3	8.4	10.4	9.7	8.0
55–59	8.8	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.1	8.0	9.3	8.6	7.8
60–64	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.7	7.3	6.7
Median age	38.1	36.6	35.7	38.2	37.1	36.5	37.8	35.5	34.2

Source: Unpublished table provided by the Office of the Actuary, May 18, 1981.

The number of disabled-worker beneficiaries per 100,000 insured workers increased by 48 percent over the 9 years from 1970 to 1979 (table 6). Growth was greatest within the youngest age group, followed by those aged 55–59. This statistic grew more rapidly for men (54 percent) than for women (43 percent). When individual age-sex cells are examined, the statistic for men is much larger than it is for women. The greatest rate of growth (69 percent) was for women aged 45–54.

The number of women with benefits in current-payment status per 1,000 insured women in 1979 was less than the comparable number for men in 1975. At first glance, this finding appears to illustrate that women, who outlive men by almost 8 years, are healthier and experience less disability.[11] This hypothesis, however, is contrary to the findings of most health surveys, which indicate that women report greater morbidity than men.[12] For instance, preliminary data from the 1978 Survey of Disability and Work show that proportionately more women than men consider themselves disabled.[13] Interestingly, the difference centers in the percentage of those who regarded themselves as severely disabled (defined as "unable to work at all or unable to work regularly").

	All disabled	Severely disabled
Men	16.1	7.4
Women	18.4	9.7

Research has found that more men than women have limitations in activity and are unable to carry on the

[11] Bureau of the Census, **Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1980**, 1980, table 106. Data are for 1978.

[12] See Lois M. Verbrugge, "Females and Illness: Recent Trends in Sex Differences in the U.S.," **Journal of Health and Social Behavior**, December 1976, and the studies cited therein.

[13] See Barry Bye and Evan Schechter, **Technical Introduction** (1978 Survey of Disability and Work, Report No. 1), Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, 1982.

Chart 2.—Disabled-worker applications, awards, and initial allowances per 100,000 insured workers, 1965-80

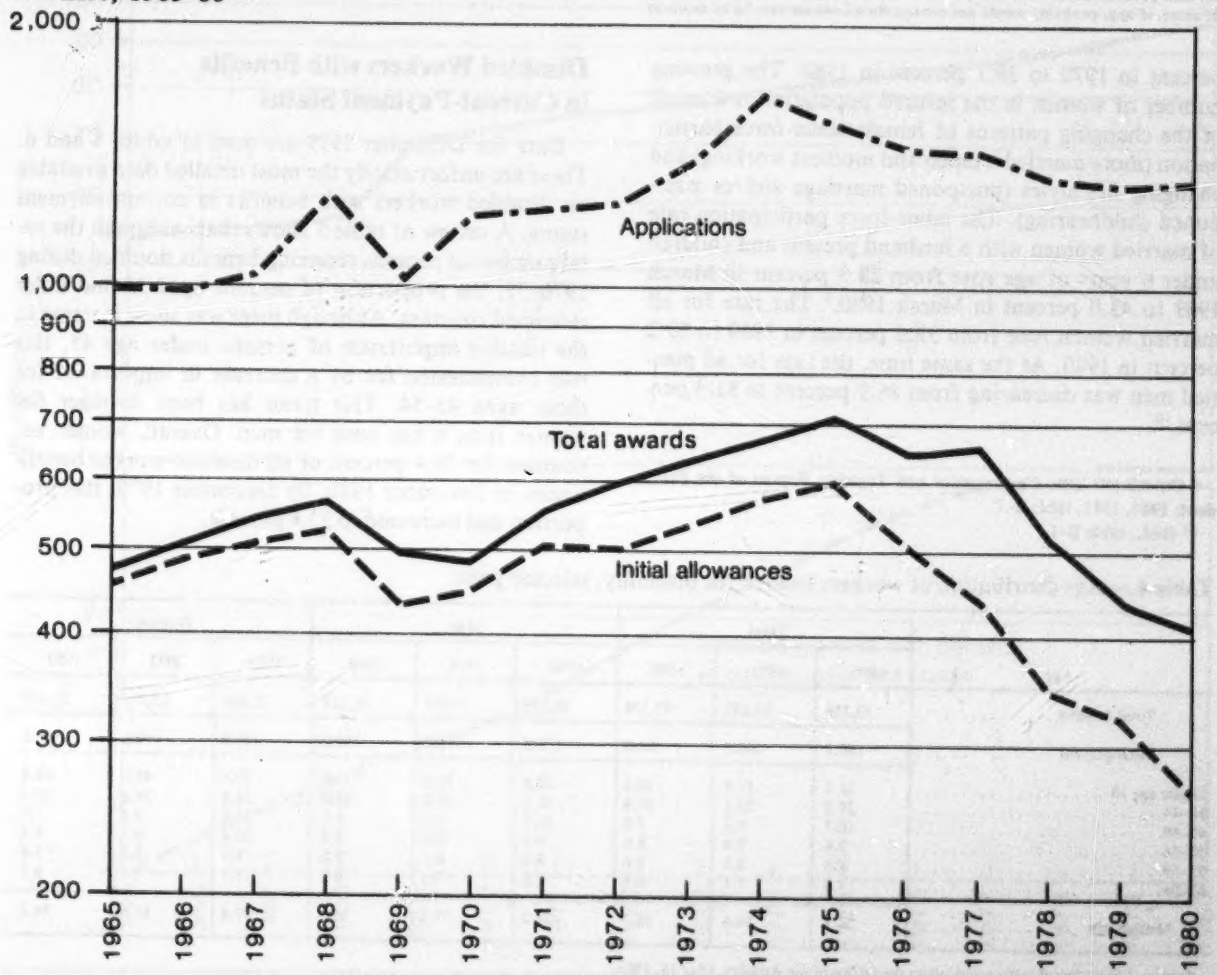

Table 5.—Age distribution of disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status and disability awards by age and sex, selected years

Age	Total			Men			Women		
	1970	1975	1979	1970	1975	1979	1970	1975	1979
Total disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status	1,492,948	2,488,774	2,870,590	1,068,986	1,710,923	1,939,373	423,962	777,851	931,217
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under age 30	2.9	4.2	4.0	3.3	4.6	4.2	1.9	3.3	3.5
30–44	12.9	13.0	14.4	13.7	13.7	15.1	10.7	11.4	12.9
45–49	10.7	9.4	8.8	10.9	9.7	9.1	10.1	9.0	8.3
50–54	15.4	16.0	14.7	15.2	15.8	14.6	15.9	16.3	14.9
55–59	24.0	23.9	24.6	23.2	23.2	24.1	26.0	25.5	25.6
60–64	34.2	33.5	33.5	33.7	33.1	32.9	35.3	34.6	34.8
Total disability awards [1]	342,171	578,021	408,457	251,470	398,344	282,592	90,701	179,677	125,865
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under age 30	6.2	7.3	7.8	6.8	7.9	8.1	4.3	6.2	7.2
30–44	13.9	14.8	15.4	14.4	15.3	15.4	12.5	13.7	15.4
45–59	10.6	9.9	9.0	10.4	9.8	8.8	11.2	10.3	9.4
50–54	15.8	16.7	15.8	15.1	16.1	15.3	17.8	18.0	17.0
55–59	25.1	24.4	25.3	24.1	23.6	24.8	27.7	26.1	26.4
60–64	28.4	26.9	26.6	29.2	27.4	27.5	26.4	25.7	24.6

[1] Omits retroactive awards for persons aged 65 and over.

Source: Social Security Bulletin: Annual Statistical Supplement, selected years.

major activity of their age-sex group.[14] This finding seems to be supported by the beneficiary data.

Awards

Disabled-worker awards rose every year between 1965 and 1975, increasing by approximately one and a third times in the period. At their peak in 1975, such awards totaled nearly 600,000, more than one-fourth the number of persons with benefits in current-payment status at the end of 1974. Awards per 100,000 insured workers also peaked in 1975, at 694. Awards made since 1975 have declined rapidly in number to only 345,000 in 1981, or 58 percent of their peak. The number of awards in 1981 was approximately the same as the 1970 figure, despite a 34-percent increase in the population insured for disability. As a result, the award rate in 1981—357 per 100,000 workers—fell far short of the 480-per-100,000 figure in 1970.[15] In fact, the 357 awards per 100,000 workers in 1981 was by far the lowest rate in the history of the DI program.[16]

Table 5 compares the age-sex distribution of awards for 1970, 1975, and 1979. The strongest impression to be gained is that of the relative constancy of the distribution by age. In addition, over time the proportion of awards going to women has increased from 26 percent in 1970 to 31 percent in 1975 and 1979. This proportion is virtually the same for all age groups.

Table 6 compares award rates by age and sex for the 3 years. Overall, awards per 100,000 insured workers increased between 1970 and 1975 and then decreased, so that the 1979 rate was below the 1970 rate.[17] It is significant, however, that for persons aged 50–54 the 1979 rate, although lower than the 1975 rate, was higher than the 1970 rate. The big decrease between 1970 and 1979 appears only in the oldest age bracket, among those aged 60–64.

Initial Allowances

It is quite difficult to explain the sharp decrease in both the number of allowances at the initial level and the allowance rate, defined as the number of initial allowances divided by the number of initial determinations. The number of initial allowances has declined to almost half its 1975 peak. The allowance rate, which had been about 50 percent in 1965–67, also declined during the next few years. This decline has been attributed to the increasing number of young workers applying for benefits after the 1967 amendments.

Over the 6-year period 1970–75, the allowance rate hovered around 40 percent, ranging from 39 percent to

[14] See Lois M. Verbrugge, op. cit., pages 395–397.

[15] As table 2 shows, the 1969 figure of 492 was depressed due to the increase in the insured population caused by the liberalization of the insured-status requirements for young persons in the 1967 amendments.

[16] See the data on gross incidence rates in Bruce D. Schobel, **Experience of Disabled Worker Benefits Under OASDI, 1974–78** (Actuarial Study No. 81), Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, April 1980, table 1.

[17] As noted in Schobel, op. cit., this rate is a crude approximation of a gross incidence rate.

Table 6.—Disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status per 100,000 insured workers and disabled-worker awards per 100,000 insured workers, by age and sex [1], selected years

Age	Total			Men			Women		
	1970	1975	1979	1970	1975	1979	1970	1975	1979
Total disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status	2,063	2,989	3,060	2,186	3,193	3,356	1,807	2,620	2,584
Under age 30	175	336	315	221	415	392	92	213	210
30–44	909	1,364	1,466	951	1,426	1,579	795	1,225	1,249
45–49	2,054	3,034	3,323	2,232	3,267	3,640	1,688	2,599	2,775
50–54	3,227	5,050	5,331	3,474	5,424	5,756	2,757	4,399	4,631
55–59	5,651	8,612	9,401	5,966	9,142	10,110	5,053	7,718	8,266
60–64	9,754	14,130	15,158	10,515	15,082	16,215	8,305	12,475	13,434
Total disabled-worker awards [2]	472	694	435	514	743	489	387	605	349
Under age 30	85	136	88	107	165	109	44	91	59
30–44	226	361	223	236	370	235	199	340	201
45–49	466	741	482	498	771	515	402	686	426
50–54	763	1,227	816	816	1,284	878	661	1,127	715
55–59	1,353	2,045	1,379	1,459	2,173	1,519	1,151	1,827	1,153
60–64	1,859	2,628	1,713	2,137	2,907	1,977	1,329	2,144	1,282

[1] Disabled workers as of December of calendar year. Insured workers as of January of calendar year.

[2] Omits retroactive awards for persons aged 65 and over.

Source: Social Security Bulletin: Annual Statistical Supplement, selected years.

42 percent. The rate then dropped sharply so that by 1980 about 4 out of every 5 initial determinations was a denial. Initial allowances per 100,000 insured workers decreased by more than half between 1975 and 1980.

Several theories have been suggested as partial explanations of the recent decline in initial allowances. These include improvement in the health status of the population, the increase in nonmedical denials, and tighter administration of the adjudicative standards. No factor appears to completely account for all of the decline.

(1) Improvement in the health status of the population. One measure of this improvement is the significant decrease in mortality rates in recent years. The death rate declined from 945 per 100,000 population in 1970 to 888 in 1975 and then increased slightly to 893 in 1980.[18] The following tabulation presents age-specific death rates for persons aged 45–54 and 55–64 (more than four-fifths of all disabled-worker beneficiaries are in these age brackets).

Age	1970	1975	1980
Total	945	888	893
45–54	730	650	591
55–64	1,659	1,496	1,381

The death rate for persons aged 45–54 decreased by 19 percent between 1970 and 1980, and that for persons aged 55–64 decreased by 17 percent over the same period. Both decreases were relatively much larger than the change observed for the total population of all ages.

On the other hand, figures on self-reports of health status or disability status suggest a slight increase in morbidity rates. Data from the National Center for Health Statistics on limitations in major activity, for example, show an increase from 9.1 percent of the population in 1969–70 to 10.9 percent in 1980.[19] A similar trend in the number and proportion of persons identifying themselves as severely disabled is also shown in the Social Security Administration's periodic surveys of the disabled. The 1978 Survey of Disability and Work found that 10.9 million persons aged 18–64 identified themselves as being severely disabled. This figure represented 8.6 percent of the working population. The 1972 Survey of Disabled and Nondisabled Adults found 7.4 million severely disabled persons aged 20–64, who represented 7.0 percent of the relevant population.[20] The 1966 Social Security Survey of the Disabled found that 6.1 percent of the population claimed to be severely disabled.[21] The relevant figures from the 1972 and 1978

[18] Data from the National Center for Health Statistics, **Monthly Vital Statistics Report**, September 17, 1981, table 7. The 1980 data is provisional. The age-adjusted death rate has dropped more rapidly, going from 714 in 1970 to 638 in 1975 and to 606 in 1978. **Monthly Vital Statistics Report**, supplement 2, September 17, 1980.

[19] The 1969–70 data are from Bureau of the Census, **Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1980**, 1980, table 202. The data for 1980 are from the National Center for Health Statistics, "Current Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1980," **Vital and Health Statistics**, December 1981.

[20] Kathryn H. Allen, "General Characteristics of the Disabled: An Overview," **Disability Survey 1972: A Monograph** (Research Report No. 56), Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, 1981, chapter 2.

[21] Lawrence D. Haber, **Disability, Work and Income Maintenance: Prevalence of Disability, 1966** (Social Security Survey of the Disabled: 1966, Report No. 2), Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, 1968.

disability surveys are shown in the following tabulation.

Year	All severely disabled		Men		Women	
	Number (in millions)	Percent of population	Number (in millions)	Percent of population	Number (in millions)	Percent of population
1972	7.4	7.0	2.8	5.7	4.6	8.3
1973	10.9	8.6	4.7	7.5	6.2	9.7

(2) The increase in nonmedical denials. Applicants who have not attained DI insured status cannot be accepted in the DI program regardless of their degree of medical impairment. The number of such nonmedical denials of DI benefits more than tripled between 1967 and 1980, rising from 117,000 to 371,000 (table 7). Overall, the increasing number of ineligible applicants contributed to some, but by no means accounted for all, of the decline in the aggregate denial rate.

In the early 1970's, the initial allowance rate stayed relatively steady, hovering around 40 percent (table 3). The component parts of this rate were also level, with the proportion of nonmedical denials at about one-fourth of all initial determinations, and the substantive allowance rate, which excludes nonmedical denials, remaining somewhat over 50 percent (table 7).

Between 1975 and 1980, nonmedical denials rose at a slightly slower rate than substantive denials (20 percent, compared with 22 percent); however, as a proportion of all denials, nonmedical denials were relatively constant at about 40 percent. The total allowance rate declined sharply between 1975 and 1980, however, and the substantive allowance rate fell from 53.1 percent in 1975 to 32.2 percent in 1980. The fact that nonmedical denials were a relatively constant fraction of all denials while the total allowance rate was falling suggests that increases in the nonmedical denial rate did contribute to the increase in the total denial rate. But the decline in the substantive allowance rate between 1975 and 1980 shows that much of the decrease in the total initial allowance rate was due to factors other than an increase in ineligible applicants.

Table 7.—Nonmedical denials[1] and the substantive allowance rate,[2] 1967–80

Year	Nonmedical denials (in thousands)	Nonmedical denials as a proportion of initial determinations	Substantive allowance rate
1967	116.8	20.9	64.2
1968	144.6	22.1	58.9
1969	143.8	20.9	56.4
1970	178.1	22.9	53.8
1971	184.5	20.1	51.2
1972	212.3	23.3	54.6
1973	249.7	25.6	57.1
1974	325.8	27.9	54.3
1975	306.8	24.8	53.1
1976	242.2	21.2	47.9
1977	290.4	24.5	42.7
1978	319.0	29.3	40.0
1979	342.5	28.9	35.8
1980	370.8	32.0	32.2

[1] Denials as a result of a lack of insured-for-disability status.
[2] Allowances as a proportion of the sum of allowances and denials for substantial gainful activity and medical reasons (the denominator excludes nonmedical denials).

(3) Tighter administration of the standards set by the Social Security Administration and carried out by State agencies. Although there have been no major changes in the rules used for determining disability eligibility, there has been increased congressional scrutiny of the administration of the program, particularly in light of the rapid increases in program costs occurring in the early 1970's. For instance, in 1974 the **Committee Staff Report on the Disability Insurance Program** found:

> The estimated actuarial cost of the disability insurance program has doubled in about 5 years. This increase is the result primarily of higher allowance (or incidence) rates and lower termination rates. While part of these changes are attributable to changes in the law enacted by Congress during this period, other factors must be looked to in order to account for such significant cost increases. These other factors related to the manner in which the disability insurance program is administered and general economic forces.[22]

Among the issues discussed by the staff in addition to the cost of the program were State agency operation, disability appeals procedures, standards and definition of disability, and the growing importance of Social Security disability litigation. Oversight of the DI program by the Subcommittee on Social Security of the House Ways and Means Committee continued unabated throughout the next 6 years,[23] culminating in three pieces of Federal legislation.[24] With all this interest on the part of Congress as well as the executive branch in the effect of program administration on costs, it is quite possible that State agencies and disability examiners have become more conservative in the way in which they interpret and apply the standards.

[22] U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means, July 1974, page 13.

[23] The voluminous output of the subcommittee included **Staff Survey of State Disability Agencies Under Social Security and SSI Programs**, August 1975; **Recent Studies Relevant to the Disability Hearings and Appeals Crisis**, December 20, 1975; **Disability Insurance—Legislative Issue Paper**, September 30, 1976; **Adjudication Structure**, January 29, 1978; **Review of the State Agency Decisions**, February 21, 1978; and **Status of the Disability Insurance Program**, March 16, 1981.

[24] The new laws were the Social Security Amendments of 1977, the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980, and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

Allowances After the Initial Level

Despite, or perhaps because of, the sharp decrease in the number of initial allowances, the number of allowances after reconsideration or hearing has continued to grow (table 8). The largest increase has occurred at the tertiary level of hearings before an administrative law judge (ALJ). As will be seen, the increase at the ALJ level resulted from a combination of more hearings and a higher reversal rate. The decrease in the initial allowance rate (tables 3 and 7) that started about 1976 also affected reconsideration reversals. The latter series, after increasing every year between 1967 and 1975, began to decline in 1976. But whatever caused the increase in State agency denials at the initial and reconsideration stages does not seem to have affected the ALJ's. It is possible that the ALJ reversal rate has increased because of cases denied at the first two levels that would have been allowed in earlier years. Unfortunately, no data are available with which to evaluate this hypothesis.[25]

Table 9 highlights the changing trends in the various levels of the DI program. Between 1970 and 1975, initial substantive determinations grew by more than half, rising from approximately 600,000 to 931,000 in the period and then falling by 15 percent to 788,000 in 1980. The number of allowances at this level was half again as large in 1975 as it had been in 1970, and then was halved, so that there were about 70,000 fewer initial allowances in 1980 than there had been in 1970. The number of reconsiderations increased by one and one-third times from 1970 to 1975, and then increased more slowly to stand, in 1980, at 272 percent of the 1970 level. However, the reversal rate (denials changed to allowances) at the reconsideration level decreased slightly between 1970 and 1975, and dropped sharply between 1975 and 1980. As a result of a 14.7-percent reversal rate, the number of allowances after reconsideration in 1980 was 36,000, only 7.4 percent above the 1970 level despite the 72-percent growth in the number of reconsiderations. The relative drop in the reconsideration reversal rate over the 1970–80 period—58 percent—was greater than the 43-percent drop in the initial allowance rate. Thus, the increase in denials among the State disability determination units was even more pronounced at the secondary or reconsideration level than it was at the initial level.

Although the denial rate rose at the initial and secondary levels, the opposite appears to be true at the tertiary or ALJ hearing level. The number of hearings tripled between 1970 and 1975, and increased by another 78 percent from 1975 to 1980. The 169,000 hearings in 1980 were more than five times the 31,000 hearings in 1970. Concomittant with the increase in the number of hearings was an increase in the reversal rate, which went from 43.4 percent in 1970 to 48.4 percent in 1975 and to 58.2 percent in 1980. As a result of both these changes—more hearings and more reversals—allowances at the hearings level increased three and one-third times between 1970 and 1975 and then more than doubled between 1975 and 1980. Hearings allowances in 1980 amounted to more than seven times the 1970 level. In 1970, allowances at the hearing level were equal to 41 percent of those at the reconsideration level, 4.2 percent of those at the initial level, and 3.7 percent of those at all levels. By 1980, allowances at the hearing level amounted to almost three times as many as those arising

[25] See "The Bellmon Report," **op. cit.**, for an extensive discussion of differences in disability decisions made by the State agencies and decisions reached by ALJ's.

Table 8.—Disabled-worker allowances after the initial level, 1967–80

Year	Total	Reconsiderations [1]	Hearings			Appeals Council review [2]	Court action [3]
			Total	Disability Insurance (DI) only [2]	Concurrent DI and SSI		
1967	27,177	18,789	7,196	7,196	...	758	434
1968	30,864	21,853	8,212	8,212	...	514	285
1969	44,376	31,589	11,709	11,709	...	741	337
1970	48,258	33,540	13,607	13,607	...	743	368
1971	67,596	49,617	16,840	16,840	...	684	455
1972	81,787	59,201	21,285	21,285	...	891	410
1973	85,448	59,371	23,643	23,643	...	1,865	569
1974	91,866	64,325	25,205	24,595	610	1,676	660
1975	120,962	72,948	46,101	35,804	10,297	1,143	770
1976	117,410	59,724	55,840	38,990	16,850	1,011	835
1977	123,548	51,881	69,204	46,824	22,380	782	1,681
1978	120,758	39,299	79,031	52,717	26,314	836	1,592
1979	133,409	45,026	86,150	55,801	30,349	[4] 1,802	431
1980	138,389	36,032	99,975	64,590	35,385	1,770	612

[1] Worker only.
[2] Worker and child.
[3] Worker, children, and widow(ers).
[4] Beginning with Appeals Council reviews the last quarter in 1979, the totals for workers, children, and widow(ers) are combined.

Table 9.—Disabled-worker claims and their disposition at various review levels, 1970, 1975, and 1980 [1]

Item	1970				1975				1980			
	Total determinations	Allowed	Denied or dismissed	Percent reversed	Total determinations	Allowed	Denied or dismissed	Percent reversed	Total determinations	Allowed	Denied or dismissed	Percent reversed
All initial determinations	777,965	322,590	455,375	...	1,237,465	494,145	743,320	...	1,159,035	254,055	904,980	...
Initial substantive determinations [2]	599,836	322,590	277,246	...	930,618	494,145	436,473	...	788,231	254,055	534,176	...
Reconsiderations	96,046	33,540	62,506	34.9	222,237	72,948	149,289	32.8	245,341	36,032	209,309	14.7
Hearings [3]	31,365	13,607	17,758	43.4	95,234	46,101	49,133	48.4	169,088	99,975	69,113	59.1
Appeals Council review [4]	8,223	743	7,480	9.0	17,713	1,201	16,512	6.8	38,242	1,770	36,472	4.6
Court actions	1,111	368	743	33.1	2,094	770	1,324	36.8	3,081	612	2,469	19.9
Total allowances	370,848				515,165				392,444			

[1] Concurrent DI and SSI cases are included.
[2] Excludes denials due to lack of insured status.
[3] Hearings counts may include a few disabled children cases.
[4] Appeals Council and court cases may include a few disabled children and disabled widow(er) cases.

from reconsiderations, three-tenths of those resulting from initial allowances, and one-fourth of all allowances. A large increase also occurred in the number of cases pursued as far as the Appeals Council and the courts, but the number of allowances attained at these levels of adjudication still amounted to less than 1 percent of all allowances.

The SSA administrative data system does not easily permit the tracing of decisions made after the initial level back to the year of the initial disposition. In the tabulation that follows, all decisions are therefore treated as though they occurred in the same year. In 1970, about one-third of all persons whose applications were denied initially pursued their case to reconsideration. By 1975–80, about 45–50 percent of the applicants demanded a second decision. Even more interesting is the change at the hearing level. In 1970, half of those denied an allowance at the reconsideration level went on to a hearing. By 1980, this proportion had increased to four-fifths. As a result of this sharp increase, ALJ's, who had been reversing one-fifth of the reconsideration denials in 1970, were reversing almost half in 1980. Reconsiderations and ALJ allowances of claims denied at a previous level together represented about 17 percent of the substantive denials in 1970, but in 1980 they represented more than a fourth of those denials. The proportion of persons whose claims were denied at the ALJ level who took their case to the courts also increased from 46 percent in 1970 to 55 percent in 1980.

Item	1970	1975	1980
Reconsideration determinations as a proportion of substantive denials	34.6	30.9	45.9
Reconsideration allowances as a proportion of substantive denials	12.1	16.7	6.7
ALJ hearings as a proportion of reconsideration denials	50.2	63.8	80.8
ALJ allowances as a proportion of reconsideration denials	21.8	30.9	47.8
ALJ allowances as a proportion of substantive denials	4.9	10.6	18.7

Summary and Conclusions

This article has shown that in 1982 overall growth in the DI program is not the issue it was in 1976. The number of disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status and the number of dependents receiving benefits as a result of a worker's disability have been decreasing. The increases in expenditures for the DI program are due to the indexing of benefits and increases in the earnings base. These increases are not unique to the DI program but affect all the cash benefit programs under Social Security.

In its 1982 Annual Report, the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds described the major short-run problem facing the program as a projected shortfall in the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund that is being exacerbated by continuing unfavorable economic conditions. The trustees point out, however, that "the Disability Insurance Trust Fund is projected to grow rapidly in both the short range and the long range." [26]

Three pieces of recent legislation were designed, in part, to address the growth experienced during the 1970's in the DI program. These new laws were (1) the Social Security Amendments of 1977, (2) the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980, and (3) the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. Only the 1977 amendments may have affected program experience during the period examined in this article. The other legislation will exert an impact in the early 1980's, and may be expected to have a strong influence on future experience.

Although it is difficult to forecast DI program trends with precision, some future developments appear likely. The net effect of the three pieces of legislation cited above should be to (1) diminish the number of applica-

[26] 1982 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivor Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds, 1982.

tions for DI benefits, (2) reduce average benefits and replacement rates, and (3) encourage some persons on the rolls to venture off them because of the longer protection afforded by the new trial-work provisions and the provision of Medicare benefits for 24 additional months beyond the automatic reentitlement period.

Earlier work on a predictive model[27] for DI applications and benefits indicated that macroeconomic conditions as represented by the unemployment rate predict the number of applications for DI benefits well. Other things being equal, the current high and still-rising unemployment rates should lead to an increase in the number of applications and awards.

Although it is impossible to weigh the respective impacts of these opposing forces, on balance, it would appear that the cumulative effect of the legislation is more important than the opposite influences. In fact, the number of disabled-worker applications for DI benefits, which had remained relatively constant over the past few years, began to decrease in 1981. The total number in that year—approximately 1,136,000—was 10 percent below the corresponding figure for 1980. This decrease has continued during early 1982; preliminary data for January–May indicate that applications were about 18 percent below the comparable figures for 1981.

[27] Mordechai E. Lando, "The Effects of Unemployment on Application for Disability Insurance," **1974 Business and Economic Statistics Section, Proceedings of the American Statistical Association**, 1974; John C. Hambor, **Unemployment and Disability** (Staff Paper No. 20), Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, 1975; Lawrence H. Thompson and Paul Van de Water, **The Short Run Behavior of the Social Security Trust Funds** (Technical Analysis Paper No. 8), Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, December 1975; Janice D. Halpern, "The Social Security Disability Program," **New England Economic Review**, May-June 1979; and Mordechai E. Lando, Malcolm B. Coate, and Ruth Kraus, "Disability Benefit Applications and the Economy," **Social Security Bulletin**, October 1979, pages 3–10.

Notes and Brief Reports

The New CPI and Cost of Living Increases for OASDI and SSI*

On October 27, 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) announced that it is planning to change the homeownership component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to a rental equivalence measure. The change in the CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U) will be effective with publication of the January 1983 data; the change in the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI–W) will be effective with publication of the January 1985 data. Neither series will be published in its present form once the new series are introduced. The CPI–W is the price index used to annually adjust Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. This note shows that if a measure similar to the planned new index had been used in the past, it would have resulted in lower benefit payments. The note also discusses factors that could affect differences between the old and the new indexes in the future.

Rationale for the New Index

The rationale for the new index is based on the notion that it should not include the investment aspects of housing expenditures. Rather, the index should include only the cost of "consuming" the shelter services provided by housing. For renters, this cost is adequately reflected in the rental cost of housing. For homeowners, however, the current treatment includes investment aspects.

Presently, all items in the CPI, including homeownership, are treated as services or nondurable consumption goods. In other words, consumer durable purchases such as refrigerators and owned homes are not amortized over their service lives, but are treated as though they are fully consumed in the period of purchase. This treatment is appropriate for three of the five costs of homeowning—property taxes, insurance, and maintenance and repairs. For the other two costs—purchase price and interest—many persons, including staff at the BLS, believe the treatment is inadequate. A home provides both housing services and investment income in the form of capital gains. Since the intent of the CPI is to measure the cost of a representative basket of consumption goods and services, it should not be affected by the investment aspects of homeownership. The new rental equivalence method attempts to make the index sensitive only to changes in the costs of producing housing services by owner-occupied homes. This objective is accomplished by using a current rental value, derived from a sample of residential rents for currently rented housing units, as the cost of homeownership services. Neither current housing prices nor current mortgage interest rates are explicitly included in the new index; of course, the other three components are also excluded because they implicitly appear in the rental cost measure.

Shifting to the new rental equivalence measure of homeownership costs follows a long period of BLS study and public discussion of the technical adequacy of the current treatment of homeownership.[1] During this period, the BLS developed and monitored five experimental CPI's that deal with the homeownership issue in different ways. One of those experimental indexes (known as CPI–X1) uses the rental equivalence approach and, indeed, this index—with improvements in weighting and sampling procedures—will be the new published index.[2]

Past Trends in CPI–W and CPI–X1

A comparison of annual percentage changes in the CPI–X1 with annual percentage changes in the CPI–W

*By Benjamin Bridges, Jr. and John C. Hambor, Division of Economic Research, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration.

[1] Many foreign countries that report a measure of prices comparable to the U.S. CPI treat homeownership in a manner similar to the rental equivalence approach or exclude it entirely. See testimony of Janet L. Norwood, "Changes in Consumer Price Index," **Hearings before the Subcommittee on Census and Population of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service**, House of Representatives, 97th Cong., 1st sess., November 10, 1981, pages 38 and 44.

[2] In addition to the CPI–X1, there are two other flow-of-services measures (the CPI–X2 and the CPI–X3), as well as two outlays measures (the CPI–X4 and the CPI–X5). For an explanation of these experimental measures, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report: March 1982**, May 1982. For a detailed discussion of the rationale for the change, see Robert Gillingham and Walter Lane, "Changing the Treatment of Shelter Costs for Homeowners in the CPI," **Monthly Labor Review**, June 1982, pages 9–14.

is shown in table 1 for 1967–81.[3] During this period, which includes the highest sustained inflation in the country's postwar history, the CPI–X1 never increased faster than the CPI–W on an annual basis. By 1981, the CPI–W had increased by 172 percent and the CPI–X1 by only 148 percent. A number of month-to-month increases were larger for the CPI–X1 than for the CPI–W, but the dominant tendency *during this period* was for inflation to appear lower when measured by the CPI–X1.[4] This result occurred primarily because mortgage interest costs increased much more rapidly (520 percent) and rents increased somewhat more slowly (110 percent) than the overall price level. The largest difference between the rates of change in the indexes (2.3 percentage points) occurred in 1980 when both indexes recorded their highest inflation rates. There were differentials of close to one percentage point or more in one-half of the years during this period. Clearly, if CPI–X1 had been used as the basis for inflation adjustments to OASDI and SSI benefits when such adjustments began, benefits would now be lower and the OASDI Trust Fund reserves would be larger.

[3] The CPI–X1 is available back to 1967. From 1967 to 1977, it is available only for urban wage earners and clerical workers (the "W" population); for 1978–82, only for all urban consumers (the "U" population). The CPI–U is only available back to 1978. Over 1978–82, the movements of CPI–W and CPI–U have been quite similar; in addition, the movements of the homeownership and rent indexes for the U population have been similar to the movements of the corresponding indexes for the W population.

[4] However, since the middle of 1980, almost half of the monthly changes have been larger for the CPI–X1. Most recently, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported larger increases for the CPI–X1 in January and March of 1982.

Table 1.—Consumer Price Indexes: Annual indexes and percentage changes, 1967–81

[1967 = 100]

Year	CPI–X1		CPI–W	
	Index	Percentage change	Index	Percentage change
1967	100.0	...	100.0	...
1968	103.7	3.7	104.2	4.2
1969	108.3	4.4	109.8	5.4
1970	113.6	4.9	116.3	5.9
1971	118.5	4.3	121.3	4.3
1972	122.2	3.1	125.3	3.3
1973	129.8	6.2	133.1	6.2
1974	142.9	10.1	147.7	11.0
1975	154.7	8.3	161.2	9.1
1976	163.5	5.7	170.5	5.8
1977	173.9	6.4	181.5	6.5
1978	185.8	6.8	195.3	7.6
1979	203.6	9.6	217.7	11.5
1980	226.4	11.2	247.0	13.5
1981	248.0	9.5	272.3	10.2

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Benefit Payments Indexed by CPI–X1 Compared with Actual Payments

By law, beginning in 1975, OASDI and SSI benefits have been adjusted in June of each year by the annual increase in the CPI–W, measured as the first-quarter to first-quarter percentage change. The inflation adjustment factors calculated in this manner are reported in table 2 for the period 1975–81 for the CPI–W and the CPI–X1. The same pattern observed in table 1 for annual changes is apparent when first-quarter changes are compared for the two concepts—namely, that increases in the CPI–X1 are never larger than increases in the CPI–W.

Table 3 shows the actual calender year totals for both OASDI and SSI benefit payments along with the estimated amount that payments would have been reduced had the CPI–X1 rather than the CPI–W been used to adjust for inflation. To facilitate construction of the benefit reduction estimates, it was assumed that the difference in "indexing" factors would not have altered retirement behavior or program participation rates from what actually occurred. These effects would probably have been quite small anyway. In addition, some interactions between OASDI and SSI, which would have had small effects on the SSI benefit reduction estimates, were ignored. The effect of "decoupling," as provided in the 1977 Amendments to the Social Security Act, however, was included in the OASDI estimates.[5]

By 1981, both OASDI and SSI benefit payments would have been about 5–6 percent below actual payments had the CPI–X1 been used for indexing.[6] The combined balance of the OASDI Trust Funds at the end of calendar year 1981 would have been about $22 billion

[5] Changes in OASDI and SSI payments impact on other government programs, the most important of which are Aid to Families with Dependent Children, food stamps, Medicaid, and housing assistance. No attempt was made to quantify such impacts.

[6] Most recently, the increase in the CPI–W from the first quarter of 1981 to the first quarter of 1982 (7.4 percent) exceeded the increase in the CPI–X1 (7.2 percent). If table 3 were extended to include 1982, it is estimated that indexing by the CPI–X1 rather than the CPI–W would lower 1982 benefit payments for OASDI and SSI by $8.9 billion and $0.4 billion, respectively.

Table 2.—Consumer Price Indexes: First-quarter to first-quarter percentage changes, 1975–81

Year	CPI–X1 [1]	CPI–W
1975 [2]	7.0	8.0
1976	6.2	6.4
1977	5.9	5.9
1978	6.1	6.5
1979	8.6	9.9
1980	11.6	14.3
1981	10.3	11.2

[1] Computed from monthly BLS data.

[2] The 1975 changes are from the second quarter of 1974 to the first quarter of 1975, reflecting the specification in the law of the June 1975 benefit adjustment.

Table 3.—OASDI and Federal SSI cash benefit payments: Actual amounts and reductions due to indexing by CPI-X1

[In billions]

Calendar year	OASDI benefit		Federal SSI benefits [2]	
	Actual	Reduction [1]	Actual	Reduction [3]
1975	$66.9	$0.3	$4.314	$0.020
1976	75.7	.8	4.512	.045
1977	84.6	1.0	4.703	.050
1978	92.9	1.3	4.881	.065
1979	104.3	2.2	5.279	.110
1980	120.5	4.7	5.866	.225
1981	141.0	7.5	6.518	.360

[1] Estimates by Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.
[2] Excludes State supplementation payments.
[3] Estimates by the Division of Supplemental Security Studies, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration.

larger, including the additional interest income that would have been earned on the higher balances during the roughly 7-year period. The actual combined OASDI Trust Fund balance stood at $24.5 billion at the end of 1981, 15 percent of projected 1982 disbursements. Thus, had the CPI-X1 been used to index OASDI benefits, the combined OASDI Trust Funds would be almost twice as large as they actually were by the end of 1981 and projected 1982 disbursements would be lower. The larger fund would be 31 percent of projected 1982 disbursements.

Factors Affecting Relative Behavior of New and Old Indexes

Using the CPI-X1 to index OASDI and SSI benefits for the past 7 years would have resulted in lower payments. However, use of the new, rental equivalence CPI will not necessarily result in lower future payments. The changes in the CPI can effect both the level and volatility of the new index relative to the old index.

The future relative levels of the new and old indexes depend, in complex ways, on a variety of difficult-to-predict factors.[7] The homeownership component of the old index depends in large part on future home prices and mortgage interest rates, and the homeownership component of the new index depends on future rental prices. Because of the different treatment of homeownership in the indexes, the weight on homeownership in the new index will be considerably lower than it would be in the old. This means that the weights on all items other than homeownership in the new index must be higher than in the old. Thus, the future behavior of the relative levels of the two indexes depends not only on future values of interest rates, home prices, and rents, but—due to the different weights—on future values of all other CPI components as well.

It does seem likely that the new index will be less volatile than the old index in the future. In the past, the rent index showed less variability around its trend growth than the current homeownership component, and the CPI-X1 showed less variability around its trend growth than the CPI-W. If past patterns persist, the inflation rate as measured by the new index, whether higher or lower than if measured by the old index, will tend to be more stable. On the other hand, because the weight on all nonhomeownership components in the new index will be higher than in the old index, the new index will be more sensitive to large fluctuations in nonhomeownership components. Thus, if at times in the future the old homeownership component exhibits reduced volatility and the nonhomeownership component exhibits sizable volatility, the new index could be relatively more volatile.

Clearly, a large number of factors that are hard to predict will determine the future relative behavior of the new and old indexes. It follows directly that it would be difficult to predict future differences in benefit payments under the new and old indexing procedures.

[7] This section was written as if the old index (the CPI-W with the current treatment of homeownership) will continue to be published. In fact, publication of the old index will cease in 1985.

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Table M–1.—Public income-maintenance programs: Cash benefit payments, 1940–81

[In millions; includes payments outside the United States and benefits to spouses and children where applicable]

Period	Total [1] [2]	Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits							Unemployment benefits		Temporary disability benefits		Workers' compensation benefits [14]	Public assistance payments [2] [15]	Supplemental Security Income payments [16]
		Monthly					Lump-sum [9]								
		OASDHI [3]	Railroad retirement [4]	Public employee retirement [5]: Federal civil service [6]	Public employee retirement [5]: Other [7]	Veterans' pension and compensation [8]	OASDHI	Other [10]	State laws [11]	Railroad [12]	State laws [12]	Railroad [13]			
1940	$2,560.2	$23.5	$115.6	$62.0	$183.1	$423.5	$11.8	$24.9	$518.7	$16.0	...	...	$161.0	$1,020.1	...
1945	3,595.4	247.8	138.9	83.9	253.7	952.1	26.1	39.2	572.5	2.4	$4.7	...	283.0	990.7	...
1950	8,693.7	928.4	298.1	184.2	600.4	2,223.8	32.7	54.0	1,407.8	59.8	89.3	$28.1	415.0	2,372.2	...
1955	14,692.4	4,855.3	560.8	370.4	1,043.0	2,745.9	112.9	82.8	1,466.9	93.3	192.7	51.9	591.0	2,525.6	...
1960	25,886.8	11,080.5	942.4	804.5	1,793.3	3,436.9	164.3	135.2	2,867.1	157.7	311.3	56.9	860.0	3,276.7	...
1965	36,597.4	18,093.7	1,133.2	1,366.0	3,229.8	4,196.0	216.9	203.6	2,283.4	60.5	425.9	40.8	1,214.0	4,025.9	...
1970	64,473.8	31,569.8	1,756.2	2,796.6	6,369.4	5,480.1	293.6	288.6	4,183.7	38.7	664.6	56.2	1,981.0	8,864.4	...
1971	76,501.5	36,865.1	2,002.6	3,306.0	7,441.3	5,934.5	305.6	298.5	6,143.7	75.7	680.0	44.7	2,433.0	10,814.4	...
1972	83,860.0	41,275.2	2,175.1	3,927.2	8,635.9	6,340.1	319.8	325.9	6,043.2	51.5	707.8	35.7	2,811.0	11,066.7	...
1973	96,038.4	51,130.5	2,565.1	4,788.2	9,920.4	6,446.7	328.8	346.9	4,534.7	30.6	775.3	27.9	3,623.0	11,397.2	...
1974	112,645.0	58,194.1	2,807.7	6,060.2	11,733.1	7,077.0	327.3	411.7	6,928.7	22.2	842.3	30.2	4,021.0	8,813.8	$5,245.7
1975	139,743.6	66,585.7	3,282.7	7,511.2	13,834.7	7,668.2	337.0	420.8	18,188.1	89.5	890.4	47.6	4,568.0	10,434.4	5,878.2
1976	152,715.7	75,532.1	3,570.1	8,563.2	15,679.9	8,409.2	332.5	441.5	16,537.2	134.7	916.7	84.4	5,217.0	11,431.1	6,065.8
1977	163,565.7	84,263.8	3,823.8	9,605.1	17,531.9	9,078.7	312.0	441.6	13,337.8	99.8	939.9	74.2	5,943.0	11,915.1	6,306.0
1978	174,102.6	92,530.7	4,021.4	10,898.6	19,638.9	9,595.6	344.5	485.5	9,890.8	124.5	1,027.5	68.5	6,775.0	12,024.0	6,551.7
1979	194,394.4	103,973.7	4,377.5	12,498.4	22,549.4	10,570.7	298.6	531.9	10,212.0	82.5	1,100.0	60.9	8,530.0	12,402.3	7,206.5
1980	[17]	120,261.7	4,866.6	15,042.5	[17]	11,358.4	250.2	[17]	18,756.5	179.4	[17]	101.0	[17]	14,051.2	7,857.5
1980															
May	...	9,315.2	378.9	1,252.0	...	912.3	20.6	17.4	1,227.1	10.4	...	7.6	85.1	1,118.0	614.7
June	...	9,340.3	416.0	1,249.6	...	919.8	22.8	18.7	1,230.0	11.0	...	7.0	84.9	1,122.7	610.2
July	...	10,599.5	423.9	1,253.8	...	924.4	16.5	17.6	1,442.2	13.7	...	8.0	84.4	1,158.3	697.5
Aug	...	10,718.5	429.3	1,255.7	...	944.1	24.5	16.4	1,283.0	18.1	...	8.8	84.3	1,206.9	695.6
Sept	...	10,701.8	416.8	1,254.5	...	924.5	19.0	12.8	1,179.4	18.8	...	9.6	83.9	1,290.7	695.0
Oct	...	10,807.6	425.7	1,370.2	...	1,050.4	20.5	26.2	1,163.2	17.5	...	9.5	83.5	1,235.3	702.2
Nov	...	10,765.0	428.2	1,379.9	...	1,013.8	19.9	12.7	1,087.4	14.6	...	7.9	91.6	1,223.3	696.1
Dec	...	10,861.8	426.6	1,375.4	...	1,004.2	17.7	22.5	1,284.2	17.7	...	8.2	91.0	1,246.6	694.9
1981															
Jan	...	10,985.5	426.9	1,393.0	...	999.6	24.4	20.4	1,458.6	24.7	...	8.2	90.9	[17]	685.5
Feb	...	11,085.7	428.3	1,386.3	...	1,008.1	22.4	17.2	1,350.6	22.3	...	7.3	90.8	[17]	680.5
Mar	...	11,258.7	424.8	1,411.7	...	1,025.1	24.4	22.4	1,433.8	24.7	...	8.9	90.5	[17]	681.5
Apr	...	11,097.7	426.1	[17]	...	1,017.4	19.3	[17]	1,263.6	18.9	...	7.5	90.2	[17]	691.5
May	...	11,109.3	427.7	[17]	...	1,012.7	19.8	[17]	1,037.3	15.8	...	6.5	90.5	[17]	681.2

[1] Emergency relief funds of $1,630.3 million in 1940 total, not included elsewhere. Includes training allowances to unemployed workers under Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act for 1961–75, not shown separately.

[2] Beginning December 1980, includes public assistance payment revisions for 1940–79.

[3] Retirement and survivor benefits beginning 1940; disability benefits beginning 1957. Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Includes annuities to widows under joint-and-survivor election before 1947. Beginning February 1967, includes supplemental annuities for career railroad employees.

[5] Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

[6] Includes survivor annuities under joint-and-survivor elections before 1948.

[7] Represents Federal contributory systems other than civil service, Federal noncontributory systems for civilian employees and career military personnel, and systems for State and local government employees. Monthly data not available.

[8] Payments to veterans and survivors of deceased veterans, including special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956) and through June 1973, subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

[9] Death payments.

[10] Includes annual and monthly data for railroad retirement, veterans' programs, and Federal civil service retirement. For "other" public employee systems, annual data only.

[11] Annual and monthly totals include regular State unemployment insurance program and payments made by States as agents of the Federal Government under the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-Servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958. Annual data only for payments under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Disaster Relief Act of 1970, and the temporary and permanent extended unemployment insurance programs. Beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

[12] Benefits in Rhode Island (from 1943), in California (from 1947), in New Jersey (from 1949), in New York (from 1950), in Puerto Rico (from 1970), including payments under private plans where applicable. Monthly data not available.

[13] Benefits began 1947.

[14] Under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data refer only to Federal "black lung" benefits administered by Social Security Administration (starting 1970).

[15] Includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and general assistance. Through 1973 includes old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Includes payments to intermediate-care facilities (July 1968–December 1971), and payments for emergency assistance, beginning July 1969. Includes money payments under medical assistance for the aged (1960–69). Excludes medical vendor payments. Starting 1974, includes money payments to the aged, blind, and disabled in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under federally aided public assistance programs.

[16] Supersedes the public assistance programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning 1974; beginning 1978, in the Northern Mariana Islands. Annual, but not monthly, totals include payments under State-administered supplementary programs.

[17] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies on a checks-issued basis (including retroactive payments) where available. Data for public assistance and State unemployment insurance programs adjusted monthly, other data adjusted annually.

Table M–2.—Public income-maintenance programs: Hospital and medical care payments, 1940–81

[In millions]

Period	Total	OASDHI (health insurance) [1]			Other programs			
		Total	Hospital Insurance [2]	Supplementary Medical Insurance	Veterans	Temporary disability [3]	Workers' compensation [4]	Public assistance [5]
1940	$165	...	...	...	$70	...	$95	...
1945	222	...	...	...	97	...	125	...
1950	832	...	...	...	573	$7	200	$52
1955	1,265	...	...	...	688	20	325	232
1960	1,846	...	...	...	848	41	435	522
1961	2,093	...	...	...	899	46	460	688
1962	2,406	...	...	...	940	46	495	925
1963	2,611	...	...	...	971	50	525	1,065
1964	2,890	...	...	...	1,019	51	565	1,255
1965	3,204	...	...	...	1,072	52	600	1,480
1966	4,898	$1,019	$891	$128	1,137	54	680	2,008
1967	9,554	4,549	3,353	1,197	1,328	53	750	2,873
1968	12,107	5,697	4,179	1,518	1,429	55	830	4,096
1969	13,837	6,603	4,739	1,865	1,573	59	920	4,681
1970	15,614	7,099	5,124	1,975	1,793	66	1,030	5,606
1971	18,109	7,868	5,751	2,117	2,087	71	1,130	6,953
1972	21,173	8,644	6,319	2,325	2,409	65	1,250	8,805
1973	23,732	9,584	7,057	2,526	2,681	69	1,480	9,919
1974	29,108	12,419	9,101	3,318	3,076	71	1,760	11,782
1975	35,803	15,591	11,318	4,273	3,551	74	2,030	14,555
1976	41,267	18,423	13,343	5,080	4,422	71	2,380	15,941
1977	47,179	21,826	15,743	6,038	4,465	74	2,680	18,179
1978	53,332	24,940	17,688	7,252	5,257	80	2,960	20,095
1979	[6]	29,297	20,590	8,708	5,399	65	3,530	[6]
1980	...	33,708	23,073	10,635	6,122	...	...	[6]
1980								
May	...	3,010	2,164	846	498	...	...	[6]
June	...	2,891	2,050	841	492	...	...	[6]
July	...	2,986	2,068	918	527	...	...	[6]
August	...	2,925	1,997	928	479	...	...	[6]
September	...	3,077	2,114	963	513	...	...	[6]
October	...	3,230	2,238	992	548	...	...	[6]
November	...	2,950	2,039	991	489	...	...	[6]
December	...	3,346	2,357	989	542	...	...	[6]
1981								
January	...	3,278	2,308	970	594	...	...	...
February	...	3,243	2,247	996	[6]	...	...	...
March	...	3,243	2,529	1,049	[6]	...	...	...
April	...	3,536	2,511	1,025	[6]	...	...	...
May	...	3,362	2,391	971	[6]	...	...	...

[1] Benefit expenditures from the Federal Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance trust funds as reported by the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Excludes payments by Railroad Retirement Board for beneficiaries in Canadian hospitals.

[3] Benefits in California and New York (from 1950), including payments under private plans. Monthly data not available.

[4] Benefits under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data not available.

[5] Federal matching for medical vendor payments under public assistance began October 1950.

[6] Data not available.

Source: U.S. Treasury and unpublished data from administrative agencies.

Table M-3.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Beneficiaries of cash payments, 1940–81

[In thousands. For explanatory footnotes on programs, see table M-1]

At end of selected month	Retirement and disability					Survivor					Unemployment		
	OASDHI [1]		Railroad [1]	Federal civil service	Veterans	OASDHI	Railroad	Federal civil service	Veterans [3]	Railroad temporary disability [4]	State laws [5]	Railroad [4]	Federal "black lung" [6]
	Retirement [2]	Disability											
December:													
1940	148	...	146	65	610	74	3	...	323	...	667	74	...
1945	691	...	173	92	1,534	597	4	(7)	698	...	1,743	13	...
1950	2,326	...	256	161	2,366	1,152	142	25	1,010	32	838	35	...
1955	5,788	...	427	234	2,707	2,172	206	74	1,156	36	912	48	...
1960	10,599	687	553	379	3,064	3,558	256	154	1,393	34	2,165	102	...
1961	11,655	1,027	567	408	3,137	3,812	262	167	1,547	31	1,993	73	...
1962	12,675	1,275	585	438	3,177	4,103	270	182	1,653	30	1,585	39	...
1963	13,262	1,452	594	465	3,195	4,321	278	197	1,750	31	1,609	49	...
1964	13,697	1,563	600	494	3,024	4,539	286	214	1,848	29	1,351	41	...
1965	14,175	1,739	620	522	3,216	4,953	291	227	1,924	25	1,035	30	...
1966	15,437	1,970	630	564	3,194	5,360	299	240	1,995	23	936	18	...
1967	15,907	2,141	641	588	3,175	5,659	309	258	2,077	21	989	39	...
1968	16,264	2,335	647	613	3,171	5,963	318	274	2,151	25	941	19	...
1969	16,595	2,488	651	636	3,179	6,229	321	288	2,208	23	1,084	16	...
1970	17,096	2,665	653	697	3,210	6,468	326	308	2,301	22	2,045	21	...
1971	17,660	2,930	660	747	3,251	6,700	330	324	2,365	20	1,784	38	...
1972	18,176	3,250	661	829	3,288	6,919	334	343	2,393	16	1,458	17	299
1973	19,151	3,561	660	924	3,267	7,160	335	358	2,360	14	1,462	8	461
1974	19,688	3,912	667	981	3,250	7,254	336	376	2,282	15	2,716	14	487
1975	20,364	4,352	694	1,029	3,244	7,368	337	391	2,259	19	2,845	37	482
1976	20,934	4,624	693	1,077	3,261	7,466	337	402	2,225	18	2,515	24	470
1977	21,634	4,854	695	1,129	3,289	7,594	338	418	2,191	17	2,114	22	457
1978	22,140	4,869	691	1,173	3,286	7,578	335	431	2,119	15	1,921	14	440
1979	22,730	4,777	689	1,230	3,235	7,618	333	430	1,925	13	2,267	18	419
1980	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1980													
May	22,853	4,772	684	1,265	3,198	7,670	331	437	...	15	2,866	24	412
June	22,892	4,734	684	1,268	3,194	7,594	331	439	1,823	14	3,003	26	410
July	22,932	4,691	686	1,270	3,195	7,522	330	442	...	15	3,229	30	409
August	23,036	4,698	685	1,272	3,195	7,565	330	444	...	17	3,124	39	406
September	23,133	4,700	685	1,274	3,195	7,595	330	445	1,777	19	2,736	41	404
October	23,223	4,704	685	1,278	3,193	7,627	330	447	...	18	2,571	38	401
November	23,283	4,691	685	1,290	3,192	7,633	330	449	...	16	2,462	33	401
December	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1981													
January	23,436	4,683	684	1,298	3,173	7,630	329	452	...	16	3,328	53	397
February	23,437	4,691	684	1,302	3,165	7,663	329	(8)	...	16	3,313	52	395
March	23,465	4,693	682	(8)	3,162	7,688	328	(8)	1,731	17	3,158	52	(8)
April	23,496	4,688	681	(8)	3,161	7,697	328	(8)	...	15	2,777	44	(8)
May	23,521	4,675	679	(8)	3,160	7,703	328	(8)	...	13	2,400	16	(8)

[1] Includes auxiliaries or dependents.

[2] Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over and not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Monthly number at end of quarter.

[4] Average number during 14-day registration period.

[5] Average weekly number in December. Includes regular State unemployment insurance, the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, and the ex-servicemen's compensation program.

[6] Includes dependents and survivors.

[7] Fewer than 500.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table M–4.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Contributions and taxes collected, 1940–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin.**]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor				Hospital Insurance under OASDHI [1 2 5]	Unemployment		
	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [1 2]	Disability Insurance [1 2]	Federal civil service [3]	Railroad retirement [2 4]		State unemployment insurance [6]	Federal unemployment taxes [7]	Railroad unemployment insurance [8]
Fiscal year:								
1940	$604,694	...	$131,880	$120,967	...	$853,955	$107,523	$49,167
1945	1,309,919	...	486,719	285,038	...	1,251,958	184,544	131,993
1950	2,106,388	...	662,262	550,172	...	1,094,406	226,306	18,855
1955	5,087,154	...	469,856	600,106	...	1,146,188	279,986	23,720
1960	9,842,685	$987,079	1,509,695	606,865	...	2,166,956	341,108	161,912
1961	11,292,576	1,022,002	1,745,833	570,713	...	2,398,100	345,356	161,308
1962	11,454,643	1,020,866	1,759,409	564,218	...	2,728,617	452,638	155,259
1963	13,327,762	1,076,621	1,884,796	571,534	...	3,008,934	945,367	157,682
1964	15,502,726	1,143,161	2,036,419	593,477	...	3,042,408	846,567	156,057
1965	15,857,212	1,175,244	2,182,203	635,545	...	3,051,539	614,891	152,300
1966	17,865,947	1,556,652	2,277,013	683,458	$908,797	3,067,204	561,014	148,411
1967	22,567,002	2,249,397	2,469,071	776,493	2,704,884	2,916,933	596,773	145,665
1968	22,662,430	2,699,368	2,808,230	814,327	3,557,662	2,605,057	600,980	139,596
1969	25,952,737	3,532,434	3,000,763	884,748	4,477,012	2,560,913	633,178	134,400
1970	29,954,673	4,141,358	3,735,518	918,832	4,846,096	2,563,745	769,639	130,898
1971	31,915,231	4,569,470	4,614,013	980,394	4,961,234	2,582,192	964,435	127,328
1972	35,710,725	4,852,996	5,292,976	1,008,383	5,289,673	3,226,286	1,010,869	119,516
1973	41,318,177	5,460,969	6,071,960	1,188,934	7,724,341	4,634,192	1,297,226	120,065
1974	48,454,693	6,234,425	7,175,825	1,411,333	10,606,551	5,263,812	1,454,371	118,362
1975	56,017,343	7,356,217	9,283,742	1,489,333	11,296,773	5,299,041	1,354,945	116,720
1976	59,554,690	7,797,092	10,706,295	1,525,144	12,039,194	6,404,310	1,531,107	118,241
July–Sept. 1976 (transition quarter) [9]	16,105,848	2,159,051	1,413,918	328,310	3,503,803	2,289,298	371,241	37,365
1977	68,894,809	8,899,502	13,755,508	1,908,718	13,659,042	9,252,205	1,874,718	184,583
1978	74,046,779	12,404,396	14,373,511	1,822,006	16,885,867	11,031,805	2,599,910	217,883
1979	84,357,910	14,749,743	16,432,003	2,189,887	20,118,684	12,272,625	2,906,566	207,542
1980	97,607,645	16,805,255	19,535,155	2,311,976	23,482,135	11,914,826	3,246,403	174,562
1981	119,016,091	12,589,490	22,464,571	2,457,238	30,652,679	12,366,289	3,587,243	175,714
1981								
March	10,519,603	1,373,776	705,921	223,071	2,720,058	139,021	2,194	32,307
April	13,088,424	1,783,582	634,570	49,307	3,314,218	1,439,958	360,342	1,316
May	10,871,842	1,453,944	498,053	388,469	2,877,264	3,849,235	806,101	4,841
June	9,725,069	1,355,892	626,729	−20,598	2,929,601	179,432	9,432	44,776
July	9,434,231	1,238,359	756,350	74,226	2,580,864	1,030,406	347,089	1,017
August	10,468,717	1,418,191	644,843	401,580	2,858,118	2,094,112	462,292	4,416
September	9,372,953	1,418,413	15,142,911	226,473	2,824,096	118,410	28,432	46,223
October	10,326,060	1,387,842	679,000	54,000	2,707,052	550,000	−113,000	1,000
November	9,417,845	1,300,336	645,000	448,000	2,603,135	1,238,000	302,000	23,000
December	9,581,835	1,269,689	809,000	271,000	2,540,203	122,000	72,000	27,000
1982								
January	9,412,703	1,625,693	659,000	59,000	2,682,896	303,000	300,000	1,000
February	8,451,646	1,631,479	648,000	479,000	2,643,835	1,096,000	636,000	2,000
March	12,888,809	2,033,840	726,000	264,000	3,215,155	138,000	−55,000	48,000

[1] Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by OASDHI under the Social Security Act, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments. Data for earlier years reflect former appropriation bases. Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Employee-tax refunds deducted. Excludes transfer from general revenues.

[2] Excludes transfers between OASDHI system and railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

[3] Represents employee and Government contributions. Beginning 1968, also includes Foreign Service and contributory survivor programs for Federal judiciary and Tax Court. For civil service, employee share includes voluntary contributions to purchase additional annuity; government share includes Federal and District of Columbia agency contributions and, beginning 1968, Federal payment for current unfunded liability.

[4] Beginning 1959, net of tax refunds. Contributions for hospital insurance of railroad workers are collected and reported with railroad retirement contribution initially and are transferred once a year (usually in August) to the Hospital Insurance trust fund; data for that month only are adjusted by the Treasury source to reflect the transfer.

[5] Excludes reimbursement from Treasury general funds for cost of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement. Includes contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (principal amount only), see footnote 4; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for voluntary coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[6] Through 1952 represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees (3 States in recent years), as reported by State agencies (to Department of Labor, 1950–52). Starting 1953, represents State deposits in (Federal) unemployment trust fund.

[7] Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Beginning 1961, net of tax refunds. Includes tax proceeds for financing temporary extended unemployment compensation programs for 1958 and 1961. Some monthly figures include Treasury adjustments (minus) for misclassification of prior month's taxes.

[8] Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

[9] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

Source: **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government** and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table M–5.—Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund: Status, 1940–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin**. Data for earlier years appear in table 25 of the **Bulletin's Annual Statistical Supplement**]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Reimbursements from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Cash benefit payments [4]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [5]	Net administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:										
1940	$550,000	...	$42,489	$15,805	...	...	$12,288	$1,738,100	$6,598	[9] $1,744,698
1945	1,309,919	...	123,854	239,834	...	...	26,950	6,546,281	67,100	6,613,381
1950	2,106,388	$3,604	256,778	727,266	...	...	56,841	12,644,823	247,789	12,892,612
1955	5,087,154	...	438,029	4,333,147	...	−$9,551	103,262	20,580,491	560,511	21,141,001
1960	9,842,685	...	517,130	10,269,709	...	600,437	202,369	19,748,848	1,079,877	20,828,725
1965	15,857,212	...	586,237	15,225,894	...	435,638	300,283	18,765,724	1,414,761	20,180,485
1970	29,954,673	442,151	1,349,613	26,266,928	1,239	578,818	474,035	30,106,913	2,509,443	32,616,355
1971	31,915,231	448,916	1,618,138	31,107,018	1,859	613,026	551,889	31,361,082	2,969,766	34,330,848
1972	35,710,725	467,546	1,718,572	34,540,813	1,555	724,341	581,923	33,188,486	3,210,572	36,399,058
1973	41,318,177	474,645	1,846,518	42,169,744	2,470	782,954	667,335	35,487,612	928,283	36,415,896
1974	48,454,693	441,788	2,039,243	47,848,838	3,873	908,585	723,315	37,703,419	163,589	37,867,008
1975	56,017,343	447,323	2,292,182	54,838,818	7,731	981,785	847,708	39,879,154	68,659	39,947,814
1976	59,554,690	425,317	2,347,000	62,140,449	7,480	1,212,303	934,713	37,955,347	24,529	37,979,876
July–Sept. 1976 (transition quarter) [10]	16,105,848	...	80,432	16,875,545	1,714	...	233,695	37,042,171	13,031	37,055,202
1977	68,894,809	613,902	2,286,888	71,270,519	7,502	1,207,841	992,727	35,397,620	−25,407	35,372,213
1978	74,046,779	612,927	2,151,741	78,524,092	6,461	1,588,664	1,086,180	30,955,085	23,179	30,978,264
1979	84,357,910	615,229	1,920,140	87,591,968	16,980	1,447,532	1,072,218	27,317,094	425,752	27,742,846
1980	97,607,645	557,253	1,886,219	100,615,304	11,090	1,441,988	1,159,824	23,565,572	1,000,185	24,565,757
1981	119,016,091	540,067	2,016,331	119,413,467	7,542	1,584,932	1,298,285	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
1981										
March	10,519,603	6	65,927	9,907,321	...	...	131,940	23,542,617	219,300	23,761,918
April [11]	13,088,424	−16	202,244	9,737,758	3,432	...	109,379	26,301,281	900,720	27,202,001
May	10,871,842	27	61,593	9,753,891	...	...	109,116	27,026,252	1,246,205	28,272,457
June	9,725,069	−1	658,629	9,827,480	...	1,584,932	96,701	25,944,302	1,202,739	27,147,041
July	9,434,231	...	27,926	10,778,681	...	...	115,721	25,528,288	186,509	25,714,797
August	10,468,717	67	107,289	10,819,908	...	...	104,677	24,865,362	500,923	25,366,284
September	9,372,954	...	66,684	10,850,988	...	...	120,913	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
October	10,326,060	53	93,003	10,687,831	...	...	118,513	22,494,816	751,975	23,246,791
November	9,417,845	40	83,508	10,905,539	...	...	103,325	21,042,116	697,205	21,739,321
December	9,581,835	674,765	571,518	[12] 10,978,951	...	...	99,172	17,270,750	4,218,566	[12] 21,489,316
1982										
January	9,412,703	98	14,359	[12] 11,025,270	...	...	114,653	19,010,312	766,241	[12] 19,776,553
February	8,451,646	...	102,362	11,052,800	...	...	117,435	16,961,113	199,214	17,160,326
March	12,888,809	12	54,586	11,100,101	5,466	...	131,403	18,405,376	461,387	18,866,763

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect former appropriation bases.

[2] From 1947 to 1951, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968 for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits (see footnote 4).

[3] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses, 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[4] Before deductions for SMI premium payments and, when applicable, recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[5] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to Hospital Insurance trust fund for coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M–7).

[6] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[7] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Reflects assets of predecessor fund, the old-age reserve account, January 1937–December 1939.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

[11] Public Law 96–403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

[12] Social Security benefit checks are generally scheduled for delivery on the 3rd of the month. However, if the 3rd falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the checks are delivered on the last previous businessday. January 3, 1982, was a Sunday, January 2 was a Saturday, and January 1 a holiday—so the checks were delivered on December 31, 1981. Data have been adjusted to include the checks delivered on December 31, 1981, as part of the January 1982 data. Thus the total amounts for 1981 and 1982 each reflect 12 months of benefit payments and are comparable to figures for other calendar years.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-6.—Disability Insurance trust fund: Status, 1957–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of **Bulletin.** Data for earlier years appear in table 26 of the **Bulletin's Annual Statistical Supplement**]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Cash benefit payments [5]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	Net administrative expenses [7]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [8]	Cash balances [9]	Total assets
Fiscal year:											
1957	$337,199	...	...	$1,363	...	...	...	$1,305	$325,363	$11,896	$337,258
1960	987,079	...	...	46,910	$528,304	...	−$26,831	31,922	2,100,862	66,352	2,167,214
1965	1,175,244	...	...	62,135	1,392,190	...	23,615	78,862	1,875,566	131,133	2,006,699
1966	1,556,652	...	...	53,877	1,721,133	$1,493	24,962	183,479	1,462,628	223,532	1,686,161
1967	2,249,397	...	$16,000	66,840	1,860,789	6,534	30,634	98,834	1,832,627	188,978	2,021,606
1968	2,699,368	...	16,000	84,913	2,088,352	15,393	20,410	112,336	2,349,683	235,713	2,585,396
1969	3,532,434	...	32,000	140,860	2,443,437	14,891	21,328	133,495	3,490,762	186,778	3,677,539
1970	4,141,358	...	16,000	222,762	2,778,118	16,487	10,439	149,020	4,833,225	270,372	5,103,596
1971	4,569,470	...	16,000	325,068	3,381,448	21,242	13,240	189,875	6,076,203	332,126	6,408,329
1972	4,852,996	...	50,000	388,233	4,045,895	27,523	24,190	211,671	7,010,202	380,076	7,390,277
1973	5,460,969	...	51,000	434,580	5,161,840	39,361	19,503	246,649	7,801,908	67,565	7,869,472
1974	6,234,425	...	52,000	481,800	6,158,569	49,670	22,327	154,266	8,192,613	60,252	8,252,865
1975	7,356,217	...	52,000	511,656	7,629,796	70,936	28,514	252,985	8,155,910	34,597	8,190,507
1976	7,797,092	...	90,000	468,197	9,222,211	92,276	26,366	265,613	6,928,982	10,348	6,939,330
July–Sept. 1976 (transition quarter) [10]	2,159,051	...	...	13,294	2,555,020	27,293	...	70,753	6,451,490	7,118	6,458,609
1977	3,899,502	...	103,000	371,741	11,135,237	77,144	−318	377,659	4,240,249	2,881	4,243,131
1978	12,404,396	...	128,003	251,387	12,213,895	84,339	29,797	327,234	4,350,739	20,913	4,371,652
1979	14,749,743	...	141,663	304,657	13,428,454	78,886	29,906	406,757	5,581,158	42,553	5,623,711
1980	16,805,255	$10,900	117,827	454,480	14,898,923	98,910	...	334,166	7,672,741	7,433	7,680,173
1981	12,589,490	...	168,235	272,724	16,853,311	−7,542	29,443	405,129	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
1981											
March	1,373,776	...	...	7,780	1,375,722	...	...	40,636	3,504,965	6,104	3,511,069
April [11]	1,783,582	...	...	−107,456	1,379,324	−3,432	...	12,433	3,800,288	−1,417	3,798,870
May	1,453,944	...	...	8,570	1,375,226	...	...	34,439	3,849,545	2,174	3,851,719
June	1,355,892	...	...	106,787	1,369,530	...	29,443	31,636	3,864,846	18,943	3,883,789
July	1,238,359	...	...	4,654	1,510,706	...	...	41,440	3,579,546	4,891	3,574,656
August	1,418,191	...	...	17,108	1,481,301	...	...	33,764	3,484,875	10,014	3,494,890
September	1,418,413	...	...	10,481	1,488,335	...	...	43,015	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
October	1,387,842	...	...	8,027	1,479,666	...	...	47,093	3,259,916	1,628	3,261,544
November	1,300,336	...	...	11,516	1,464,972	...	...	31,839	3,079,585	−3,001	3,076,584
December	1,269,689	...	168,235	87,483	[12] 1,504,785	...	...	48,158	2,585,281	463,767	[12] 3,049,048
1982											
January	1,625,693	...	...	2,139	[12] 1,348,135	...	...	66,924	3,265,826	−4,006	[12] 3,261,821
February	1,631,479	...	...	16,602	1,453,180	...	...	25,377	3,422,658	8,686	3,431,344
March	2,033,840	...	...	10,454	1,463,082	35,945	...	59,054	3,917,288	268,219	3,917,556

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect appropriation bases.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for disability insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] From 1950–51, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits (see footnote 4).

[4] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[5] Before deductions for SMI premium payments and, when applicable, recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[6] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to Hospital Insurance trust fund for coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M–7).

[7] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[8] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[9] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

[11] Public Law 96–403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

[12] Social Security benefit checks are generally scheduled for delivery on the 3rd of the month. However, if the 3rd falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the checks are delivered on the last previous businessday. January 3, 1982, was a Sunday, January 2, was a Saturday, and January 1 a holiday—so the checks were delivered on December 31, 1981. Data have been adjusted to include the checks delivered on December 31, 1981, as part of the January 1982 data. Thus the total amounts for 1981 and 1982 each reflect 12 months of benefit payments and are comparable to figures for other calendar years.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-7.—Hospital Insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin**.]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Net hospital and related service benefits [5]	Administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:									
1966	$908,797	...	...	$5,970	...	$63,564	$785,758	$65,446	$851,204
1967	2,688,684	$16,200	$337,850	45,903	$2,507,773	88,848	1,298,168	45,053	1,343,221
1968	3,514,049	43,613	283,631	61,091	3,736,322	78,647	1,370,276	60,360	1,430,636
1969	4,423,236	53,776	770,968	96,063	4,653,976	104,182	2,001,444	15,078	2,016,521
1970	4,784,789	61,307	628,262	139,423	4,804,242	148,660	2,653,322	24,079	2,677,401
1971	4,897,979	63,255	873,849	183,027	5,442,971	149,434	3,029,856	73,250	3,103,106
1972	5,225,891	63,782	551,351	190,105	6,109,139	166,370	2,883,958	−25,233	2,858,725
1973	7,663,119	61,222	429,415	197,844	6,648,819	197,839	4,222,365	146,301	4,368,666
1974	10,606,551	96,163	498,780	408,273	7,806,687	258,048	7,864,355	49,344	7,913,699
1975	11,296,773	126,749	529,353	614,989	10,355,390	256,134	9,760,883	109,156	9,870,039
1976	12,039,194	130,904	658,430	715,744	12,270,382	308,215	10,942,180	−106,466	10,835,714
July–Sept. 1976 (transition quarter) [9]	3,367,940	135,863	...	11,951	3,315,231	88,408	11,009,482	−61,672	10,947,810
1977	13,659,042	...	944,000	770,966	14,912,370	294,762	10,973,740	140,945	11,114,685
1978	16,689,361	196,506	830,938	797,209	17,415,132	417,537	11,757,306	38,725	11,796,031
1979	19,943,084	175,600	874,849	883,158	19,898,459	411,565	13,163,539	199,161	13,362,700
1980	23,260,335	221,800	837,906	1,061,433	23,793,420	460,841	14,656,077	166,164	14,489,913
1981	30,445,979	246,700	800,000	1,324,834	28,909,081	305,416	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
1981									
March	2,720,058	...	659,000	40,629	2,529,010	−103,268	15,409,456	−16,166	15,393,290
April	3,314,218	...	...	−412	2,510,994	−32,051	16,250,457	−22,304	16,228,153
May	2,877,264	...	...	28,268	2,391,152	56,665	16,791,046	−105,179	16,685,867
June	2,682,901	246,700	...	641,141	2,621,001	36,937	17,709,144	−110,473	17,598,671
July	2,580,864	...	...	11,222	2,567,596	47,958	17,571,107	4,096	17,575,203
August	2,858,118	...	...	10,818	2,439,409	45,943	17,919,775	10,013	17,958,787
September	2,824,096	...	...	14,084	2,661,669	42,370	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
October	2,707,052	...	...	19,116	2,610,864	67,515	17,992,461	148,257	18,140,718
November	2,603,133	...	...	4,992	2,583,143	42,998	18,082,468	40,236	18,122,704
December	2,540,203	...	207,000	798,130	2,873,815	46,456	18,879,518	−131,752	18,747,766
1982									
January	2,682,896	...	...	12,211	2,545,828	44,677	18,790,094	62,273	18,852,367
February	2,643,835	...	...	12,638	2,625,378	36,871	18,839,349	5,242	18,844,591
March	3,215,155	...	808,000	3,749	3,116,440	51,610	19,719,469	−16,023	19,703,446

[1] Represents amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) after deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to meet costs of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement and for costs of benefits arising from military wage credits.

[4] Interest and profit on investments after transfers of interest or reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 6) and interest on amounts transferred from railroad retirement account (see footnote 3).

[5] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to fiscal intermediaries under sec. 1816 and direct payments to providers of services under sec. 1815 of the Social Security Act.

[6] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 20).

[7] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on accounts of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-8.—Supplementary Medical Insurance trust fund: Status, 1967–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin.**]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Premium income [1]	Transfers from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Net medical service benefits [4]	Administrative expenses [5]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [6]	Cash balances [7]	Total assets
Fiscal year:								
1967	$646,682	$623,000	$14,052	$664,261	$133,682	$478,849	$6,942	$485,791
1968	698,465	634,000	20,677	1,389,622	142,608	281,413	25,290	306,703
1969	902,821	984,287	23,466	1,644,842	194,660	357,971	19,803	377,774
1970	936,000	928,151	11,536	1,979,287	216,993	13,417	43,764	57,181
1971	1,252,936	1,245,282	17,268	2,034,999	247,612	257,427	32,629	290,056
1972	1,340,052	1,365,295	28,993	2,255,069	288,619	478,075	2,634	480,709
1973	1,426,607	1,430,451	45,049	2,391,232	245,861	699,631	46,091	745,722
1974	1,704,371	2,028,926	75,924	2,873,649	409,117	1,230,685	41,492	1,272,177
1975	1,886,962	2,329,590	105,539	3,765,397	404,458	1,378,214	46,199	1,424,413
1976	1,951,221	2,939,338	103,645	4,671,847	528,214	1,230,135	−11,580	1,218,555
July–Sept. 1976 (transition) quarter) [8]	538,648	878,000	4,420	1,269,038	132,077	1,243,945	−5,437	1,238,508
1977	2,192,903	5,052,944	136,710	5,866,922	474,717	2,232,078	47,348	2,279,426
1978	2,431,133	6,385,503	228,848	6,852,252	504,234	4,020,692	−52,267	3,968,425
1979	2,635,492	6,840,785	362,787	8,259,077	554,496	4,974,022	19,891	4,993,913
1980	2,927,711	6,931,713	415,510	10,143,930	593,327	4,558,083	−26,492	4,531,591
1981	3,319,607	8,747,430	384,348	12,344,913	895,374	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
1981								
March	264,193	706,683	−19,236	1,048,946	175,550	4,091,865	4,277	4,096,142
April	273,488	687,858	11,942	1,024,721	148,549	3,868,818	27,342	3,896,160
May	269,884	693,774	5,764	970,824	75,217	3,823,053	−3,511	3,819,542
June	257,661	664,605	158,741	1,047,602	52,302	3,791,281	9,364	3,800,645
July	311,569	1,039,820	6,460	1,112,584	70,632	3,999,686	−24,409	3,975,277
August	306,321	1,035,672	8,179	1,122,933	53,804	4,225,222	−76,510	4,148,712
September	312,230	490,376	11,903	1,159,450	61,081	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
October	315,368	1,032,637	8,709	1,193,455	65,393	3,910,038	−69,482	3,840,556
November	298,917	1,032,306	7,351	1,213,155	65,312	4,022,744	−122,082	3,900,662
December	581,724	2,535,918	162,167	1,253,500	50,058	5,943,311	−66,399	5,876,912
1982								
January	49,328	150,144	6,827	1,102,857	61,065	4,926,592	−7,304	4,919,288
February	306,082	1,022,411	15,371	1,113,219	51,981	5,105,191	−7,238	5,097,953
March	313,691	1,050,739	8,110	1,297,118	60,555	5,043,224	69,596	5,112,820

[1] Represents voluntary premium payments from and in behalf of the insured aged and (beginning July 1973) disabled.

[2] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to match aggregate premiums paid.

[3] Represents interest and profit on investments, after transfers of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 5).

[4] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to carriers under sec. 1842 of the Social Security Act.

[5] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 30).

[6] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on account of interest accrued on bonds at the time of purchase.

[7] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[8] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–9.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status, by program, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1980 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Number			Amount (in thousands)		
	Total [1]	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [2]	Disability Insurance [3]	Total	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [2]	Disability Insurance [3]
December:						
1940	222,488	222,488	...	$4,070	$4,070	...
1945	1,288,107	1,288,107	...	23,801	23,801	...
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243	...	126,856	126,856	...
1955	7,960,616	7,960,616	...	411,613	411,613	...
1960	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	936,321	888,320	$48,000
1965	20,866,767	19,127,716	1,739,051	1,516,802	1,395,817	120,986
1970	26,228,629	23,563,634	2,664,995	2,628,326	2,385,926	242,400
1971	27,291,508	24,361,500	2,930,008	3,058,957	2,763,022	295,934
1972	28,476,028	25,204,542	3,271,486	3,916,203	3,514,741	401,462
1973	29,868,145	26,309,163	3,558,982	4,269,863	3,821,165	448,698
1974	30,852,817	26,941,483	3,911,334	5,001,918	4,445,170	536,748
1975	32,084,511	27,732,311	4,352,200	5,727,758	5,047,656	680,102
1976	33,023,552	28,399,725	4,623,827	6,415,103	5,624,858	790,246
1977	34,082,556	29,228,350	4,854,206	7,175,513	6,270,000	905,513
1978	34,586,771	29,718,195	4,868,576	7,930,576	6,933,292	997,284
1979	35,125,066	30,347,848	4,777,218	9,056,622	7,950,300	1,106,322
1980	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1981	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1981						
April	35,880,038	31,192,498	4,687,540	10,830,253	9,568,962	1,261,291
May	35,898,198	31,223,676	4,674,522	10,843,984	9,585,794	1,258,190
June	35,793,226	31,157,395	4,635,831	12,053,391	10,658,796	1,394,595
July	35,698,351	31,117,671	4,580,680	12,054,448	10,669,839	1,384,608
August	35,791,980	31,235,163	4,556,817	12,103,073	10,724,638	1,378,435
September	35,833,358	31,298,618	4,534,740	12,139,006	10,765,798	1,373,208
October	35,904,374	31,391,504	4,512,870	12,182,866	10,815,165	1,367,701
November	35,967,914	31,483,497	4,484,417	12,223,246	10,862,462	1,360,784
December	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1982						
January	36,082,065	31,667,820	4,414,245	12,304,226	10,961,817	1,342,408
February	36,123,025	31,737,139	4,385,886	12,325,663	10,992,065	1,333,598
March	36,161,249	31,803,994	4,357,253	12,349,367	11,024,009	1,325,358
April	36,145,698	31,808,503	4,337,195	12,349,186	11,029,146	1,320,040

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Benefits paid from the OASI trust fund to retired workers and their spouses and children and to all survivors. Includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Benefits paid from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their spouses and children.

Table M-10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the **1980 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	222,488	112,331	29,749	54,648	20,499	4,437	824	...
1945	1,288,107	518,234	159,168	390,134	120,581	93,781	6,209	...
1950	3,477,243	1,770,984	508,350	699,703	169,438	314,189	14,579	...
1955	7,960,616	4,473,971	1,191,963	1,276,240	291,916	701,360	25,166	...
1960	14,157,138	8,061,469	2,269,384	1,844,970	401,358	1,343,843	36,114	...
1961	15,467,673	8,924,849	2,392,012	1,988,635	428,138	1,697,308	36,731	...
1962	16,778,290	9,738,500	2,531,465	2,159,885	451,984	1,859,191	37,265	...
1963	17,583,017	10,263,331	2,580,566	2,229,744	461,675	2,010,769	36,932	...
1964	18,236,173	10,668,731	2,603,964	2,297,604	470,597	2,158,912	36,365	...
1965	19,127,716	11,100,584	2,613,550	2,535,044	471,816	2,371,433	35,289	...
1966	20,796,930	11,658,443	2,640,467	2,739,397	487,755	2,602,015	34,540	634,313
1967	21,564,773	12,019,175	2,644,937	2,872,665	496,307	2,769,618	33,494	728,577
1968	22,225,263	12,420,742	2,645,407	3,009,033	504,916	2,937,890	31,596	675,679
1969	22,826,514	12,822,201	2,644,022	3,123,441	511,639	3,091,710	30,207	603,294
1970	23,563,634	13,349,175	2,668,105	3,233,705	523,136	3,227,160	28,729	533,624
1971	24,361,500	13,926,939	2,698,117	3,336,301	535,126	3,366,304	27,157	471,556
1972	25,204,542	14,555,475	2,734,699	3,427,202	540,965	3,509,777	26,055	410,369
1973	26,309,163	15,364,562	2,807,996	3,526,101	571,907	3,656,353	24,183	358,061
1974	26,941,483	15,958,521	2,825,910	3,512,717	573,506	3,769,559	23,023	278,247
1975	27,732,311	16,588,001	2,867,388	3,561,504	581,845	3,888,705	21,444	223,424
1976	28,399,725	17,165,415	2,896,290	3,556,249	578,780	3,995,021	19,915	188,055
1977	29,228,350	17,832,484	2,964,287	3,552,194	582,173	4,119,273	18,481	159,458
1978	29,718,195	18,357,985	2,979,959	3,441,228	576,353	4,211,749	17,177	133,744
1979	30,347,848	18,970,172	2,991,340	3,362,870	573,750	4,321,567	16,041	112,108
1980	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1981								
April	31,192,498	19,736,339	3,011,156	3,349,583	558,958	4,436,215	14,312	85,935
May	31,223,676	19,761,598	3,010,488	3,356,884	555,303	4,440,549	14,229	84,625
June	31,157,395	19,791,930	3,009,786	3,263,824	548,720	4,445,598	14,141	83,396
July	31,117,671	19,854,817	3,012,352	3,151,826	546,724	4,455,943	14,075	81,934
August	31,235,163	19,928,001	3,017,517	3,182,717	544,716	4,467,555	13,989	80,668
September	31,298,618	19,976,257	3,016,815	3,192,526	540,102	4,479,039	13,911	79,668
October	31,391,504	20,039,216	3,018,087	3,211,058	541,303	4,489,493	13,814	78,533
November	31,483,497	20,119,289	3,024,276	3,204,408	545,435	4,499,048	13,706	77,335
December	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1982								
January	31,667,820	20,293,570	3,032,189	3,185,904	547,963	4,519,823	13,503	74,868
February	31,737,139	20,332,241	3,031,236	3,214,234	547,046	4,525,316	13,427	73,639
March	31,803,994	20,371,193	3,029,706	3,241,533	544,321	4,531,510	13,331	72,400
April	31,808,503	20,368,891	3,023,555	3,255,666	539,146	4,533,966	13,221	71,058

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M–11.—OASDI cash benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[In thousands]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	$4,070	$2,339	$361	$668	$402	$90	$11	...
1945	23,801	12,538	2,040	4,858	2,391	1,893	81	...
1950	126,856	77,678	11,995	19,366	5,801	11,481	535	...
1955	411,613	276,942	39,416	46,444	13,403	34,152	1,256	...
1960	888,320	596,849	87,867	88,578	23,795	89,054	2,178	...
1961	1,003,937	675,154	94,366	96,347	25,425	110,179	2,466	...
1962	1,099,227	741,961	100,305	105,108	26,838	122,475	2,541	...
1963	1,166,587	789,064	103,059	110,071	27,438	134,403	2,552	...
1964	1,224,240	827,548	104,769	114,947	27,954	146,476	2,547	...
1965	1,395,817	931,523	114,035	141,802	30,882	174,883	2,683	...
1966	1,502,863	983,338	115,686	154,618	31,983	192,821	2,642	$21,777
1967	1,575,646	1,026,047	117,016	164,706	32,686	207,692	2,587	24,913
1968	1,880,601	1,227,875	135,479	196,216	37,833	253,923	2,787	26,488
1969	1,964,275	1,287,300	137,176	205,260	38,406	269,799	2,687	23,647
1970	2,385,926	1,576,551	163,263	245,515	45,258	328,245	2,965	24,128
1971	2,763,022	1,840,748	184,420	280,203	51,163	380,963	3,103	22,423
1972	3,514,741	2,363,098	229,973	348,964	62,457	483,161	3,620	23,468
1973	3,821,165	2,556,956	238,072	362,931	67,578	571,654	3,488	20,485
1974	4,445,170	3,003,601	270,609	409,101	76,980	663,569	3,627	17,684
1975	5,047,656	3,436,752	301,623	456,662	85,678	747,903	3,685	15,354
1976	5,624,858	3,859,827	330,560	497,056	92,475	827,479	3,686	13,774
1977	6,270,000	4,333,016	364,805	540,541	101,116	914,469	3,665	12,388
1978	6,933,292	4,831,614	395,645	575,607	109,717	1,005,939	3,675	11,095
1979	7,950,300	5,582,292	443,799	634,904	121,957	1,153,289	3,829	10,229
1980	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1981	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1981								
April	9,568,962	6,783,129	521,782	742,544	137,095	1,371,470	3,968	8,974
May	9,585,794	6,796,529	522,103	744,658	135,871	1,373,847	3,948	8,837
June	10,658,796	7,576,860	581,251	806,141	149,550	1,530,939	4,372	9,683
July	10,669,839	7,610,410	582,632	777,808	149,339	1,535,783	4,349	9,518
August	10,724,639	7,648,637	584,520	787,536	149,077	1,541,171	4,325	9,373
September	10,765,798	7,680,129	585,193	792,294	148,230	1,546,393	4,302	9,256
October	10,815,165	7,715,881	586,352	799,079	149,201	1,551,249	4,278	9,124
November	10,862,462	7,756,107	588,274	798,351	150,615	1,555,880	4,250	8,985
December	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1982								
January	10,961,817	7,845,804	591,341	794,164	151,587	1,566,029	4,194	8,699
February	10,992,065	7,864,664	591,733	802,472	151,205	1,569,260	4,174	8,556
March	11,024,009	7,885,260	592,038	810,974	150,368	1,572,811	4,146	8,412
April	11,029,146	7,886,310	591,186	815,929	148,318	1,575,031	4,115	8,256

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M–12.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
December:								
1957	149,850	149,850	...	...	$10,904	$10,904	...	...
1958 [4]	268,057	237,719	12,231	18,107	20,425	19,516	$415	$494
1959	460,354	334,443	47,914	77,997	33,907	29,765	1,727	2,414
1960	687,451	455,371	76,599	155,481	48,000	40,668	2,636	4,697
1961	1,027,089	618,075	118,187	290,827	67,756	55,374	3,910	8,472
1962	1,275,105	740,867	147,066	387,172	82,498	66,673	4,767	11,058
1963	1,452,472	827,014	168,243	457,215	93,325	74,922	5,422	12,981
1964	1,563,366	894,173	179,344	489,849	101,205	81,473	5,781	13,951
1965	1,739,051	988,074	193,362	557,615	120,986	96,599	6,761	17,626
1966	1,970,322	1,097,190	219,559	653,573	135,683	107,627	7,577	20,482
1967	2,140,214	1,193,120	234,550	712,544	147,831	117,424	8,040	22,358
1968	2,335,134	1,295,300	253,198	786,636	181,949	144,892	9,687	27,370
1969	2,487,548	1,394,291	264,340	828,917	195,982	157,188	10,081	28,713
1970	2,664,995	1,492,948	283,447	888,600	242,400	196,010	12,060	34,330
1971	2,930,008	1,647,684	311,581	970,743	295,934	241,414	14,237	40,284
1972	3,271,486	1,832,916	350,139	1,088,431	401,462	328,675	19,044	53,743
1973	3,558,982	2,016,626	381,079	1,161,277	448,698	369,090	21,151	58,457
1974	3,911,334	2,236,882	411,660	1,262,792	556,748	460,078	25,479	71,191
1975	4,352,200	2,488,774	452,922	1,410,504	680,102	562,180	30,536	87,386
1976	4,623,827	2,670,244	473,909	1,479,674	790,246	654,656	34,586	101,004
1977	4,854,206	2,834,432	494,389	1,525,385	905,513	751,660	39,106	114,747
1978	4,868,576	2,879,828	491,535	1,497,213	997,284	830,118	42,324	124,842
1979	4,777,218	2,870,411	475,493	1,431,314	1,106,322	924,346	45,768	136,208
1980	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,063	149,866
1981	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1981								
April	4,687,540	2,847,434	455,945	1,384,161	1,261,291	1,057,440	49,912	153,939
May	4,674,522	2,840,134	453,367	1,381,021	1,258,190	1,055,056	49,547	153,587
June	4,635,831	2,835,471	450,338	1,350,022	1,394,595	1,172,651	54,965	166,979
July	4,580,680	2,827,181	447,493	1,306,006	1,384,608	1,169,320	54,663	160,625
August	4,556,817	2,814,150	443,011	1,299,656	1,378,435	1,163,966	54,116	160,352
September	4,534,740	2,804,617	438,789	1,291,334	1,373,208	1,159,895	53,573	159,740
October	4,512,870	2,795,892	434,873	1,282,105	1,367,701	1,155,906	53,057	158,738
November	4,484,417	2,786,712	431,649	1,266,056	1,360,784	1,151,660	52,602	156,521
December	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1982								
January	4,414,245	2,759,794	422,139	1,232,312	1,342,408	1,139,567	51,165	151,677
February	4,385,886	2,744,856	416,870	1,224,160	1,333,598	1,132,681	50,328	150,589
March	4,357,255	2,730,997	411,048	1,215,210	1,325,358	1,126,305	49,435	149,618
April	4,337,195	2,722,119	406,689	1,208,387	1,320,040	1,122,431	48,754	148,855

[1] Includes, from July 1957 to October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] November data; December data not available.

Table M–13.—OASDI cash benefits: Average amount of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, 1940–82

Period [1]	Retired workers and their spouses and children			Survivors of deceased workers				Disabled workers and their spouses and children			Persons with special age-72 benefits [9]
	Retired workers [2]	Wives and husbands [2,3]	Children [4]	Widows and widowers [2,5]	Children [4]	Widowed mothers [6]	Parents [2]	Disabled workers [7]	Wives and husbands [8]	Children [4]	
	Average benefits in current-payment status at end of period										
1940	$22.60	$12.13	$9.70	$20.26	$12.22	$19.61	$13.09	...	...	...	...
1950	43.86	23.60	17.05	36.54	28.43	34.24	36.69	...	...	...	...
1960	74.04	38.72	28.25	57.68	51.37	59.29	60.31	$89.31	$34.41	$30.21	...
1965	83.92	43.63	31.98	73.75	61.26	65.45	76.03	97.76	34.96	31.61	...
1970	118.10	61.19	44.85	101.71	82.23	86.51	103.21	131.29	42.55	38.63	$45.22
1975	207.18	105.19	77.42	192.33	139.40	147.25	171.86	225.89	67.42	61.95	68.72
1978	263.19	132.77	105.69	238.84	182.12	190.36	213.95	288.25	86.11	83.38	82.96
1979	294.27	148.36	119.80	266.87	205.53	212.56	238.72	322.03	96.25	95.16	91.24
1980	341.41	171.95	140.49	308.12	239.52	246.20	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1981	385.97	194.75	161.39	346.08	270.94	276.68	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1981											
June	382.83	193.12	158.38	344.37	268.58	272.54	309.18	413.56	122.05	123.69	116.11
September	384.46	193.98	159.66	345.25	269.99	274.45	309.23	413.57	122.09	123.70	116.18
December	385.97	194.75	161.39	346.08	270.94	276.68	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1982											
January	386.62	195.02	161.90	346.48	271.08	276.64	310.59	412.92	121.20	123.08	116.19
February	386.81	195.21	162.51	346.77	271.42	276.40	310.84	412.66	120.73	123.01	116.19
March	387.08	195.41	163.19	347.08	271.91	276.25	311.04	412.42	120.27	123.12	116.18
April	387.17	195.53	163.40	347.38	272.04	275.10	311.23	412.34	119.88	123.18	116.19
	Average benefits awarded during period										
1940	$22.71	$12.13	$10.60	$20.36	$12.46	$19.60	$13.09	...	...	...	...
1950 (Jan.–Aug.)	29.03	15.02	14.08	21.65	14.35	22.65	14.65	...	...	...	...
1950 (Sept.–Dec.)	33.24	19.72	11.22	36.89	27.95	35.42	37.99	...	...	...	...
1960	81.73	40.25	30.37	62.10	50.87	65.93	70.14	$91.16	$35.38	$30.25	...
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	82.69	40.52	29.07	73.80	53.55	61.65	80.59	93.26	33.93	28.07	...
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	89.20	43.74	40.40	75.36	67.95	68.03	85.77	101.30	36.82	35.07	...
1970	123.82	57.57	45.45	105.82	79.91	86.70	116.43	139.79	40.40	37.00	$43.18
1975 (Jan.–May)	196.42	92.75	78.32	181.85	131.18	144.50	184.63	220.60	64.18	60.69	63.51
1975 (June–Dec.)	213.68	99.27	85.03	194.80	142.31	154.21	205.70	243.47	70.24	64.78	68.24
1978 (Jan.–May)	262.22	121.00	122.88	227.98	173.71	188.66	244.42	300.15	85.53	84.39	77.61
1978 (June–Dec.)	278.44	129.38	131.53	240.72	189.73	206.81	272.47	328.83	93.99	92.60	82.23
1979 (Jan.–May)	289.33	134.05	134.71	236.84	188.51	200.64	275.59	333.63	96.61	97.15	82.35
1979 (June–Dec.)	316.99	145.62	148.40	269.53	205.24	214.40	288.33	360.25	104.35	105.36	91.11
1980 (Jan.–May)	321.09	150.08	150.54	271.45	205.64	211.29	262.99	352.07	102.48	105.06	89.91
1980 (June–Dec.)	359.78	168.14	170.65	305.68	236.90	239.75	316.38	396.50	110.46	113.27	103.03
1981 (Jan.–May)	363.59	171.76	173.78	306.34	236.63	236.98	312.99	389.80	103.87	108.75	103.06
1981 (June–Dec.)	400.10	188.08	192.51	338.80	264.28	260.77	345.63	425.60	111.82	118.30	115.65
1981											
June	394.60	185.42	186.80	338.67	268.87	263.31	346.35	438.88	116.53	124.82	117.00
September	426.82	186.24	193.90	337.64	264.62	259.70	324.77	424.18	109.10	117.67	115.55
December	396.28	191.63	195.59	340.57	266.48	257.94	338.25	419.30	112.81	120.29	116.05
1982											
January	410.28	198.04	198.13	347.73	265.95	260.81	326.56	419.90	111.99	119.33	114.80
February	371.73	191.01	194.40	344.41	265.93	252.13	352.74	417.79	113.37	119.40	116.37
March	381.89	192.20	177.39	340.36	265.53	257.57	338.93	415.50	110.15	121.41	115.73
April	382.79	190.64	173.23	343.13	260.87	250.92	332.49	417.31	111.35	117.94	114.51

[1] Some years shown in several parts because of amendments changing the benefit provisions.

[2] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[3] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[4] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[7] Includes, from July 1957 through October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 65.

[8] Includes wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care, and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[9] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M–14.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of beneficiaries with monthly benefits in current-payment status, by age group and type of benefit, 1940–82

[In thousands. Adjusted to exclude duplication arising from dual entitlement: See the **1980 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total, all ages [1]	Under age 62	Aged 62 and over							
			Total, aged 62 and over	Aged 62–64			Aged 65 and over			
				Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Persons with special age–72 benefits [3]
December:											
1940	222	75	147	[4]	...	...	[4]	147	112	35	...
1945	1,287	510	777	[4]	...	...	[4]	776	518	258	...
1950	3,462	877	2,586	1	...	...	1	2,585	1,771	814	...
1955	7,912	1,622	6,291	3	...	...	3	6,287	4,474	1,812	...
1956	9,070	1,701	7,369	338	113	...	225	7,031	4,999	2,032	...
1957	11,081	2,009	9,072	729	266	46	417	8,343	5,931	2,411	...
1958 [5]	12,390	2,231	10,159	837	299	77	461	9,322	6,621	2,701	...
1959	13,667	2,560	11,107	968	334	105	529	10,139	7,191	2,948	...
1960	14,811	2,883	11,928	1,041	357	127	557	10,887	7,704	3,183	...
1961	16,471	3,406	13,065	1,375	648	141	586	11,690	8,277	3,413	...
1962	18,032	3,858	14,174	1,659	873	156	630	12,515	8,865	3,650	...
1963	19,016	4,109	14,907	1,748	946	163	639	13,159	9,318	3,841	...
1964	19,783	4,274	15,509	1,848	998	183	667	13,661	9,671	3,990	...
1965	20,867	4,735	16,132	1,854	992	197	665	14,278	10,106	4,169	...
1966	22,767	5,199	17,568	1,954	1,028	230	696	15,614	10,631	4,349	634
1967	23,705	5,491	18,214	2,013	1,040	258	714	16,202	10,979	4,494	729
1968	24,560	5,829	18,733	2,096	1,084	283	729	16,635	11,337	4,622	676
1969	25,314	6,088	19,226	2,195	1,141	304	751	17,031	11,682	4,746	603
1970	26,229	6,380	19,849	2,332	1,225	322	785	17,517	12,122	4,861	534
1971	27,292	6,744	20,548	2,479	1,333	352	794	18,069	12,594	5,003	472
1972	28,476	7,160	21,316	2,665	1,440	390	835	18,651	13,115	5,126	410
1973	29,868	7,577	22,291	2,835	1,560	420	856	19,456	13,805	5,294	358
1974	30,853	7,859	22,994	2,973	1,631	462	880	20,021	14,328	5,415	278
1975	32,085	8,309	23,777	3,134	1,723	512	899	20,643	14,865	5,554	224
1976	33,024	8,512	24,511	3,264	1,781	563	920	21,247	15,384	5,675	188
1977	34,083	8,711	25,372	3,410	1,868	598	945	21,961	15,965	5,837	159
1978	34,587	8,587	26,000	3,412	1,861	609	942	22,588	16,497	5,958	134
1979	35,125	8,422	26,702	3,447	1,906	601	941	23,255	17,064	6,078	112
1980	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1981	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1981											
April	35,880	8,302	27,578	3,634	2,081	599	954	23,944	17,655	6,203	86
May	35,898	8,292	27,606	3,637	2,085	599	953	23,969	17,676	6,210	85
June	35,793	8,155	27,638	3,648	2,099	598	952	23,990	17,693	6,213	83
July	35,698	7,992	27,706	3,670	2,121	595	954	24,036	17,734	6,220	82
August	35,792	8,004	27,788	3,678	2,130	593	955	24,110	17,798	6,231	81
September	35,833	7,987	27,846	3,648	2,104	593	951	24,198	17,872	6,246	80
October	35,904	7,983	27,921	3,639	2,095	593	951	24,282	17,945	6,258	79
November	35,968	7,951	28,017	3,667	2,114	594	960	24,350	18,006	6,267	77
December	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1982											
January	36,082	7,860	28,222	3,750	2,180	596	974	24,472	18,113	6,284	75
February	36,123	7,854	28,269	3,761	2,188	596	977	24,507	18,144	6,290	74
March	36,161	7,848	28,314	3,763	2,190	596	977	24,551	18,181	6,297	72
April	36,146	7,837	28,309	3,768	2,196	595	978	24,540	18,173	6,296	71

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Includes spouses and children of disabled workers.

[3] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Fewer than 500.

[5] November data; December data not available.

Table M-15.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses and children and to survivors, 1940–82

Period	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
1940	254,944	132,335	34,555	59,382	23,260	4,600	852	...
1945	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	55,108	29,844	1,755	...
1950	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	41,101	66,735	2,252	...
1955	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	76,018	140,624	3,538	...
1960	1,969,842	981,717	339,987	311,409	92,607	239,267	4,855	...
1961	2,500,024	1,361,505	394,198	390,459	98,449	251,275	4,138	...
1962	2,514,301	1,347,268	393,857	402,270	99,925	267,051	3,930	...
1963	2,275,310	1,145,602	345,610	396,731	104,960	278,709	3,698	...
1964	2,139,326	1,041,807	316,262	388,355	106,249	283,263	3,390	...
1965	2,352,128	1,183,133	321,015	585,586	100,005	359,431	2,958	...
1966	4,086,807	1,647,524	396,856	779,956	107,135	403,595	3,202	748,539
1967	2,925,453	1,161,130	319,503	702,244	110,762	355,589	2,648	273,567
1968	2,908,154	1,240,098	329,935	765,791	113,765	375,391	2,144	81,030
1969	2,946,573	1,272,784	335,723	798,271	116,922	375,753	2,093	45,027
1970	2,959,199	1,338,107	339,447	774,319	112,377	363,216	1,852	29,881
1971	3,063,814	1,391,403	338,219	809,782	116,548	381,262	1,635	24,965
1972	3,211,037	1,461,399	353,742	852,935	117,699	402,809	2,086	20,367
1973	3,186,928	1,493,194	349,493	836,533	118,775	372,167	1,655	15,111
1974	2,988,881	1,413,145	319,149	775,858	109,221	363,693	1,155	6,660
1975	3,171,132	1,505,750	350,558	816,697	116,224	377,246	969	3,688
1976	3,141,506	1,475,585	346,743	815,670	113,516	385,679	913	3,400
1977	3,371,373	1,593,467	390,874	847,034	118,821	416,833	870	3,474
1978	3,120,645	1,479,709	346,822	776,584	110,012	403,617	844	3,057
1979	3,305,812	1,597,103	358,155	791,773	110,423	445,545	788	2,025
1980	3,330,624	1,620,100	360,363	787,793	107,810	452,159	724	1,345
1981	3,271,888	1,600,018	341,096	748,147	100,288	480,772	611	956
1981								
April	263,047	131,495	27,854	60,090	7,768	35,732	42	66
May [7]	355,710	165,297	39,365	81,277	12,295	57,300	66	110
June [8]	176,475	96,314	19,296	36,119	3,922	20,773	23	26
July	302,538	152,876	32,747	60,841	9,203	46,713	72	86
August	278,668	136,795	29,477	60,149	8,872	43,224	51	100
September	223,700	95,028	20,272	61,561	8,420	38,274	52	83
October	244,619	112,501	23,054	63,106	8,331	37,502	43	82
November	277,327	136,785	30,526	67,813	7,559	39,518	56	70
December	238,435	117,718	26,793	54,399	6,583	32,840	40	62
1982								
January	361,332	196,272	35,844	69,303	8,707	51,080	54	72
February	266,812	131,693	28,267	60,530	6,493	39,696	50	83
March	291,806	139,298	30,286	70,596	8,029	43,453	42	102
April	294,795	142,387	30,745	68,339	8,491	44,699	47	87

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives, aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[8] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-16.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses, by payment status at time of award, 1950–82

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Retired workers			Wives and husbands		
		Currently payable awards			Currently payable awards	
	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total
1950	567	[2] 550	[2] 97	163	[2] 155	[2] 95
1955	910	862	95	289	276	95
1960	982	883	90	340	315	93
1961	1,362	1,217	89	394	358	91
1962	1,347	1,171	87	394	351	89
1963	1,146	1,015	89	346	313	90
1964	1,042	922	89	316	287	91
1965	1,183	975	82	321	278	96
1966	1,648	1,008	61	397	278	70
1967	1,161	840	72	320	258	81
1968	1,240	889	72	330	261	79
1969	1,273	906	71	336	262	78
1970	1,338	966	72	339	268	79
1971	1,391	1,031	74	338	278	82
1972	1,461	1,066	73	354	287	81
1973	1,493	1,177	79	349	293	84
1974	1,413	1,154	82	319	276	87
1975	1,506	1,241	82	351	302	86
1976	1,476	1,234	84	347	298	86
1977	1,593	[3]	[3]	391	[3]	[3]
1978	1,480	1,128	76	347	296	85
1979	1,596	1,312	82	358	290	81
1980	1,620	1,311	81	361	284	79
1981	1,598	1,319	83	341	272	80
1981						
April	131	106	81	28	22	79
May [4]	165	130	79	39	30	77
June [5]	96	81	84	19	16	84
July	152	125	82	33	26	79
August	137	113	82	29	24	83
September	95	75	79	20	15	75
October	113	91	81	23	18	78
November	137	115	84	31	26	84
December	118	100	85	27	23	85
1982						
January	196	174	89	36	30	83
February	132	116	88	28	24	86
March	139	116	83	30	24	80
April	142	115	81	31	24	77

[1] Includes awards currently payable and conditional or deferred awards. Conditional or deferred awards are those suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because earnings of the beneficiary or the worker on whose account benefits are paid exceed the earnings test amount; since September 1965 most conditional and deferred awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Estimated on basis of awards for 10 months.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-17.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

Period	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
1957	178,802	178,802	...	...
1958	162,566	131,382	12,920	18,264
1959	310,765	177,811	54,299	78,655
1960	366,302	207,805	54,187	104,310
1961	546,629	279,758	77,588	189,283
1962	490,200	250,634	69,212	170,354
1963	454,249	223,739	66,543	163,967
1964	412,737	207,592	59,706	145,439
1965	520,298	253,499	69,183	197,616
1966	636,009	278,503	81,284	276,222
1967	671,317	301,359	87,296	282,662
1968	711,773	323,154	89,603	299,016
1969	753,060	344,741	94,690	313,629
1970	763,234	350,384	96,304	316,546
1971	901,343	415,897	113,222	372,224
1972	991,570	455,438	124,366	411,766
1973	1,033,565	491,616	128,198	413,751
1974	1,111,928	535,977	132,042	443,909
1975	1,256,006	592,049	148,741	515,216
1976	1,210,732	551,740	147,433	511,559
1977	1,239,445	569,035	151,936	518,474
1978	1,045,507	457,451	130,192	457,864
1979	921,213	408,680	113,101	399,432
1980	883,984	389,152	108,502	386,330
1981	787,328	345,254	96,207	345,867
1981				
April	64,491	28,361	7,803	28,327
May [4]	89,839	39,248	11,351	39,240
June [5]	33,977	15,581	3,660	14,736
July	65,667	29,175	8,208	28,284
August	61,021	27,254	7,711	26,056
September	64,624	28,882	7,778	27,964
October	66,425	29,173	7,960	29,292
November	62,982	28,124	7,745	27,113
December	56,097	24,829	6,969	24,299
1982				
January	62,562	28,317	7,601	26,644
February	56,319	24,565	6,616	25,138
March	62,803	27,593	7,464	27,746
April	66,407	30,025	8,126	28,256

[1] Includes, from July 1957 to October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18-21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-18.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, by reason for eligibility, April 1982

Reason for eligibility	All persons	Amount of payments (in thousands)		
		Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [1]
Total	3,987,671	$730,949	$573,753	$157,196
Aged	1,647,221	227,060	166,189	60,870
Blind	[2] 78,355	17,825	12,941	4,884
Disabled	[3] 2,262,095	486,065	394,623	91,443

[1] Excludes payments for State supplementation under State-administered programs.
[2] Includes approximately 24,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes approximately 419,000 persons aged 65 and over.

Table M-20.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons initially awarded federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, 1974–82

Period	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1974 [1]	890,768	498,555	5,206	387,007
1975	702,147	259,823	5,834	436,490
1976	542,355	171,798	4,735	365,822
1977	557,570	189,750	5,753	362,067
1978	532,447	177,224	6,375	348,848
1979	483,993	159,927	6,476	317,590
1980	496,137	169,862	7,576	318,699
1981 [2]	315,429	89,414	5,429	220,586
1981				
February	33,908	10,716	542	22,650
March	34,588	10,466	549	23,573
April	41,286	11,837	748	28,701
May	25,365	6,448	425	18,492
June	33,219	9,927	578	22,714
July	33,266	9,625	572	23,069
August	28,211	7,904	501	19,806
September [3]	...	...	...	...
October	29,241	7,428	529	21,284
November	29,991	8,194	355	21,242
December	26,354	6,869	430	19,055
1982				
January	28,595	7,503	469	20,603
February	20,345	5,582	305	14,458

[1] Reflects data for May–December.
[2] Excludes January and September data.
[3] Data not available.

Table M-19.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, 1974–82 [1]

Period	Number of persons [2]				Amount of payments (in thousands)		
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [2]
January 1974	3,215,632	1,865,109	72,390	1,278,133	$365,149	$260,159	$104,989
December 1974	3,996,064	2,285,909	74,616	1,635,539	450,856	340,853	110,003
December 1975	4,314,275	2,307,105	74,489	1,932,681	493,495	374,419	119,076
December 1976	4,235,939	2,147,697	76,366	2,011,876	507,060	386,440	120,620
December 1977	4,237,692	2,050,921	77,362	2,109,409	527,658	402,743	124,915
December 1978	4,216,925	1,967,900	77,135	2,171,890	546,567	420,454	126,113
December 1979	4,149,575	1,871,716	77,250	2,200,609	645,890	456,808	189,082
December 1980	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
December 1981	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1981							
April	4,133,346	1,777,400	78,846	2,277,100	691,484	535,032	156,451
May	4,107,758	1,761,294	78,517	2,267,947	681,173	523,737	157,436
June	4,098,895	1,753,213	78,511	2,267,171	682,006	526,889	155,117
July	4,069,743	1,725,922	78,490	2,265,331	741,696	583,919	157,777
August	4,042,800	1,709,934	78,196	2,254,670	733,037	577,422	155,615
September	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546	736,244	580,048	156,195
October	4,030,123	1,692,324	78,426	2,259,373	743,702	579,069	164,633
November	4,027,072	1,686,502	78,596	2,261,974	738,246	578,486	159,760
December	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1982							
January	4,019,048	1,675,396	78,624	2,265,028	740,100	578,260	161,841
February	3,999,718	1,662,717	78,351	2,258,650	723,631	567,086	156,544
March	3,998,043	1,655,225	78,509	2,264,309	738,623	579,487	159,136
April	3,987,671	1,647,221	78,355	2,262,095	730,949	573,753	157,196

[1] Excludes emergency advance payments made by the Social Security Administration district offices. Figures not adjusted for returned checks and refunds of overpayments.

[2] Excludes data for State supplementation under State-administered programs.

Table M-21.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, April 1982

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	3,987,671	1,647,221	78,355	2,262,095
Alabama [2]	129,601	69,461	1,933	58,207
Alaska [2]	3,064	1,132	60	1,872
Arizona [2]	29,026	10,557	581	17,888
Arkansas	73,835	38,670	1,459	33,706
California	688,262	295,471	17,992	374,799
Colorado [2]	29,086	11,508	381	17,197
Connecticut [2]	23,276	6,732	413	16,131
Delaware	6,866	2,275	157	4,434
District of Columbia	14,618	3,946	208	10,464
Florida	171,355	81,034	2,798	87,523
Georgia	149,126	65,183	2,906	81,037
Hawaii	9,957	4,635	169	5,153
Idaho [2]	7,370	2,303	117	4,950
Illinois [2]	120,571	32,097	1,915	86,559
Indiana [2]	40,740	13,021	1,158	26,561
Iowa	24,710	9,577	1,031	14,102
Kansas	19,634	6,902	303	12,429
Kentucky [2]	91,920	37,866	2,036	52,018
Louisiana	128,618	57,584	2,099	68,935
Maine	20,688	8,585	295	11,808
Maryland	47,025	14,704	673	31,648
Massachusetts	113,922	58,468	5,006	50,448
Michigan	111,011	33,368	1,913	75,730
Minnesota [2]	30,298	11,262	634	18,402
Mississippi	110,736	57,312	1,819	51,605
Missouri [2]	79,635	34,654	1,290	43,691
Montana	6,629	2,016	128	4,485
Nebraska [2]	13,095	4,630	225	8,240
Nevada	6,776	3,392	465	2,919
New Hampshire [2]	5,240	1,791	122	3,327
New Jersey	84,268	30,361	1,145	52,762
New Mexico [2]	24,643	9,677	465	14,501
New York	348,641	123,544	4,061	221,036
North Carolina [2]	135,619	58,697	3,021	73,901
North Dakota [2]	5,980	2,804	83	3,093
Ohio	115,497	30,467	2,309	82,721
Oklahoma [2]	62,194	29,656	977	31,561
Oregon [2]	22,019	6,691	505	14,823
Pennsylvania	156,577	51,074	3,112	102,391
Rhode Island	14,603	5,437	205	8,961
South Carolina [2]	81,487	35,303	1,867	44,317
South Dakota	7,803	3,435	147	4,221
Tennessee	126,233	55,098	2,004	69,131
Texas [3]	250,706	134,204	4,214	112,288
Utah [2]	7,616	2,174	172	5,270
Vermont	8,581	3,239	122	5,220
Virginia [2]	78,919	31,996	1,403	45,520
Washington	43,644	13,598	584	29,462
West Virginia [2]	39,717	12,093	652	26,972
Wisconsin	63,902	26,538	966	36,398
Wyoming [2]	1,731	636	37	1,038
Unknown	1	1	...	...
Other:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	600	342	18	240

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table M-22.—Supplemental Security Income: Amount of payments, Federal SSI payments, and federally administered State supplementation, by State, April 1982

[In thousands]

State	Total	Federal SSI	Federally administered State supplementation
Total	$730,949	$573,753	$157,196
Alabama	18,916	18,916	...
Alaska	549	549	...
Arizona	5,244	5,244	...
Arkansas	9,882	9,877	6
California	179,526	73,586	105,940
Colorado	4,485	4,485	...
Connecticut	3,972	3,972	...
Delaware	1,080	1,040	41
District of Columbia	3,019	2,677	343
Florida	29,634	29,633	1
Georgia	22,373	22,366	8
Hawaii	1,975	1,596	379
Idaho	1,154	1,154	...
Illinois	20,653	20,653	...
Indiana	6,132	6,132	...
Iowa	3,423	3,331	91
Kansas	2,790	2,784	6
Kentucky	15,010	15,010	...
Louisiana	20,584	20,570	13
Maine	2,804	2,392	412
Maryland	8,176	8,161	15
Massachusetts	21,452	11,557	9,895
Michigan	22,076	16,960	5,115
Minnesota	4,035	4,035	...
Mississippi	16,579	16,573	6
Missouri	12,210	12,210	...
Montana	1,050	987	63
Nebraska	1,870	1,870	...
Nevada	1,140	916	224
New Hampshire	799	799	...
New Jersey	16,256	13,279	2,977
New Mexico	4,040	4,040	...
New York	73,603	54,503	19,099
North Carolina	20,476	20,476	...
North Dakota	814	814	...
Ohio	19,677	19,666	11
Oklahoma	9,048	9,048	...
Oregon	3,538	3,538	...
Pennsylvania	29,191	24,351	4,840
Rhode Island	2,429	1,834	595
South Carolina	12,141	12,141	...
South Dakota	1,044	1,041	3
Tennessee	19,178	19,176	2
Texas	35,137	35,137	...
Utah	1,172	1,172	...
Vermont	1,481	1,059	422
Virginia	12,081	12,081	...
Washington	8,066	6,673	1,393
West Virginia	7,090	7,090	...
Wisconsin	11,513	6,217	5,297
Wyoming	249	249	...
Unknown	1	1	...
Other:			
Northern Mariana Islands	131	131	...

Table M-23.—Supplemental Security Income: Amount of combined Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, April 1982

[In thousands]

State	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$227,060	$17,825	$486,065
Alabama	7,884	359	10,673
Alaska	164	13	372
Arizona	1,432	121	3,691
Arkansas	4,066	257	5,539
California	61,187	5,707	112,632
Colorado	1,312	65	3,108
Connecticut	814	77	3,081
Delaware	232	28	821
District of Columbia	534	43	2,442
Florida	12,236	546	16,852
Georgia	7,384	545	14,444
Hawaii	787	38	1,149
Idaho	235	24	895
Illinois	3,954	378	16,321
Indiana	1,270	217	4,645
Iowa	872	182	2,369
Kansas	705	51	2,033
Kentucky	4,397	434	10,179
Louisiana	7,160	408	13,016
Maine	680	49	2,074
Maryland	1,667	137	6,372
Massachusetts	8,277	1,195	11,979
Michigan	4,379	425	17,271
Minnesota	1,122	103	2,811
Mississippi	6,531	346	9,702
Missouri	3,882	221	8,107
Montana	196	22	832
Nebraska	416	37	1,417
Nevada	470	96	574
New Hampshire	172	20	607
New Jersey	4,576	243	11,437
New Mexico	1,143	92	2,806
New York	19,904	914	52,784
North Carolina	6,381	560	13,536
North Dakota	274	17	523
Ohio	3,346	434	15,897
Oklahoma	3,462	189	5,396
Oregon	720	90	2,728
Pennsylvania	6,432	709	22,050
Rhode Island	631	44	1,755
South Carolina	3,818	364	7,960
South Dakota	329	31	685
Tennessee	5,972	391	12,816
Texas	14,990	780	19,367
Utah	260	34	878
Vermont	380	27	1,074
Virginia	3,456	267	8,358
Washington	1,717	130	6,219
West Virginia	1,439	136	5,495
Wisconsin	3,261	216	8,037
Wyoming	61	7	181
Unknown	1	...	...
Other:			
Northern Mariana Islands	71	4	56

Table M-24.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility, April 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$133.85	$105.15	$176.42	$164.92
California	260.84	207.08	317.18	300.51
Delaware	157.32	101.81	177.04	185.10
District of Columbia	206.56	135.41	208.94	233.34
Florida	172.94	151.00	195.08	192.55
Georgia	150.03	113.28	187.50	178.25
Hawaii	198.33	169.87	227.10	222.99
Iowa	138.51	91.02	176.97	167.96
Kansas	142.09	102.21	168.45	163.60
Louisiana	160.04	124.33	194.24	188.82
Maine	135.53	79.24	167.78	175.66
Maryland	173.86	113.35	204.11	201.34
Massachusetts	188.30	141.57	238.80	237.45
Michigan	198.86	131.23	222.35	228.07
Mississippi	149.72	113.95	190.09	188.01
Montana	158.44	97.02	175.06	185.57
Nevada	168.29	138.62	207.31	196.54
New Jersey	192.91	150.71	212.44	216.77
New York	211.11	161.11	225.10	238.80
Ohio	170.37	109.82	188.03	192.18
Pennsylvania	186.43	125.94	227.74	215.35
Rhode Island	166.35	116.00	214.35	195.81
South Dakota	133.80	95.67	208.79	162.21
Tennessee	151.93	108.38	195.02	185.38
Vermont	172.61	117.41	222.34	205.70
Washington	184.81	126.24	222.43	211.09
Wisconsin	180.17	122.88	223.22	220.80

Table M-25.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons, total amount, and average State payment to persons under State-administered State supplementation programs, by reason for eligibility, 1974–82 [1]

Period	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled
January 1974	308,293	251,926	8,502	96,926	$14,884	$9,237	$517	$5,102	$41.54	$36.66	$60.86	$52.64
December 1974	300,724	193,057	5,898	101,769	11,354	6,824	330	4,200	[3] 37.75	[3] 35.35	[3] 55.95	[3] 41.27
December 1975	303,391	184,679	4,933	113,504	13,803	7,225	301	6,273	45.59	39.12	61.13	55.26
December 1976	274,377	160,360	4,731	109,248	13,720	6,882	327	6,511	50.00	42.91	69.04	59.60
December 1977	269,695	152,449	4,467	112,467	14,477	7,096	336	7,033	53.68	46.54	75.21	62.53
December 1978	265,378	146,799	4,192	107,430	15,608	7,873	363	7,260	58.82	53.63	86.60	67.58
December 1979	257,289	140,894	3,937	105,830	18,327	9,540	361	8,305	71.23	67.71	91.60	78.47
December 1980 [4]	249,474	134,555	3,649	104,367	19,920	10,435	356	8,995	79.85	77.55	97.45	86.18
December 1981 [4]	249,565	133,800	3,487	105,756	20,041	10,355	347	9,192	80.31	77.39	99.53	86.92
1981												
February	251,084	135,232	3,611	105,268	20,063	10,509	352	9,064	79.90	77.71	97.61	86.11
March	251,268	135,817	3,596	105,143	20,041	10,518	348	9,038	79.76	77.45	96.83	85.96
April	251,635	135,999	3,576	105,590	19,643	10,095	344	9,070	78.06	74.23	96.32	85.90
May	251,478	135,720	3,588	105,522	19,692	10,115	350	9,101	78.31	74.53	97.48	86.25
June	250,534	134,899	3,521	105,192	19,487	9,896	345	9,108	77.78	73.36	98.01	86.58
July	252,432	135,093	3,575	106,902	19,231	9,566	334	9,187	76.18	70.81	93.55	85.94
August	249,984	134,082	3,523	105,725	19,261	9,663	343	9,083	77.05	72.29	97.27	85.91
September	249,665	134,042	3,508	105,733	19,284	9,717	348	9,078	77.24	72.49	99.24	85.86
October [4]	249,918	133,965	3,471	105,645	19,339	9,752	341	9,101	77.38	72.80	98.13	86.14
November [4]	250,100	133,572	3,474	105,713	19,361	9,737	345	9,128	77.41	72.90	99.26	86.35
December [4]	249,565	133,800	3,487	105,756	20,041	10,355	347	9,192	80.31	77.39	99.53	86.92
1982												
January	248,145	132,662	3,425	105,274	20,614	10,801	338	9,326	83.07	81.42	98.75	88.59
February	247,866	132,367	3,430	105,248	20,620	10,828	346	9,298	83.19	81.81	100.99	88.34

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes optional supplementation data for North Dakota; for Maryland in December 1974 and 1975; and for New Mexico in December 1976.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Excludes data for South Carolina.

[4] Revised data.

Table M-26.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation, total amount, and average payment, by reason for eligibility and State, February 1982 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 247,866	132,367	3,430	105,248	[2] $20,620	$10,828	$346	$9,298	[2] $83.19	$81.81	$100.99	$88.34
Alabama	16,700	12,283	125	4,292	902	653	7	242	54.01	53.17	53.52	56.41
Alaska [3]	928	379	12	537	125	47	2	76	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79
Arizona	1,702	1,014	4	684	113	86	(4)	26	66.28	84.89	(5)	38.75
Colorado	34,715	24,564	148	10,003	3,624	3,018	5	602	104.41	122.86	31.60	60.18
Connecticut	11,725	5,184	86	6,455	1,831	782	10	1,038	156.14	150.89	118.58	160.86
Florida	7,162	3,844	(6)	[7] 3,318	271	122	(6)	[7] 149	37.77	31.67	(6)	[7] 44.84
Idaho [3]	2,937	1,202	27	1,708	298	106	2	190	101.43	87.88	83.78	111.25
Illinois	29,409	6,069	300	23,040	2,415	393	23	2,000	82.13	64.77	75.71	86.79
Kentucky	7,910	4,435	107	3,368	906	493	7	405	114.50	111.08	71.28	120.36
Maryland	[2] 511	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 67	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 130.49	(6)	(6)	(6)
Minnesota	10,139	2,886	156	7,097	981	216	13	752	96.74	74.79	84.87	105.92
Missouri	21,520	17,409	818	3,293	774	530	117	128	35.99	30.46	142.61	38.73
Nebraska	8,324	3,371	137	4,816	459	129	8	322	55.13	38.22	62.19	66.76
New Hampshire	4,455	1,578	167	2,710	464	66	15	383	104.16	41.95	87.77	141.40
New Mexico	[2] 271	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 20	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 75.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
North Carolina	10,895	6,238	256	4,401	2,420	1,367	64	989	222.11	219.11	249.55	224.76
North Dakota	103	67	2	34	2	1	(4)	1	21.42	19.78	(5)	25.68
Oklahoma	53,818	34,949	453	18,416	3,369	2,134	31	1,204	62.60	61.06	67.97	65.40
Oregon	12,273	3,989	568	7,716	547	217	34	296	44.59	54.36	60.88	38.34
South Carolina	1,735	729	21	985	198	79	2	116	114.19	108.84	116.28	118.11
South Dakota	359	219	3	137	42	28	(4)	14	116.12	127.04	(5)	99.58
Utah	[2] 6,039	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 60	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 10.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
Virginia	3,412	1,755	21	1,636	709	355	4	349	207.72	202.40	216.71	213.31
West Virginia	109	42	...	67	8	3	...	5	71.73	73.62	...	70.55
Wyoming	715	161	19	535	14	3	(4)	11	20.00	20.00	(5)	20.00

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska and January 1982 data for Idaho; data not available for February 1982.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Includes data for the blind.

Table M-27.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation only, total amount, and average payment, by reason for eligibility and State, February 1982 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 48,828	29,415	618	18,284	[2] $5,942	$3,150	$94	$2,631	[2] $121.68	$107.09	$152.11	$143.88
Alabama	3,309	2,479	18	812	125	93	1	31	37.86	37.62	37.67	38.60
Alaska [3]	260	128	2	130	21	10	(4)	10	80.29	79.22	(5)	79.92
Arizona	191	156	...	35	22	20	...	2	117.63	131.78	...	54.57
Colorado	11,020	9,626	8	1,386	1,674	1,424	1	249	151.95	147.89	187.00	179.93
Connecticut	8,389	3,648	48	4,693	1,329	546	6	777	158.45	149.67	134.06	165.52
Florida [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho [3]	636	333	3	300	60	30	(4)	30	94.19	90.17	(5)	98.83
Illinois	7,106	1,495	41	5,570	1,111	148	4	959	156.37	99.04	95.78	172.20
Kentucky	1,715	1,274	6	435	214	157	1	56	124.83	123.54	130.17	128.53
Maryland	[2] 511	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 67	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 130.49	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minnesota	1,378	493	21	864	287	83	4	201	208.14	167.59	171.62	232.17
Missouri	6,028	4,588	322	1,118	296	178	63	55	49.06	38.76	195.30	49.21
Nebraska	1,437	622	22	793	106	31	2	73	73.89	50.11	84.41	92.26
New Mexico [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	2,397	1,630	39	728	393	273	8	112	163.86	167.47	195.87	154.05
North Dakota	2	1	...	1	(4)	(4)	...	(4)	(5)	(5)	...	(5)
Oklahoma	2,215	1,652	10	553	127	95	1	31	57.45	57.66	61.00	56.77
Oregon	2,234	1,290	78	866	108	61	4	44	48.61	47.36	45.06	50.78
South Carolina [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for mandatory and optional programs in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia; for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska and January 1982 for Idaho; data not available for February 1982.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[7] Data not available.

Table M-28.—Public assistance: Number of recipients and average monthly payments, by program, 1940–80

[Data subject to revision. Except for emergency assistance, excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payment]

Period	Old-age assistance [1]	Aid to the blind [1 2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [1]	Aid to Families with Dependent Children			General assistance [4]		Emergency asistance [5]
				Families	Total recipients [3]	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (in thousands)								
December:									
1940	2,070	73.4	...	372	1,222	895	1,239	3,618	...
1945	2,056	71.5	...	274	943	701	257	507	...
1950	2,786	97.5	69	651	2,233	1,661	413	866	...
1955	2,538	104.5	241	602	2,192	1,661	314	743	...
1960	2,305	106.9	369	803	3,073	2,370	431	1,244	...
1965	2,087	85.1	557	1,054	4,396	3,316	310	677	...
1970	2,082	81.0	935	2,552	9,659	7,033	547	1,036	9.7
1975	...	...	...	3,568	11,404	8,106	692	977	34.1
1976	...	...	...	3,588	11,211	7,909	685	905	26.9
1977	...	...	...	3,553	10,796	7,582	654	820	32.0
1978	...	...	...	3,489	10,349	7,226	620	766	32.0
1979									
December	...	...	...	3,560	10,379	7,207	696	885	38
1980									
January	...	...	...	3,591	10,473	7,256	706	885	47
February	...	...	...	3,619	10,548	7,301	714	887	48
March	...	...	...	3,652	10,636	7,350	740	925	58
April	...	...	...	3,664	10,658	7,359	742	922	56
May	...	...	...	3,665	10,644	7,344	737	908	45
June	...	...	...	3,672	10,657	7,349	749	929	45
July	...	...	...	3,704	10,738	7,388	774	973	46
August	...	...	...	3,743	10,864	7,469	770	955	44
September	...	...	...	3,778	10,945	7,515	782	977	46
October	...	...	...	3,810	11,014	7,553	795	1,002	53
November	...	...	...	3,809	11,010	7,546	990	990	44
December	..	...	...	3,843	11,101	7,599	796	986	52
	Average monthly payment								
December:									
1940	$20.25	$25.35	...	$32.40	$9.85	...	$24.30	$8.30	...
1945	30.80	33.50	...	52.05	15.15	...	32.70	16.55	...
1950	43.05	46.00	$44.10	71.45	20.85	...	46.65	22.25	...
1955	50.05	55.35	48.75	85.50	23.50	...	55.05	23.30	...
1960	58.90	67.45	56.15	108.35	28.35	...	71.60	24.85	...
1965	63.10	81.35	66.50	136.95	32.85	...	68.95	31.65	...
1970	77.65	104.35	97.65	190.40	50.30	...	111.60	57.85	$151.35
1975	...	...	...	228.81	71.58	...	144.08	102.07	157.56
1976	...	...	...	241.48	77.29	...	153.84	116.54	154.20
1977	...	...	...	250.03	82.29	...	155.97	124.34	177.50
1978	...	...	...	255.53	86.15	...	157.49	128.11	191.30
1979									
December	...	...	...	270.74	92.86	...	156.69	123.31	197.52
1980									
January	...	...	...	271.68	93.16	...	158.92	126.72	194.77
February	...	...	...	271.73	93.23	...	160.46	129.18	193.92
March	...	...	...	271.16	93.11	...	160.89	128.72	191.31
April	...	...	...	270.92	93.13	...	159.21	128.16	192.56
May	...	...	...	270.55	93.16	...	158.42	128.59	201.84
June	...	...	...	271.06	93.39	...	157.13	126.58	199.98
July	...	...	...	277.48	95.73	...	155.76	123.93	197.01
August	...	...	...	287.31	99.00	...	159.19	128.28	184.55
September	...	...	...	304.08	104.94	...	158.55	126.86	194.55
October	...	...	...	288.51	99.79	...	157.73	125.07	180.93
November	...	...	...	286.03	98.96	...	156.23	124.66	195.51
December	...	...	...	287.77	99.61	...	160.92	129.84	196.97

[1] Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate programs and under the combined State adult assistance programs. Superseded by Supplemental Security Income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning January 1974.

[2] Beginning September 1965, excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.

[3] Includes as recipients the children and one or both parents or one caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[4] Data incomplete.

[5] Represents average per family. Beginning January 1972, includes New York City.

Table M-29.—Public assistance: Total money payments, by program, and emergency assistance payments, 1945–80

[In thousands. Data subject to revision.]

Period	Total [1]	Money payments						Emergency assistance payments [4]
		Total [2]	Old-age assistance [3]	Aid to the blind [3]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [3]	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General assistance	
1945	$990,704	$990,704	$726,550	$26,557	...	$149,667	$87,930	...
1950	2,372,204	2,372,204	1,461,624	52,698	$7,967	551,653	298,262	...
1955	2,525,585	2,525,585	1,490,352	67,958	135,168	617,841	214,266	...
1960	3,276,707	3,276,707	1,629,541	86,231	237,366	1,000,784	322,465	...
1961	3,426,895	3,426,895	1,571,309	84,739	256,910	1,156,769	355,991	...
1962	3,531,067	3,531,067	1,571,162	84,039	282,711	1,298,774	292,709	...
1963	3,666,628	3,666,628	1,615,023	85,335	318,948	1,365,851	279,623	...
1964	3,842,754	3,842,754	1,612,983	86,558	357,856	1,510,352	272,737	...
1965	4,025,903	4,025,903	1,600,708	85,121	417,720	1,660,186	259,225	...
1966	4,336,075	4,336,075	1,633,675	85,615	487,301	1,863,925	263,866	...
1967	4,956,901	4,956,901	1,702,091	87,711	574,574	2,266,400	325,847	...
1968	5,706,592	5,694,890	1,676,632	88,885	658,589	2,849,298	421,211	$2,445
1969	6,893,920	6,668,986	1,752,730	92,204	788,079	3,563,427	472,360	11,030
1970	8,864,428	8,431,848	1,862,412	98,292	999,861	4,852,964	618,319	11,396
1971	10,814,361	10,143,441	1,888,878	100,840	1,189,636	6,203,528	760,559	19,843
1972	11,066,718	11,022,538	1,876,755	105,515	1,390,509	6,909,260	740,499	44,180
1973	11,397,212	11,357,947	1,743,465	104,373	1,609,572	7,212,035	688,502	39,265
1974	8,813,762	8,749,731	4,725	88	2,947	7,916,563	825,408	64,031
1975	10,434,353	10,356,837	4,599	79	2,953	9,210,995	1,138,211	77,516
1976	11,431,072	11,375,923	4,783	75	3,066	10,140,134	1,227,865	55,779
1977	11,915,076	11,848,824	4,938	76	3,426	10,602,775	1,237,609	66,252
1978	12,024,019	11,942,961	5,076	82	3,754	10,728,668	1,205,381	81,058
1979	12,402,352	12,318,290	9,448	170	9,064	11,068,864	1,230,744	84,062
1980	14,048,471	13,935,233	8,873	135	8,702	12,475,245	1,442,278	113,238
1979								
December	1,081,234	1,073,688	439	7	386	963,753	109,103	7,546
1980								
January	1,097,840	1,088,598	435	6	354	975,639	112,164	9,242
February	1,108,008	1,098,750	437	6	347	983,347	114,613	9,258
March	1,121,245	1,110,198	436	6	356	990,328	119,072	11,047
April	1,122,375	1,111,504	433	6	351	992,560	118,154	10,871
May	1,118,030	1,108,935	367	6	310	991,514	116,738	9,095
June	1,122,703	1,113,762	437	6	367	995,325	117,627	8,941
July	1,158,313	1,149,338	432	6	378	1,027,926	120,596	8,975
August	1,206,913	1,198,832	431	6	365	1,075,515	122,515	8,081
September	1,290,424	1,281,455	4,124	67	4,630	1,148,651	123,983	8,969
October	1,235,254	1,225,271	443	6	378	1,099,080	125,364	9,983
November	1,222,319	1,213,795	439	6	390	1,089,583	123,377	3,524
December	1,245,020	1,234,767	439	6	450	1,105,777	123,075	10,253

[1] Includes money payments for institutional services in intermediate-care facilities for 1968–71.

[2] Includes money payments for medical assistance for the aged for 1960–69.

[3] Superseded by Supplemental Security Income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia beginning 1974. Data for 1974 and thereafter are for only Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

[4] Money payments to families and medical vendor payments to needy families with children, authorized under title IV of the Social Security Act.

Table M-30.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Number of families and recipients, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981			February 1981			March 1981		
		Recipients			Recipients			Recipients	
	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children
Total	3,870,288	11,195,522	7,652,435	3,895,317	11,253,419	7,680,052	3,916,815	11,300,963	7,703,506
Alabama	63,135	177,634	127,144	63,567	178,521	127,714	59,836	166,813	119,134
Alaska	6,642	17,159	12,032	6,841	16,440	11,191	6,836	16,435	11,186
Arizona	21,942	60,626	44,115	21,924	60,504	44,045	22,411	61,707	44,812
Arkansas	29,844	84,876	61,506	29,953	85,201	61,764	30,216	85,803	62,105
California	517,581	1,515,901	1,005,675	520,161	1,519,081	1,006,728	526,121	1,541,708	1,020,852
Colorado	29,643	82,253	56,208	30,202	83,442	56,789	30,349	84,119	57,149
Connecticut	49,661	145,178	101,502	49,946	144,910	101,234	50,229	142,008	97,831
Delaware	11,591	31,866	21,951	12,032	33,047	22,685	12,058	33,109	22,716
District of Columbia	28,905	81,788	56,399	28,766	81,549	56,239	28,693	81,629	56,208
Florida	102,627	277,589	197,815	103,182	278,525	198,417	103,372	278,466	198,255
Georgia	89,931	233,877	168,819	90,733	235,841	170,116	91,465	237,576	171,256
Guam	1,518	5,400	3,926	1,503	5,404	3,934	1,498	5,391	3,893
Hawaii	20,013	61,236	40,689	20,008	61,178	40,639	20,089	61,413	40,798
Idaho	7,559	20,447	13,879	7,554	20,455	13,809	7,568	20,625	13,970
Illinois	225,041	696,972	485,638	228,178	703,411	488,507	232,401	712,909	493,318
Indiana	60,708	171,665	120,389	60,871	171,867	120,455	61,710	174,056	121,637
Iowa	41,459	113,439	74,636	42,315	115,924	75,921	43,287	118,767	77,399
Kansas	28,524	74,147	52,280	28,497	74,472	52,372	28,917	75,446	52,908
Kentucky	67,012	174,443	121,971	67,673	175,797	122,854	68,518	177,654	123,976
Louisiana	72,134	219,009	160,302	72,059	218,645	160,034	72,077	217,849	159,252
Maine	21,407	57,584	39,360	21,496	57,695	39,380	21,513	57,634	39,328
Maryland	80,942	220,337	148,898	81,428	221,911	149,672	81,792	222,817	150,038
Massachusetts	125,820	350,211	226,404	126,357	351,713	227,378	124,942	350,176	225,541
Michigan	248,408	759,557	497,677	251,774	771,777	504,212	254,039	780,542	508,357
Minnesota	54,471	147,664	97,479	55,062	149,657	98,302	55,565	151,406	99,268
Mississippi	59,997	176,488	129,794	60,121	176,634	129,848	60,424	177,186	130,214
Missouri	74,396	218,486	146,400	74,382	218,616	146,341	75,668	222,370	148,479
Montana	7,118	19,823	13,599	7,130	19,902	13,576	7,418	20,739	14,094
Nebraska	13,688	37,896	26,091	13,956	38,575	26,539	14,145	39,039	26,826
Nevada	5,037	13,618	9,386	5,302	14,356	9,889	5,516	14,974	10,295
New Hampshire	8,725	23,833	15,747	8,814	23,979	15,814	8,832	24,002	15,825
New Jersey	153,573	470,150	322,468	154,340	471,545	323,334	154,697	471,677	323,155
New Mexico	19,633	56,279	38,742	19,825	56,686	39,067	19,775	56,340	38,874
New York	369,643	1,113,576	763,525	369,343	1,110,687	760,581	373,331	1,121,410	766,953
North Carolina	81,341	204,866	144,612	81,518	204,374	144,276	81,951	205,125	144,639
North Dakota	4,890	13,185	9,101	4,967	13,365	9,185	4,873	13,371	9,199
Ohio	201,078	576,671	382,380	203,538	585,484	386,962	206,802	595,050	392,029
Oklahoma	31,426	91,639	66,539	31,625	91,974	66,772	31,795	92,323	66,975
Oregon	35,090	92,792	60,017	35,455	91,943	59,455	35,026	92,377	59,738
Pennsylvania	220,670	643,545	438,607	221,856	647,286	440,472	222,945	649,868	441,793
Puerto Rico	47,078	172,362	120,083	46,478	172,556	120,141	47,424	172,775	120,135
Rhode Island	19,458	56,147	37,888	19,609	56,457	37,979	19,635	56,535	38,049
South Carolina	57,959	156,687	110,949	58,234	157,248	111,295	58,667	158,208	111,875
South Dakota	7,003	18,852	13,178	7,003	18,750	13,118	6,907	18,494	12,919
Tennessee	66,300	174,519	123,013	66,529	175,094	123,359	66,967	175,993	123,958
Texas	110,375	334,292	242,875	111,342	333,415	241,524	112,213	335,072	242,477
Utah	13,423	42,148	26,405	14,257	44,806	27,930	14,493	45,660	28,489
Vermont	8,311	24,794	15,647	8,454	25,359	15,969	8,452	25,337	15,953
Virgin Islands	1,186	3,530	2,784	1,226	3,644	2,867	1,243	3,686	2,902
Virginia	65,260	175,028	121,166	65,673	176,356	121,989	67,028	179,795	124,170
Washington	63,069	177,944	110,669	63,092	177,779	110,637	54,702	144,078	93,227
West Virginia	28,282	80,795	61,618	28,809	82,642	63,191	29,033	83,167	63,740
Wisconsin	87,006	237,647	157,418	87,622	239,948	158,581	88,547	243,093	160,248
Wyoming	2,735	7,072	5,040	2,735	6,992	4,970	2,804	7,161	5,089

Table M-31.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Unemployed Parent segment: Number of families and recipients, by State, January-March 1981

State	January 1981			February 1981			March 1981		
		Recipients			Recipients			Recipients	
	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children
Total	206,107	873,599	485,502	218,955	921,044	510,755	221,998	932,825	518,366
California	62,894	268,467	152,853	66,106	278,076	158,298	69,749	292,454	166,803
Colorado	1,397	5,918	3,123	1,517	6,171	3,239	1,618	6,667	3,486
Connecticut	834	3,627	2,033	869	3,799	2,124	992	4,252	2,383
Delaware	350	1,490	818	388	1,644	895	406	1,715	936
District of Columbia	187	920	510	195	969	543	206	1,051	587
Guam	153	751	447	160	804	486	142	710	430
Hawaii	937	4,413	2,515	960	4,408	2,504	996	4,578	2,602
Illinois	9,060	39,798	22,158	9,789	42,422	23,425	10,591	45,471	24,967
Iowa	3,236	12,877	6,666	3,764	14,746	7,604	4,290	16,649	8,548
				1,157	4,449	2,330			
Kansas	1,038	4,010	2,099				1,313	5,066	2,630
Maryland	1,402	6,043	3,334	1,556	6,695	3,676	1,700	7,280	3,956
Massachusetts	5,063	21,462	11,969	5,320	22,468	12,493	5,407	22,897	12,759
Michigan	36,025	152,005	83,920	38,220	161,224	88,829	39,877	167,769	92,379
Minnesota	3,714	15,528	8,233	4,136	17,020	8,815	4,351	18,155	9,547
Missouri	2,767	11,861	6,327	2,938	12,565	6,689	3,288	14,006	7,430
Montana	434	1,820	1,025	490	2,050	1,146	540	2,274	1,275
Nebraska	257	1,207	693	316	1,467	840	367	1,684	957
New Jersey	5,878	25,160	14,497	6,085	25,977	14,944	6,232	26,414	15,113
				12,338	54,160	30,424			
New York	11,687	51,866	29,266				12,828	56,256	31,571
Ohio	24,018	98,818	52,053	25,727	105,614	55,509	27,221	111,585	58,525
Pennsylvania	12,130	51,264	27,338	12,844	54,199	28,849	13,229	55,733	29,615
Rhode Island	446	1,899	1,034	509	2,144	1,157	503	2,138	1,169
Utah	1,950	8,726	4,929	2,216	9,880	5,562	2,312	10,308	5,815
Vermont	748	3,149	1,692	848	3,550	1,898	876	3,696	1,984
Washington	7,824	31,924	16,408	8,030	32,696	16,884	0	0	0
West Virginia	3,933	16,328	12,337	4,271	17,756	13,466	4,366	18,166	13,835
Wisconsin	7,725	32,268	17,225	8,206	34,091	18,126	8,598	35,851	19,064

Table M-32.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, foster care: Number of cases and children, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981		February 1981		March 1981	
	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children
Total	83,082	101,994	83,438	102,395	82,413	101,011
Alabama	790	1,454	802	1,466	807	1,453
Alaska	41	50	55	55	50	50
Arizona	178	294	201	311	243	369
Arkansas	218	355	207	345	211	351
California	10,828	14,768	10,735	14,859	11,236	15,266
Colorado	582	582	519	519	519	519
Connecticut	1,569	2,180	1,565	2,176	1,572	2,185
Delaware	165	293	152	272	152	271
District of Columbia	728	903	742	920	742	920
Florida	804	1,117	867	1,204	869	1,207
Georgia	1,466	1,482	1,483	1,510	1,478	1,496
Guam	10	15	10	13	9	12
Hawaii	18	18	17	17	18	18
Idaho	91	204	88	192	85	194
Illinois	4,500	4,500	4,540	4,540	4,570	4,570
Indiana	1,320	1,686	1,331	1,705	1,316	1,695
Iowa	652	652	646	646	657	657
Kansas	1,876	1,876	1,621	1,621	1,723	1,723
Kentucky	1,233	1,233	1,211	1,211	1,233	1,233
Louisiana	1,547	1,705	1,554	1,716	1,567	1,714
Maine	1,170	1,170	1,178	1,178	1,162	1,162
Maryland	2,342	2,342	2,343	2,343	2,344	2,344
Massachusetts	1,719	1,910	1,719	1,910	(1)	(1)
Michigan	5,526	5,526	5,665	5,665	5,662	5,662
Minnesota	1,245	1,659	1,299	1,723	1,291	1,705
Mississippi	505	885	500	881	506	895
Missouri	933	2,138	916	2,099	933	2,138
Montana	177	249	184	258	189	264
Nebraska	528	528	575	575	584	584
Nevada	184	226	180	221	177	260
New Hampshire	504	504	520	520	516	516
New Jersey	1,254	1,254	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459
New Mexico	63	86	62	81	59	78
New York	14,430	20,363	14,425	20,273	14,475	20,119
North Carolina	1,038	1,723	1,058	1,720	1,064	1,739
North Dakota	203	371	188	366	198	357
Ohio	3,589	3,589	3,477	3,477	3,439	3,439
Oklahoma	424	699	433	714	438	732
Oregon	1,620	1,620	1,701	1,701	1,673	1,673
Pennsylvania	6,398	6,398	6,468	6,468	6,574	6,574
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	273	444	289	433	270	435
South Carolina	343	531	344	530	338	537
South Dakota	402	402	461	461	413	413
Tennessee	830	1,825	847	1,814	854	1,807
Texas	2,826	2,826	2,834	2,834	2,775	2,775
Utah	254	254	252	252	255	255
Vermont	172	336	169	331	175	342
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,541	2,350	1,602	2,393	1,636	2,461
Washington	577	797	594	819	598	817
West Virginia	259	517	265	529	284	568
Wisconsin	3,061	3,061	3,031	3,031	2,963	2,963
Wyoming	36	44	34	38	32	35

[1] Data not available.

Table M-33.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, emergency assistance: Number of families, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981	February 1981	March 1981	State	January 1981	February 1981	March 1981
Total	55,257	58,822	62,575	Montana	50	22	45
				Nebraska	117	125	119
Arkansas	98	105	138	New Jersey	762	821	717
Connecticut	0	0	0	New York	26,064	27,439	31,670
Delaware	171	148	184	Ohio	8,856	13,361	9,358
District of Columbia	725	286	307	Oklahoma	625	491	505
Illinois	271	257	388				
Kansas	875	1,462	1,243	Oregon	1,111	1,060	1,062
Kentucky	1,902	1,861	1,670	Pennsylvania	253	180	119
Maryland	1,281	1,204	1,252	Vermont	728	363	343
Massachusetts	2,530	1,988	1,879	Virginia	29	43	36
				Washington	954	873	2,779
Michigan	5,272	4,834	6,242	West Virginia	860	408	655
Minnesota	1,180	1,093	1,118	Wisconsin	68	69	103
Missouri	307	153	503	Wyoming	168	176	140

Table M-34.—General assistance: Number of cases and recipients, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981		February 1981		March 1981	
	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients
Total	797,020	984,011	812,580	997,611	827,422	1,012,663
Arizona	2,691	2,691	2,610	2,610	2,697	2,697
California	25,357	26,539	28,440	29,691	29,126	30,429
Colorado	483	964	401	751	476	923
Delaware	2,216	3,222	2,235	3,212	2,330	3,363
District of Columbia	5,973	6,743	5,848	6,677	5,768	6,635
Georgia	1,694	2,854	1,648	2,783	1,656	2,522
Guam	93	99	95	101	94	100
Hawaii	5,968	9,606	6,018	9,661	6,069	9,796
Illinois	87,303	102,785	88,730	103.904	91,416	106,327
Indiana	34,187	75,212	34,136	75,100	34,109	75,039
Kansas	6,017	6,752	6,262	7,005	6,814	7,598
Louisiana	4,003	4,142	4,035	4,200	4,026	4,183
Maine	4,810	12,813	4,806	13,031	4,555	11,842
Maryland	24,239	25,823	24,136	25,717	24,363	25,896
Massachusetts	23,016	24,231	23,122	24,325	22,291	23,460
Michigan	108,584	126,980	112,795	130,946	120,217	140,405
Minnesota	16,362	18,209	16,630	18,451	17,471	19,444
Mississippi	722	895	639	789	734	883
Missouri	7,251	7,691	6,364	6,798	6,573	7,067
Montana	[1] 807	[1] 1,193	825	1,203	[1] 827	[1] 1,114
New Hampshire	1,498	3,174	1,220	2,721	1,681	3,211
New Jersey	28,237	37,948	28,232	37,790	28,981	38,332
New Mexico	651	665	657	673	681	701
New York	142,833	175,078	143,910	175,604	146,090	177,476
North Dakota	123	226	137	339	169	352
Ohio	58,169	62,077	61,526	65,574	65,092	69,255
Oklahoma	981	2,602	816	1,996	782	1,878
Oregon	4,048	4,149	4,066	4,166	4,040	4,136
Pennsylvania	157,518	186,361	161,343	190,861	164,535	194,396
Puerto Rico	383	383	380	380	405	405
Rhode Island	[1] 4,311	[1] 6,172	[1] 4,388	[1] 6,267	[1] 4,325	[1] 6,007
South Carolina	889	945	866	925	875	935
South Dakota	484	995	460	994	428	899
Utah	1,069	1,220	1,193	1,372	1,214	1,455
Virgin Islands	362	405	361	406	372	411
Virginia	7,804	10,563	7,918	10,710	8,225	11,167
Washington	16,066	17,795	15,448	16,789	7,821	8,033
West Virginia	2,841	6,036	2,614	4,510	2,892	5,401
Wisconsin	6,712	7,699	7,009	7,989	6,940	7,846
Wyoming	265	674	261	590	262	644

[1] Data estimated.

Table M–35.—Black lung benefits: Number of beneficiaries, average monthly family amount, and total monthly family amount in current-payment status, 1970–82 [1]

At end of selected month	Number of beneficiaries				Average monthly amount			Total monthly amount (in thousands)		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]
December:										
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$181.90	$200.10	$149.80	$12,515	$8,785	$3,730
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	188.50	212.80	160.60	27,250	16,430	10,820
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	199.40	225.20	169.60	37,860	22,920	14,940
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	224.30	252.80	187.70	63,700	40,400	23,300
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	235.40	266.70	196.00	71,500	45,100	26,400
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	247.70	281.70	207.30	75,500	46,600	28,900
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	257.40	294.30	216.40	77,400	46,500	30,800
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	274.70	316.90	231.20	80,500	47,100	33,400
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	289.40	337.80	243.40	82,300	46,800	35,500
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	313.20	368.70	264.20	86,500	47,800	38,700
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1981	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1981										
April	391,850	116,671	146,587	128,592	342.00	406.80	290.40	90,000	47,400	42,600
May	390,407	115,997	146,574	127,836	341.00	405.40	290.00	89,500	47,000	42,500
June	388,603	115,210	146,521	126,872	341.60	406.80	290.40	89,400	46,900	42,500
July	386,545	114,469	146,489	125,587	341.30	406.60	290.30	89,100	46,600	42,500
August	384,576	113,676	146,430	124,470	341.00	406.40	290.20	88,700	46,200	42,500
September	381,479	113,055	146,376	122,048	340.80	406.30	290.20	88,400	45,900	42,500
October	380,208	112,591	146,317	121,300	356.70	425.40	303.90	92,400	47,900	44,500
November	378,486	111,889	146,225	120,372	356.50	425.30	303.80	92,000	47,600	44,400
December	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1982										
January	373,986	110,294	146,057	117,635	355.90	425.20	303.50	91,200	46,900	44,300
February	372,242	109,573	145,948	116,721	355.70	425.10	303.60	90,900	46,600	44,300
March	370,062	108,763	145,801	115,498	355.50	425.00	303.60	90,500	46,200	44,300
April	368,528	108,013	145,742	114,773	355.30	425.00	303.50	90,100	45,900	44,200

[1] Benefits payable under the black lung program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Includes benefits for dependent wife and/or child.

[3] Includes benefits for dependent child of widow, surviving child, parent, brother, and sister.

Table M-36.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on State programs, 1940–81

[Excludes programs for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

Period	Average weekly insured employment [1]		Initial claims (weekly average) [4]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [6]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits	Funds available for benefits end of period [7] (in thousands)
	Number of workers [2]	Percent of covered employment [3]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [5] (in thousands)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries			
1940	1,282,385	5.6	214,231	5,220,073	51,084,375	$518,700	982,392	$10.56	2,596,129	$1,817,108
1945	589,110	2.1	116,325	2,861,190	24,179,769	445,866	464,996	18.77	254,271	6,914,009
1950	1,503,164	4.6	235,590	5,211,883	67,859,529	1,373,114	1,304,991	20.76	1,853,336	6,972,295
1955	1,253,836	3.5	225,861	4,507,894	56,099,729	1,350,368	1,099,466	25.04	1,272,232	8,263,850
1960	1,905,752	4.8	331,027	6,753,387	85,630,399	2,726,656	1,640,429	32.87	1,603,372	6,643,257
1961	2,290,311	5.6	349,745	7,066,467	104,217,226	3,422,698	2,004,177	33.80	2,370,833	5,802,038
1962	1,783,118	4.4	302,112	6,073,668	79,324,955	2,675,447	1,525,481	34.56	1,658,359	6,272,863
1963	1,805,816	4.3	297,699	6,040,335	80,137,101	2,774,668	1,541,098	35.28	1,568,558	6,648,314
1964	1,605,395	3.8	268,015	5,497,903	71,380,122	2,522,100	1,372,695	35.96	1,370,857	7,296,220
1965	1,327,629	3.0	231,652	4,813,229	58,813,298	2,166,004	1,131,025	37.19	1,085,977	8,357,350
1966	1,061,395	2.3	203,351	4,140,026	46,546,925	1,771,298	895,133	39.76	780,700	9,828,244
1967	1,204,529	2.5	226,126	4,628,083	52,902,523	2,092,338	1,017,356	41.25	867,403	10,778,138
1968	1,110,646	2.2	201,200	4,197,966	48,668,357	2,031,617	935,930	43.43	848,179	11,717,246
1969	1,101,429	2.1	199,695	4,213,803	47,948,702	2,127,877	922,503	46.17	811,532	12,637,508
1970	1,804,631	3.4	295,911	6,401,782	78,857,992	3,848,467	1,516,500	50.34	1,295,319	11,895,901
1971	2,150,473	4.1	294,945	6,540,358	94,312,380	4,957,026	1,813,700	54.02	2,006,700	9,703,424
1972	1,848,484	3.5	261,058	5,703,866	81,260,712	4,470,969	1,562,706	56.75	1,809,450	9,422,799
1973	1,632,466	2.7	246,539	5,328,998	71,222,809	4,007,562	1,369,669	59.00	1,495,092	10,933,767
1974	2,261,821	3.5	363,423	7,729,590	97,803,299	5,974,922	1,880,833	64.25	1,926,147	10,599,249
1975	3,986,152	6.0	478,125	11,160,042	175,304,812	11,754,685	3,371,246	70.23	4,195,023	4,522,934
1976	2,991,485	4.6	385,866	8,560,107	127,424,765	8,974,546	2,450,476	75.16	3,270,042	3,343,482
1977	2,654,918	3.9	374,770	7,984,984	113,244,354	8,357,160	2,177,776	78.79	2,850,136	4,387,302
1978	2,359,468	3.3	364,420	7,568,589	100,963,558	7,717,173	1,941,607	83.67	2,039,012	9,307,267
1979	2,433,510	2.9	387,953	8,074,970	106,100,669	8,612,851	2,040,397	89.67	2,037,121	12,469,636
1980	3,350,326	3.9	488,683	10,000,851	149,019,558	14,590,270	2,843,885	98.92	3,076,317	11,463,587
1980										
September	3,087,370	3.6	386,005	607,590	11,688,547	1,444,885	2,656,488	100.21	254,077	[8]
October	2,903,364	3.3	391,154	633,960	11,445,237	1,125,601	2,488,095	92.32	291,685	[8]
November	2,982,784	3.4	416,803	541,704	9,524,424	934,378	2,378,416	101.43	259,241	[8]
December	3,321,487	3.8	524,048	809,477	12,602,938	1,243,976	2,739,770	101.51	318,918	[8]
1981										
January	3,843,677	4.4	618,413	1,301,016	14,227,849	1,416,603	3,233,602	102.34	308,662	[8]
February	3,658,663	4.2	450,893	872,733	12,881,779	1,313,507	3,220,445	101.89	274,571	[8]
March	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	715,461	13,503,852	1,393,612	3,069,057	105.63	290,104	[8]
April	2,987,633	3.4	371,842	634,717	11,869,207	1,226,691	2,697,547	105.98	289,119	[8]
May	2,691,357	3.1	338,697	540,760	9,788,837	1,006,228	2,330,675	105.47	245,805	[8]
June	2,596,115	3.0	383,789	582,475	9,899,256	1,009,820	2,249,831	104.89	244,149	[8]
July	2,742,877	3.8	462,927	821,637	10,485,822	1,061,899	2,279,548	103.56	246,839	[8]
August	2,656,010	3.0	374,271	717,050	9,650,546	1,006,611	2,297,749	106.02	215,108	[8]
September	2,488,368	2.9	382,495	602,671	9,567,363	1,001,219	2,174,401	107.39	206,574	[8]

[1] Beginning July 1963, includes Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program.

[2] Workers reporting completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[3] Annual rates based on average covered employment in specified year; monthly rates on average for most recent 12-month period.

[4] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[5] Annual data, but not monthly, adjusted to exclude voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Through 1970, includes payments under State (but not Federal) temporary extended unemployment insurance provisions; beginning 1971, excludes such payments.

[6] Includes dependents' allowances in States that provide such benefits.

[7] Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-37.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data by State, September 1981

[Excludes program for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

State	Average weekly insured unemployment		Initial claims (weekly average) [3]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [5]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits
	Number of workers [1]	Percent of covered employment [2]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	Average weekly number of beneficiaries		
Total	2,488,368	2.9	382,495	602,671	9,567,363	$1,001,219	2,174,401	$107.39	206,574
Alabama	41,605	3.3	7,378	11,497	158,647	11,998,927	36,036	77.61	3,749
Alaska	7,295	4.9	1,219	2,114	32,370	4,029,082	7,357	127.64	797
Arizona	21,885	2.2	3,228	5,382	73,669	6,338,129	16,743	86.96	1,447
Arkansas	23,630	3.3	4,517	5,597	81,659	7,278,916	18,559	93.16	1,985
California	326,007	3.3	50,002	73,111	1,321,388	120,888,022	300,315	93.11	26,424
Colorado	18,418	1.6	2,527	4,730	59,240	7,151,227	13,464	123.53	2,108
Connecticut	29,906	2.1	3,839	7,200	120,618	12,979,695	27,413	111.20	1,460
Delaware	6,907	2.8	1,182	1,774	30,119	2,777,652	6,845	95.82	495
District of Columbia	14,998	4.0	623	3,369	65,947	8,735,785	14,988	133.34	500
Florida	66,552	1.9	7,458	15,962	221,128	17,443,033	50,256	79.76	5,766
Georgia	47,447	2.3	10,968	20,679	194,062	16,552,470	44,105	87.94	4,950
Hawaii	12,116	3.2	1,627	3,312	46,203	5,260,697	10,501	119.59	879
Idaho	11,216	3.7	1,874	2,512	39,757	3,912,102	9,036	104.18	857
Illinois	166,242	3.7	17,724	34,121	704,561	94,538,447	160,128	134.61	19,280
Indiana	46,538	2.3	10,364	14,822	161,139	14,252,081	36,623	89.79	5,780
Iowa	22,029	2.1	2,965	6,648	84,532	10,246,452	19,212	124.67	1,744
Kansas	16,806	1.9	2,015	5,691	74,811	8,405,509	17,003	114.07	1,827
Kentucky	36,922	3.3	6,141	7,674	145,538	14,544,932	33,077	104.14	3,675
Louisiana	34,078	2.3	4,448	8,123	154,148	17,873,437	35,034	119.26	3,458
Maine	12,385	3.1	2,706	2,722	42,369	3,791,917	9,629	96.39	1,129
Maryland	42,315	2.7	5,354	8,570	159,143	16,530,297	36,169	105.19	2,737
Massachusetts	77,894	3.1	8,863	13,806	308,613	31,878,481	70,139	106.32	4,791
Michigan	151,378	4.7	28,403	38,251	522,620	72,759,002	118,777	141.24	11,932
Minnesota	30,060	1.8	4,150	8,334	129,234	15,564,678	29,371	122.82	3,678
Mississippi	23,324	3.0	3,980	5,940	89,508	6,497,681	20,343	73.55	1,815
Missouri	58,549	3.2	8,937	14,629	202,855	17,854,497	46,103	92.16	5,780
Montana	6,880	2.7	1,073	1,665	26,018	2,632,769	5,913	108.25	654
Nebraska	8,190	1.4	1,222	2,348	31,724	2,897,049	7,210	94.04	946
Nevada	10,268	2.7	1,700	3,051	42,029	4,521,735	9,552	109.45	711
New Hampshire	5,900	1.6	1,027	1,569	22,980	1,993,263	5,223	89.33	191
New Jersey	103,713	3.5	11,628	27,600	443,700	46,991,879	100,841	108.70	11,624
New Mexico	9,129	2.2	1,297	1,949	30,639	2,946,742	6,963	97.19	772
New York	189,577	2.7	26,942	37,972	747,896	67,607,370	169,976	94.29	13,179
North Carolina	51,922	2.3	14,283	20,459	194,487	17,598,806	44,202	94.80	3,800
North Dakota	2,665	1.2	424	769	12,985	1,346,971	2,906	106.30	337
Ohio	130,267	3.2	21,587	30,041	448,388	55,546,734	101,906	125.79	9,807
Oklahoma	14,022	1.3	3,549	3,540	38,769	4,350,798	8,811	114.03	1,369
Oregon	48,667	4.9	7,917	11,811	170,903	18,327,216	38,842	108.48	3,362
Pennsylvania	162,396	3.6	26,733	37,246	670,238	80,718,157	152,327	127.63	9,698
Puerto Rico	[6] 61,010	7.9	[6] 5,779	10,562	155,136	9,167,408	35,258	60.46	2,149
Rhode Island	15,284	3.9	1,867	2,803	64,314	6,168,846	14,617	100.74	1,172
South Carolina	35,144	3.1	6,590	9,132	131,659	11,133,747	29,923	85.71	3,121
South Dakota	2,255	1.0	335	507	7,097	726,095	1,613	103.26	177
Tennessee	44,975	2.7	8,393	11,952	179,107	14,690,181	40,706	82.90	4,198
Texas	43,558	.8	8,612	12,086	150,461	14,914,484	34,196	100.95	4,093
Utah	11,342	2.3	1,373	2,751	45,472	5,100,255	10,335	113.53	961
Vermont	4,819	2.6	716	1,092	20,491	1,883,100	4,657	97.04	312
Virgin Islands	1,393	3.9	140	414	7,050	495,299	1,602	71.26	125
Virginia	29,228	1.5	6,907	11,817	127,873	12,392,609	29,062	99.76	3,057
Washington	64,794	4.2	9,069	14,061	261,255	30,169,509	59,376	120.38	4,599
West Virginia	22,087	3.7	2,141	4,461	86,598	9,029,171	19,681	107.12	2,285
Wisconsin	60,239	3.2	8,324	13,810	217,307	26,649,196	49,388	125.13	4,602
Wyoming	2,141	1.1	375	633	9,110	1,126,636	2,070	125.60	210

[1] Workers reporting completing at least 1 week of unemployment.

[2] Based on average covered employment for most recent 12-month period.

[3] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[4] Voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan not deducted. Excludes payments under temporary unemployment insurance provisions.

[5] Includes dependents in States that provide such benefits.

[6] Includes data under the Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program for average insured unemployment and initial claims (sugarcane data not available for other items).

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-38.—Gross national product and personal income, by type, 1950–81

[Amounts in billions. Monthly amounts at annual rates. Before 1960, data for the 48 States and the District of Columbia, except where otherwise noted; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Gross national product [1]	Personal income							
		Total	Wage and salary disbursements [2]	Social insurance and related payments [3]		Public assistance and related payments [4]		Other income [5]	Less personal contributions for social insurance [6]
				Amount	Percent of personal income	Amount	Percent of personal income		
1950	$286.2	$226.1	$147.0	$7.0	3.1	$2.3	1.0	$72.7	$2.9
1955	399.3	308.8	211.7	13.1	4.2	2.5	.8	86.7	5.2
1960	506.0	399.7	271.9	23.9	6.0	3.3	.8	109.9	9.3
1961	523.3	415.0	279.5	27.4	6.6	3.4	.8	114.4	9.7
1962	563.8	440.7	298.0	28.6	6.5	3.5	.8	120.9	10.3
1963	594.7	463.1	313.4	30.2	6.5	3.7	.8	127.6	11.8
1964	635.7	495.7	336.1	31.6	6.4	3.9	.8	136.7	12.6
1965	688.1	537.0	362.0	34.2	6.4	4.1	.8	150.0	13.3
1966	753.0	584.9	398.4	37.7	6.4	4.4	.8	162.2	17.8
1967	796.3	626.6	427.5	44.4	7.1	5.1	.8	170.2	20.6
1968	868.5	685.2	469.5	50.6	7.4	5.9	.9	182.0	22.8
1969	935.5	745.8	514.6	55.4	7.4	6.9	.9	195.2	26.3
1970 [7]	982.4	811.1	548.7	65.2	8.0	9.5	1.2	215.6	27.9
1971	1,063.4	859.1	579.4	76.3	8.9	11.8	1.4	222.4	30.8
1972	1,171.1	942.5	633.8	84.3	8.9	13.0	1.4	245.6	34.2
1973	1,306.6	1,052.4	701.3	97.7	9.3	13.5	1.3	282.1	42.2
1974	1,412.9	1,154.9	764.9	115.3	9.9	17.4	1.5	305.3	47.7
1975 [7]	1,528.8	1,265.0	806.4	143.2	11.3	21.0	1.7	344.8	50.4
1976 [7]	1,702.2	1,391.2	839.9	159.3	11.4	22.1	1.6	375.4	55.5
1977 [7]	1,899.5	1,538.0	983.8	174.1	11.3	22.6	1.5	418.6	61.1
1978 [7]	2,127.6	1,721.8	1,105.2	188.5	11.0	23.1	1.3	474.6	69.6
1979 [7]	2,368.8	1,943.8	1,236.1	213.0	11.0	25.7	1.3	549.6	80.6
1980	2,626.5	2,160.3	1,343.6	252.8	11.7	30.0	1.4	621.8	87.9
1980									
September	2,637.3	2,205.7	1,356.8	270.8	12.3	31.6	1.4	635.6	89.1
October	...	2,234.2	1,381.7	271.3	12.1	31.6	1.4	640.0	90.4
November	...	2,257.1	1,400.4	270.4	12.0	31.6	1.4	646.1	91.4
December	2,732.3	2,276.1	1,410.9	271.3	11.9	31.8	1.4	654.0	91.9
1981									
January	...	2,301.0	1,433.1	273.2	11.9	33.2	1.4	663.4	101.9
February	...	2,318.2	1,442.8	273.0	11.8	33.2	1.4	671.4	102.2
March	2,853.0	2,340.4	1,452.8	276.5	11.8	33.2	1.4	680.5	102.6
April	...	2,353.8	1,459.6	276.9	11.8	33.6	1.4	686.6	102.9
May	...	2,367.4	1,467.3	277.6	11.7	33.7	1.4	691.9	103.1
June	2,885.8	2,384.3	1,473.9	280.2	11.8	33.8	1.4	699.7	103.3
July	...	2,418.8	1,484.9	294.9	12.2	34.8	1.4	708.5	104.3
August	...	2,444.2	1,500.3	295.1	12.1	34.5	1.4	719.5	105.2
September	2,947.0	2,462.4	1,508.1	296.5	12.0	34.7	1.4	728.5	105.4

[1] Monthly data represents amount at annual rate.

[2] Includes payments in kind; includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[3] Includes government transfer payments to beneficiaries under OASDHI, railroad retirement, public employee retirement, unemployment insurance, MDTA training allowance, trade adjustment assistance, "black lung," and veterans' pensions and compensation programs; cash and medical payments under workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance; and court-awarded benefits for work injuries sustained by railroad, maritime, and other workers under Federal employer liability acts.

[4] Includes government transfer payments to recipients of direct relief under programs of old-age assistance, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. Excludes payments made in behalf of recipient to suppliers of medical care (vendor payments). Beginning 1961, includes bonus value of food stamps. Beginning 1974, includes supplemental security income payments.

[5] Includes proprietors' income, dividends, personal interest, and rental income; other transfer payments not enumerated in footnotes 2 and 3 (such as Government life insurance payments. World War II bonus payments, mustering-out pay and terminal-leave benefits to discharged servicemen, subsistence allowances to veterans at school); and employer contribution to private pensions and welfare funds and other labor income (except compensation for injuries).

[6] Includes life insurance premium payments for veterans.

[7] Data revised March 1981.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data regrouped to highlight items of special interest to the Social Security program.

Table M-39.—Civilian population and labor force, 1940–81

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Resident population, total (in thousands) [1]	Civilian population [1]			Civilian labor force aged 16 and over [2]			Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force	
		Total	Under age 18	Aged 65 and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1940	132,457	132,129	...	...	55,640	47,520	8,120	14.6	...
1945	133,434	128,112	...	...	53,860	52,820	1,040	1.9	...
1950	151,868	150,790	...	...	62,208	58,920	3,288	5.3	...
1955	165,069	162,967	...	...	65,023	62,171	2,852	4.4	...
1960	179,979	178,140	64,463	16,675	69,628	65,778	3,852	5.5	...
1961	182,992	181,143	65,750	17,089	17,459	65,746	4,714	6.7	...
1962	185,771	183,677	67,087	17,457	70,614	66,702	3,911	5.5	...
1963	188,483	186,493	68,383	17,778	71,833	67,762	4,070	5.7	...
1964	191,141	189,141	69,644	18,127	73,091	69,305	3,786	5.2	...
1965	193,526	191,605	69,688	18,451	74,455	71,088	3,366	4.5	...
1966	195,576	193,420	69,857	18,755	75,770	72,895	2,875	3.8	...
1967	197,457	195,264	69,903	19,071	77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8	...
1968	199,399	197,113	69,865	19,365	78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6	...
1969	201,385	199,145	69,728	19,680	80,733	77,902	2,831	3.5	...
1970	203,806	201,722	69,670	20,085	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	...
1971	206,212	204,250	69,524	20,487	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	...
1972	208,230	206,457	68,980	20,883	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	...
1973	209,844	208,087	68,151	21,329	88,714	84,410	4,304	4.9	...
1974	211,390	209,689	67,229	21,815	91,011	85,936	5,076	5.6	...
1975	213,137	211,445	66,269	22,404	92,612	84,783	7,830	8.7	...
1976	214,649	212,976	65,210	22,930	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	...
1977	216,332	214,685	64,187	23,501	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	...
1978	218,013	216,386	63,367	24,049	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	...
1979	219,930	218,328	...	...	102,908	96,943	5,693	5.9	...
1980	222,307	220,701	...	...	104,778	97,258	7,520	7.2	...
1980									
September	222,747	221,120	...	...	104,980	97,180	7,800	7.4	7.4
October	222,937	221,327	...	...	105,167	97,206	7,961	7.6	7.6
November	223,167	221,532	...	...	105,285	97,339	7,946	7.6	7.6
December	223,328	221,691	...	...	105,067	97,282	7,785	7.4	7.4
1981									
January	228,320	226,688	...	...	104,671	96,128	8,544	8.2	7.4
February	228,469	226,837	...	...	104,808	96,383	8,425	8.0	7.3
March	228,626	226,990	...	...	105,405	97,318	8,087	7.7	7.3
April	228,786	227,153	...	...	105,678	98,282	7,396	7.0	7.3
May	228,945	227,318	...	...	106,347	98,803	7,543	7.1	7.6
June	229,121	227,492	...	...	107,621	99,341	8,279	7.7	7.3
July	229,304	227,656	...	...	108,408	100,474	7,934	7.3	7.0
August	229,530	227,866	...	...	107,771	100,013	7,758	7.2	7.2
September	229,757	228,096	...	...	105,964	98,277	7,687	7.2	7.5

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years. Annual data are estimated as of July 1. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[2] Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1950 and 1955 adjusted to reflect definitions adopted January 1957; two groups (those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days) formerly classified as employed—with a job, not at work—were assigned to other classifications, chiefly to the unemployed. Beginning 1962, comparability with previous years affected somewhat by the introduction of material from the 1960 census (level of labor force and employment lowered by about 150,000). Before January 1967, series show aged 14 and over.

Source: Population data from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Labor-force data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table M–40.—Consumer Price Index for Urban and Clerical Workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services	All services
1940	42.0	...	36.8	35.2	42.8	52.4	42.7	40.2	46.1	48.3	43.6
1945	53.9	...	42.1	50.7	61.5	59.1	47.8	55.1	62.4	56.9	48.7
1950	72.1	...	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	68.2	68.3	74.4	69.9	58.9
1955	80.2	...	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	77.4	77.9	76.7	79.8	70.5
1960	88.7	89.4	78.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	89.6	90.1	87.3	87.8	83.8
1961	89.6	90.3	81.4	89.1	90.4	90.9	90.6	90.6	89.3	88.5	85.2
1962	90.6	91.2	83.5	89.9	90.9	91.7	92.5	92.2	91.3	89.1	86.2
1963	91.7	92.3	85.6	91.2	91.9	92.7	93.0	93.4	92.8	90.6	88.5
1964	92.9	93.5	87.3	92.4	92.4	93.8	94.3	94.5	95.0	92.0	90.2
1965	94.5	94.9	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	95.9	95.2	95.9	94.2	92.2
1966	97.2	97.7	93.4	99.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.2	95.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.2	104.1	106.1	103.6	105.2	104.2	103.2	104.2	104.7	104.6	105.2
1969	109.8	109.7	113.4	108.9	111.5	110.8	107.2	109.3	108.7	109.1	112.5
1970	116.3	116.1	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.9	112.7	113.2	113.4	116.0	121.6
1971	121.3	120.9	128.4	118.4	119.8	124.3	118.6	116.8	119.3	120.9	128.4
1972	125.3	124.9	132.5	123.3	122.3	129.2	119.9	119.8	122.8	125.5	133.3
1973	133.1	132.9	137.7	141.4	126.8	135.0	123.8	125.2	125.9	129.0	139.1
1974	147.7	147.7	150.5	161.7	136.2	150.6	137.7	137.3	133.8	137.2	152.0
1975	161.2	160.9	165.6	175.4	142.3	166.8	150.6	150.7	144.4	147.4	166.6
1976	170.5	169.7	184.7	180.8	147.6	177.2	165.5	160.5	151.2	153.3	180.4
1977	181.5	180.3	202.4	192.2	154.2	189.6	177.2	170.9	157.9	159.2	194.3
1978	195.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	217.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	247.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980											
September	251.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	254.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	256.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	258.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981											
January	260.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	263.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	265.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	266.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	269.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	271.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	274.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	276.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	279.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised consumer price index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M–41.—Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Entertainment	Other goods and services	All services
1978	195.4	194.0	219.4	211.4	159.6	202.8	185.5	182.0	176.6	183.3	210.9
1979	217.4	216.1	239.7	234.5	166.6	227.6	212.0	195.8	188.5	196.7	234.2
1980	246.8	245.5	265.9	254.6	178.4	263.3	249.7	213.1	205.3	214.5	270.3
1980											
September	251.7	250.4	270.6	261.1	182.2	267.7	254.7	216.7	209.8	220.5	274.8
October	253.9	252.6	272.8	262.4	183.9	271.1	256.1	217.8	210.9	221.5	277.9
November	256.2	254.9	274.5	264.5	184.8	273.8	259.0	219.0	211.2	222.8	280.9
December	258.4	257.1	275.8	266.4	183.9	276.9	261.1	220.9	212.0	224.6	284.7
1981											
January	260.5	259.2	279.5	268.6	181.1	279.1	264.7	222.5	214.4	226.2	287.7
February	263.2	261.9	282.6	270.8	182.0	280.9	270.9	224.6	216.7	227.4	290.1
March	265.1	263.7	284.7	272.2	185.1	282.6	273.5	226.9	218.2	228.7	292.5
April	266.8	265.4	287.0	272.9	186.4	284.8	275.3	228.7	219.2	229.9	295.4
May	269.0	267.6	289.0	272.5	186.4	288.5	277.8	230.5	220.3	232.2	299.6
June	271.3	269.9	291.5	273.6	185.8	292.2	279.9	232.1	220.8	233.4	303.5
July	274.4	273.0	292.6	276.2	184.7	297.0	282.6	233.4	221.1	234.4	308.8
August	276.5	274.9	299.3	277.4	187.4	299.7	283.7	235.1	222.3	235.6	312.2
September	279.3	277.8	301.7	278.0	190.7	303.7	285.2	236.3	224.0	243.0	317.3

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI Detailed Report, January 1978, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-42.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage and Clerical Workers, 1940-81[1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; 1972 = 100; beginning February 1977, for hospital service charge]

Period	Total	Medical care services									Drugs and prescriptions	
		Hospital service charges						Professional services				
		Total	Total[2]	Semi-private room[3]	Operating room charges	X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.	Physicians' fees	Dentists' fees	Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses	Routine laboratory tests	Prescriptions	Over-the-counter items
1940	36.8	32.5	...	13.7	...	...	39.6	42.0	58.1	...	66.2	...
1945	42.1	37.9	...	17.6	...	...	46.0	49.6	63.9	...	71.5	...
1950	53.7	49.2	...	30.3	...	...	55.2	63.9	73.5	...	92.6	...
1955	64.8	60.4	...	42.3	...	...	65.4	73.0	77.0	...	101.6	...
1960	79.1	74.9	...	57.3	...	...	77.0	82.1	85.1	...	115.3	...
1961	81.4	77.7	...	61.1	...	...	79.0	82.5	87.8	...	111.5	...
1962	83.5	80.2	...	65.3	...	...	81.3	84.7	89.2	...	107.1	...
1963	85.6	82.6	...	68.6	77.9	89.0	83.1	87.1	89.7	91.6	104.5	96.7
1964	87.3	84.6	...	71.9	79.4	89.7	85.2	89.4	90.9	93.0	103.1	97.3
1965	89.5	87.3	...	75.9	82.9	90.9	88.3	92.2	92.8	94.8	102.0	98.0
1966	93.4	92.0	...	83.5	88.6	94.1	93.4	95.2	95.3	96.8	101.8	99.0
1967	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	106.1	107.3	...	113.6	111.5	104.3	105.6	105.5	103.2	103.5	98.3	102.5
1969	113.4	116.0	...	128.8	128.7	109.3	112.9	112.9	107.6	107.5	99.6	103.2
1970	120.6	124.2	...	145.4	142.4	116.3	121.4	119.4	113.5	111.4	101.2	106.2
1971	128.4	133.3	...	163.1	156.1	124.9	129.8	127.0	120.3	116.1	103.3	110.3
1972	132.5	138.2	...	173.9	168.6	129.1	133.8	132.3	124.9	120.4	103.9	111.3
1973	137.7	144.3	105.6	182.1	179.1	131.8	138.2	136.4	129.5	122.8	100.5	112.4
1974	150.5	159.1	115.1	201.5	201.3	140.6	150.9	146.8	138.6	135.4	102.9	117.5
1975	168.6	179.1	132.3	236.1	239.4	156.2	169.4	161.9	149.6	151.4	109.3	130.1
1976	184.7	197.1	148.7	268.6	274.8	174.6	188.5	172.2	158.9	160.5	115.2	138.9
1977	202.4	216.7	164.1	299.5	311.3	189.4	206.0	185.1	168.2	169.4	122.1	148.5
1978	219.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	240.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	267.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980												
September	272.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	274.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	276.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	277.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981												
January	281.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	284.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	287.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	288.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	290.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	293.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	295.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	298.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	301.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–9.

[2] Consists of charges for semiprivate room; operating room; X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.; and the following ancillary services: physical therapy, oxygen, intravenous solution, electrocardiogram, antibiotic, tranquilizer, and laboratory tests.

[3] Includes charges to adult inpatients paying full rates for room and board, routine nursing care, and minor medical and surgical supplies.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M–43.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; beginning 1978, December 1977 = 100 for other hospital and medical services, other professional services, and nonprescription drugs]

Period	All medical care	Medical care services						Medical care commodities	
		Total	Professional services			Other medical care services			
			Physicians'	Dentists'	Other	Hospital room	Other hospital and medical care services	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies
1978	219.4	235.4	223.1	198.1	104.0	332.4	105.9	131.6	103.6
1979	239.7	258.3	243.6	214.8	111.0	370.3	116.8	141.8	110.5
1980	265.9	287.4	269.3	240.2	123.6	418.9	132.8	154.8	120.9
1980									
August	268.4	289.8	272.2	242.2	126.0	424.0	135.1	156.4	122.6
September	270.6	292.3	274.2	245.8	126.7	428.4	137.0	157.5	123.3
October	272.8	294.8	276.0	247.5	127.6	435.8	139.0	158.5	124.4
November	274.5	296.6	278.0	248.0	128.5	441.0	140.9	159.6	125.3
December	275.8	297.9	280.3	248.6	128.5	443.7	141.4	160.7	126.2
1981									
January	279.5	302.1	283.9	251.4	129.3	453.8	143.7	162.7	127.1
February	282.6	305.2	287.7	252.8	130.0	458.2	145.5	165.0	128.9
March	284.7	307.5	290.3	254.9	131.5	460.9	146.7	166.5	129.9
April	287.0	309.8	292.2	257.1	132.6	465.0	147.3	168.5	130.9
May	289.0	311.7	295.5	257.7	133.7	465.1	147.6	170.4	132.6
June	291.5	314.4	297.5	260.2	134.2	470.4	148.7	172.3	133.5
July	295.6	319.2	300.7	266.5	136.8	478.0	150.4	173.7	134.5
August	299.3	323.4	302.7	269.9	137.3	489.4	152.9	175.4	135.6

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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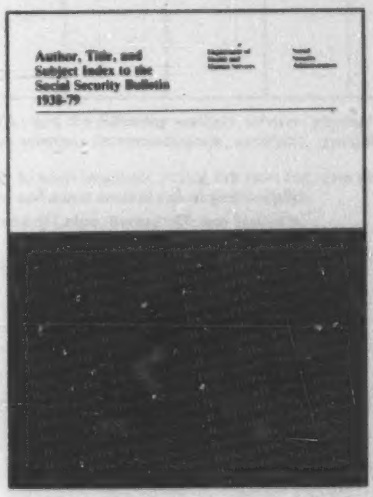

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The **Social Security Bulletin** is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Statements in **Bulletin** articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.

The **Bulletin** is prepared in the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, under the general supervision of Robert Robinson, Chief of the Publications Staff, and the editorial supervision of Marilyn Thomas. Suggestions or comments concerning the **Bulletin** should be addressed to the Office of Research and Statistics.

Calendar-year data for each year 1939-48 were published in the **Social Security Yearbooks** and, beginning with data for 1949, in the **Annual Statistical Supplements** to the **Bulletin**. (The **Supplements** with data for each year 1949-54 were included in the September **Bulletin**, 1950-55; beginning with 1955 data, the **Supplement** is a separate publication.)

The **Social Security Bulletin** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A copy of the **Supplement** is included in the annual subscription price of the **Bulletin**.

Price: $22.00 a year in the United States and $27.50 in all other countries; single copies, $3.50 domestic and $4.40 foreign. Price of the 1980 **Supplement** is $5.50 domestic and $6.90 foreign.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget through June 30, 1985.

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ISSN 0037-7910

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Social Security in Review

Continuing Disability Investigations to Feature Face-to-Face Interviews

To minimize "anxiety, misunderstandings, and hardships" resulting from a recent change in the disability review process, Commissioner John A. Svahn has announced that Continuing Disability Investigations (CDI's) soon will begin with face-to-face beneficiary interviews in district or branch offices of the Social Security Administration (SSA). Under a provision of the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980 (Public Law 96-265), all Disability Insurance beneficiaries, except those whose conditions have been determined to be permanent, must undergo such investigations at least once every 3 years. As a result of these reviews, many individuals have been removed from the rolls because they were found to be no longer disabled under the terms of the law.

Beginning next month, the Commissioner said, the disability folders that would normally be sent to the Disability Determination Services (DDS's) in the States for review will be diverted to the appropriate SSA servicing office. These folders will primarily consist of newly matured medical reexamination and periodic review diaries. After the office has completed the interview, the folder will be sent to the appropriate DDS to complete the medical development and make the CDI determination. If the CDI process is curtailed in the SSA office, the folder will be returned to the processing center, where it will be rediaried for future action.

Four reasons were cited for this change in procedure. According to Commissioner Svahn, the face-to-face interviews will:

—Personalize periodic review by allowing interviewers to explain the reasons for the review and, step by step, how the process works. This contact should reduce the anxiety experienced by some Disability Insurance beneficiaries who were not aware that their status would be reevaluated. The front-end interview will also allow the SSA office to explain beneficiary rights and responsibilities.

—Establish a working rapport between SSA and the beneficiaries. They will also give beneficiaries an opportunity to provide direct personal input into the CDI decision process.

—Enable interviewers to curtail CDI's when such action is clearly warranted by the current medical condition of beneficiaries. In those cases where the CDI should be curtailed, the interview will end the CDI process.

—Provide the SSA office with an opportunity to obtain from beneficiaries information about medical care, treatment, and current medical condition, and to record any observations that relate to impairment. This information will assist the DDS in making its determinations and will improve the quality of initial CDI decisions.

Program Operations

OASDI Benefits

At the end of May 1982, the number of beneficiaries under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program totaled 35,474,968—down 671,000 from the number receiving benefits at the end of April. This decrease was partially due to the student benefits phase-out provision of the 1981 amendments. These amendments provided for the temporary suspension of benefits to post-secondary school students during the months of May through August.

Beneficiaries of the OASDI program were receiving $12.2 billion in monthly cash benefits at the end of May. OASI beneficiaries—who totaled 31.3 million—received 89 percent of the total amount payable.

The number of monthly cash benefits awarded in May 1982 reached 372,655. Thirty-nine percent of these awards were to retired workers and 8 percent were to disabled workers. Eighty-five percent of all awards to retired workers were immediately payable. The average monthly benefit amounts for currently payable awards were $351.50 for retired workers and $414.64 for disabled workers.

Average monthly benefit amounts payable in May 1982 to retired and disabled workers were $387.23 and $412.28, respectively. A year earlier, average benefits were $343.93 for retired workers and $371.48 for disabled workers.

SSI Payments

Federally administered payments. In May 1982, 3,961,900 persons received Supplemental Security In-

come (SSI) payments, a decrease of 25,700 from the total in April. The number of aged recipients dropped by 15,200, the disabled by 10,300, and the blind by 300. All States reported a decline in their overall and aged caseloads, while the disabled caseload decreased in 47 States, and the blind in 38.

Federally administered payments totaled $723.6 million in May, a decrease of $7.3 million from the previous month. Federal SSI payments of $567.9 million and State supplementation payments of $155.8 million were down $5.9 million and $1.4 million, respectively.

State-administered supplementary payments. In March 1982, the State-administered supplementation caseload increased slightly from the number in February to 248,400. Likewise, expenditures for these State payments rose slightly from $20.6 million to $20.7 million during this 1-month period. Of the 25 States reporting, 15 had increases in both their supplementation caseloads and expenditures, two reported decreases, four had reductions in either one or the other, and four States reported no changes.

OASDI	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Monthly beneficiaries, total (in thousands)	35,460	35,475	35,793
Aged 65 and over, total	24,561	24,552	23,990
Retired workers	18,187	18,183	17,693
Survivors and dependents	6,305	6,300	6,213
Special age-72 beneficiaries	69	70	83
Under age 65, total	10,899	10,923	11,803
Retired workers	2,205	2,195	2,099
Disabled workers	2,713	2,713	2,836
Survivors and dependents	5,891	6,015	6,868
Total monthly benefits (in millions) [1]	$13,100	$12,193	$12,053
Average benefit in current-payment status:			
Retired workers	$415.94	$387.23	$382.83
Disabled workers	442.85	412.28	413.56
Aged widows and widowers	373.67	347.71	344.37
Children of deceased workers	289.63	269.39	268.58
Average benefits awarded:			
Retired workers	$379.98	$385.58	$394.60
Disabled workers	454.08	414.30	438.88
Aged widows and widowers	363.34	341.10	338.67
Children of deceased workers	282.21	255.23	268.87

[1] In current-payment status; excludes lump-sum and retroactive payments and adjustments.

The Health of Very Early Retirees

by Eric R. Kingson*

This study examines the health of a sample representative of 1.8 million men aged 45–59 in 1969 who permanently withdrew from the labor force before age 62 between 1966–1975. The analysis concentrates on comparing the health of men receiving Social Security disability benefits with that of men reporting work-limiting health conditions at labor force withdrawal but not receiving Social Security disability benefits. The data suggest that the health of these groups is more similar than dissimilar.

The major policy implication of the study is that consideration should be given to liberalizing the eligibility criteria for the Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability programs as they apply to older workers.

Men who leave work before age 62 are a special group of early retirees. Their uniqueness arises from the fact that they are not eligible for early entitlement benefits under Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) at the time of their labor force departure. Consequently, their labor force exit is less likely to be influenced by the availability of OASI than older groups, and many are likely to experience major income losses.

It is well known that health problems are one of the major precipitating factors of early labor force withdrawal (Andrisani, 1977; Bixby, 1976; Parnes and Meyers, 1972; Parnes and Nestel, 1977; Reno, 1971; Schwab, 1976; Sheppard, 1977). For example, Schwab's analysis of the Retirement History Study data (U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1977) found that 65 percent of the men aged 58 to 63 who were out of the labor force in 1969 cited health as their main reason for withdrawal. Subsequent analysis by Bixby of the data when these men were 62–65 found that nonemployment in 1973 of men who worked in 1969 "was influenced much more by self-assessment of health-related work limitations than any of the other seven factors" employed in the analysis.

It should be noted that other factors, most notably expected retirement income, influence early labor force withdrawal behavior.

This paper examines the health of men who leave

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Health and Early Retirement: Two Views

The influence of health on a worker's decision to withdraw from the labor force is a subject of continuing research. In this issue of the **Bulletin**, two members of the staff of the National Commission on Social Security Reform examine the extent to which ill health prompts workers to leave the labor force.

"The Health of Very Early Retirees," by Eric R. Kingson, is reprinted by special permission of **Aging and Work**, copyrighted 1981 by the National Council on the Aging. Taking exception to the findings of this study is "Why Do People Retire From Work Early?", an article by Robert J. Myers, Executive Director of the Commission. The views expressed in both reports are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Social Security Administration.

—Editor.

work before age 62—very early retirees (VERs). The term "very early retirees" includes persons certified as disabled before age 62. In fact, much of the analysis involves a comparison between the health of persons certified disabled by the Social Security Disability Insurance Program to those with work-limiting health problems at labor force withdrawal but not receiving Social Security disability benefits. This analysis leads to the conclusion that significant social inequities may exist as a result of the differential treatment of these two groups in terms of eligibility to the Disability Insurance Program.

Another aspect of the analysis concerns an investigation of an interaction between health and retirement income. Previous analysis (Quinn, 1978) finds an interesting interaction between health and retirement finances for white married men, finding that men in poor health are more likely to take advantage of pension incentives to retire early. This analysis explores a slightly different interaction that suggests health limitations reported at withdrawal may be more severe for men expecting to receive smaller pensions than for those expecting larger incomes.

National Survey Data Used

The data used have been collected as part of the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) of labor market experience of men. The data consist of the responses of men aged 45–59 in 1966 to personal, mail and telephone interviews in 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975. The cohort of men aged 45 to 59 in 1966 is represented by a national probability sample of 5,020 men. The sample is representative of approximately 15 million noninstitutionalized men aged 45–59 in 1966. Black men have been oversampled to allow for more accurate comparisons between blacks and whites.

The findings reported in this article are based on four subsamples created from the NLS data. Two subsamples represent white (n = 222) and black (n = 115) men aged 53–59 in 1966 and permanently out of the labor force before age 62. If alive, the members of these subsamples would have been at least 62 by 1975. Two other subsamples represent white (n = 183) and black (n = 125) men aged 45–52 in 1966 and permanently out of the labor force before age 62. If alive, the members of these groups would *not* be 62 in 1975.

Combined, these four subsamples represent all noninstitutionalized men between the ages of 45 and 59 in 1966 who had permanently withdrawn from the labor force before age 62 during the nine-year period in which the data were collected, 1966–1975. Though the distinction between black and white very early withdrawees is maintained, the distinction between younger and older VERs is ignored in the following analysis.

Assignment of cases to the subsamples is based on similar criteria: "Race"; "Age at Beginning of Survey"; "Permanent Withdrawal Status," and "Age at Permanent Withdrawal." The definition of "Permanent Withdrawal" is based on being out of the labor force for at least two consecutive surveys as of 1975.*

By using conservative definitions of "Permanent Labor Force Withdrawal," only men who are highly unlikely to return to work have been selected. Another advantage of this method of creating subsamples is that even though someone may have been over 62 or deceased during the 1975 survey, he was included in a subsample if he met the appropriate criteria. This approach maximizes sample sizes and allows for analysis of mortality rates. It also develops subsamples that approximate the men aged 45–59 in 1966 who left the labor force before age 62 between 1966–1975.

Three Groups of VERs Compared

The present analysis involves comparisons between groups of very early retirees in terms of their health. Accordingly, very early retirees have been disaggregated into three groups: 1) those who receive Social Security disability benefits—the Disabled group; 2) those reporting work-limiting health conditions at withdrawal but not receiving Social Security disability benefits—the Unhealthy group, and 3) those who do not report work-limiting health conditions at withdrawal—the Healthy group. Most of the findings reported here involve comparisons between the Disabled and Unhealthy groups.

Occasionally, it is necessary to base the comparisons on different subsamples of very early retirees. For example, much of the analysis involves comparisons between VERs defined as leaving work between 1966–1973. However, at some points we are only concerned with men who leave work in 1967 or later. The

*Two criterion variables were used to develop a definition of permanent labor force withdrawal. The major one was a question that was repeated in 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975—"What were you doing during most of last week—working, looking for work or something else?" Two of the categories used for coding purposes were "retired" and "unable to work." The other criterion variable was "Reason for Non-interview." This question was repeated in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975. The reasons given for not interviewing a member of the NLS sample were: "deceased"; "institutionalized"; "refused," and "unable to locate or contact."

All permanent labor force withdrawees were out of the labor force for at least two consecutive surveys as of 1975. At the beginning of the consecutive surveys, they indicated they left the labor force due to "retirement" or being "unable to work." After the first year of permanent withdrawal, being out of the labor force was defined as being either "retired," "unable to work," "deceased" or "institutionalized."

One exception was allowed. Men were also included in the subsample if they met the following rules: They had to be out of the labor force for at least three consecutive surveys as of 1975. At the beginning of the consecutive survey periods, they indicated for at least two periods in a row that they were out of the labor force due to "retirement" or being "unable to work." After the first two survey periods of permanent withdrawal, being out of the labor force was defined as either "retired," "unable to work," "unable to locate or contact," "refused," "institutionalized" or "deceased."

reasons for changing the subsampling structure are presented at the appropriate point in the description of the findings.

Table 1 gives a breakdown of the three types of VERs. It shows that 85 percent of white and 91 percent of black very early withdrawees have either reported that health prevents or limits their work and/or have medically certified disabilities that have enabled them to receive Social Security disability benefits.

Considering the conservative definition of "permanent labor force withdrawal," the subsamples are quite large. They represent about 12 percent (1.8 million) of the 15,020,000 noninstitutionalized men who were aged 45–59 in 1966.

Findings Have Policy Implications

Determining the distribution of health problems among VERs has important policy implications. For example, if we find that the health of the Disabled group is much worse than that of the Unhealthy group, we would be forced to conclude that there is very little reason to "liberalize" eligibility requirements for Disability Insurance to meet the needs of Unhealthy VERs.

Mortality rates provide a direct means of illustrating the effect of health problems. One would expect high death rates to be associated with health conditions that limit the ability to work. In terms of VERs, the expectation is that the mortality rates of the Disabled and Unhealthy groups should be high if their work-limiting conditions are legitimate.

A very large proportion of Disabled and Unhealthy VERs is dead by 1975 (see Table 2). Even more notable is the finding that the incidence of death is greater among Unhealthy in contrast to Disabled VERs. It would seem the reported health problems of the Unhealthy group are quite real.

What explains this surprising finding? The simplest explanation may be that many VERs die while in the process of applying for disability benefits or before they get a chance to apply. This notion is supported by the data showing three times as many Unhealthy as opposed to Disabled VERs die within two years of being recorded by our study as permanent labor force withdrawees. An unintended outcome of the administrative process associated with disability insurance claims may be to deny needed income to a few unhealthy VERs in the final months of their lives.

Table 1 THREE TYPES [a] OF VERY EARLY RETIREES (VERs)

	Disabled VERs	*Unhealthy VERs*	*Healthy VERs*
White (n = 397)	51%	34%	15%
Black (n = 234)	55%	36%	9%

[a] "Disabled" very early retirees receive Social Security disability insurance benefits. "Unhealthy" VERs report at labor force withdrawal that health limits their work but do not receive Social Security disability insurance benefits. "Healthy" VERs do not report health limitations on work at labor force withdrawal.

Table 2 MORTALITY RATES FOR THREE TYPES [a] OF VERs

	Disabled VERs	*Unhealthy VERs*	*Healthy VERs*
Percent Deceased by 1975			
White*	33% (n = 191)	42% (n = 129)	15% (n = 59)
Black	37% (n = 123)	52% (n = 82)	48% (n = 21)
Percent Deceased Within Two Years of Permanent Labor Force Withdrawal [b]			
White	7% (n = 191)	26% (n = 129)	10% (n = 59)
Black	11% (n = 123)	28% (n = 82)	29% (n = 21)

* Significant at ALPHA = .01

[a] See footnote a in Table 1.

[b] This section of the table presents the proportion of men who died within two years of the survey year in which they are recorded as permanently withdrawing from the labor force.

There are other plausible explanations. Disability insurance recipients are eligible for Medicare benefits, and they are assured of a steady stream of income. It is possible that the health and income benefits connected to receipt of disability insurance translate into fewer deaths than would otherwise be the case. Another explanation may be that people who are adept at successfully negotiating the disability claims process are also adept at negotiating the medical system to receive life-sustaining services. Finally, psychological benefit may also be derived from being officially declared disabled and, therefore, unable to work. The psychological effect of validating illness may have positive physical effects, leading to reduced death rates among persons with health limitations. *In any event, the reported findings make it crystal clear that the Unhealthy group of VERs is not composed of malingerers.*

Blacks' Mortality Rate Is High

Another finding is that one-half (48 percent) of the Healthy black very early retirees are dead by 1975. It is possible that this finding is an artifact of a small subsample (n = 21). However, despite the small sample size, it is highly unlikely that random error can explain the fact that 10 out of 21 Healthy blacks as opposed to nine out of 59 Healthy whites died by 1975. Another explanation could be that black men aged 45–65 have somewhat shorter life expectancies than similarly aged white men. But the differences in mortality rates between Healthy white and black VERs are too great to accept this as an explanation.

The most interesting notion is that the high rate of death among Healthy black VERs is related to lack of income and medical care opportunities. Unlike the Disa-

bled black VERs, Healthy black VERs do not have access to Medicare benefits; they therefore may be less likely to receive hospital care should the need arise. Also, disability recipients are assured a steady stream of income, whereas many Healthy black VERs are not. Unlike Healthy white VERs, other study findings show that the aggregate income position of the Healthy black group is quite small (Kingson, 1981). In addition, among Healthy black VERs there is a high correlation ($r = .53$) between life status in 1975 and retirement income at an earlier date, suggesting the likelihood that being alive in 1975 among Healthy black VERs is positively associated with retirement income. (Though this finding is significant at the .05 level, it should not be over-emphasized since it is based on a sample of 11 and, therefore, is likely to be unstable.)

Functional Health Limitations of Surviving VERs

Table 2 shows that a large proportion of Disabled and Unhealthy VERs die by 1975. It also suggests that, as a group, Unhealthy VERs may actually be "sicker" (defined in terms of propensity to die) than Disabled VERs. But what can be said about the relative health of those Disabled and Unhealthy VERs who are alive in 1975? Table 3 presents data on the health of Disabled and Unhealthy VERs who live until 1975. The Table 3 sample consists of men who meet the following three conditions: 1) permanently withdrawn from the labor force by 1971; 2) report a health problem at withdrawal, and 3) are alive in 1975.

The findings show *no significant difference in the degree of functional limitation between Disabled and Unhealthy VERs* who have withdrawn from the labor force in 1971 or earlier and survive until 1975. However, there is a comparatively high rate of functional dependence and a low rate of minor loss among Disabled whites. Though not statistically significant, the findings hint that health limitations among Disabled white VERs may, in fact, be more severe than those among Unhealthy whites.

Table 3 DEGREE OF FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION [a] IN 1971 FOR DISABLED AND UNHEALTHY VERs [b] WHO REPORT WORK-LIMITING HEALTH CONDITIONS IN 1971 [c, d]

Degree of Functional Limitation	WHITE		BLACK	
	Disabled VERs n = 83	Unhealthy VERs n = 49	Disabled VERs n = 51	Unhealthy VERs n = 25
Functionally Dependent	34%	16%	29%	32%
Severe Loss	27%	27%	31%	20%
Moderate to Severe Loss	18%	27%	16%	24%
Moderate Loss	7%	6%	6%	8%
Minor Loss	11%	22%	16%	16%
No Loss	4%	2%	2%	0%

[a] The Functional Limitation Index is constructed from detailed questions concerning physical limitations and their effect on the ability to work.

[b] See footnote a in Table 1.

[c] The men included in the sample have withdrawn from the labor force in 1971 or earlier.

[d] The findings reported in this table show that no significant difference (ALPHA = .05) exists between Disabled and Unhealthy VERs in terms of functional limitation.

Onset of Health Problems Examined

Are the work-limiting health problems of Unhealthy VERs of long duration, or do they occur quite suddenly? Examination of the question facilitates speculation about whether health problems associated with very early withdrawal are unexpected obstacles to continued work and whether the problems have limited the ability of Unhealthy VERs to earn income throughout a major portion of their work lives.

The findings presented in Table 4 show that the Disabled and Unhealthy groups of VERs are heterogeneous in terms of the duration of health problems. Many experience sudden onset of health problems that seem likely to quickly limit their ability to work and probably result in rapid labor force withdrawal. Still others work for many years in spite of health problems. It is likely that the retirement of these men comes on more gradually.

Though not significant, the findings presented in Table 4 also suggested *the health limitations of men in the Unhealthy VER subsamples are of greater duration than the limitations of the Disabled.* Of course, we should not overlook the large proportions of all groups reporting in 1966 the onset of their health limitation to be within the previous five years. Among white VERs reporting work limitations in 1966, Table 4 shows that 52 percent of the Disabled VERs, in contrast to 40 percent of the Unhealthy ones, have experienced the limitations for less than six years. For blacks the contrast is still greater.

Table 4 DURATION, AS OF 1966, OF REPORTED HEALTH LIMITATIONS ON WORK IN 1966 BY ALL DISABLED AND UNHEALTHY VERs [a, b]

Number of Years Health Has Limited Ability to Work [d]	WHITE		BLACK	
	Disabled VERs n = 114	Unhealthy VERs [c] n = 88	Disabled VERs n = 92	Unhealthy VERs n = 58
Years				
1-2	20%	16%	21%	14%
3-5	32%	24%	35%	19%
6-10	27%	19%	21%	28%
11-15	7%	18%	10%	7%
16-20	4%	11%	9%	16%
21+	10%	11%	4%	17%

[a] The subsample includes men who permanently withdraw from the labor force by 1973 and are classified as either Disabled or Unhealthy VERs.

[b] "Disabled VERs" refers to men who receive disability insurance benefits by 1973.

[c] See footnote a in Table 1.

[d] The findings presented are not significant at ALPHA = .05.

Work Limitations Precede Withdrawal

Prior to permanent labor force withdrawal, only two-fifths of the Unhealthy white and black VERs report in 1966 that health did not limit their ability to work (see Table 5). The statistics are virtually the same for black Disabled VERs. However, a significantly higher proportion (53 percent) of the white Disabled group reports health has no effect.

The finding suggests that most Disabled and Unhealthy VERs experience work limitations at least one year in advance of their permanent labor force withdrawal. More surprisingly, *it seems that among whites a significantly larger proportion of Unhealthy VERs as opposed to Disabled VERs experiences work limitations at least one year in advance of permanent labor force withdrawal.* This supports the notion that the Disabled are more likely to move quickly into a position of being unable to work, whereas it is more likely that the work abilities and opportunities of Unhealthy VERs decline over a longer period of time.

Interaction Between Health and Retirement Income

Now, let us turn attention to a slightly different analysis that does not distinguish among the three groups of VERs. The analysis involves a test of the following hypothesis:

> The health problems associated with VERs who report a work-limiting health condition at withdrawal are more severe for economically disadvantaged as opposed to advantaged withdrawees. This is also true when controlling for occupational status.

The hypothesis is based on the reasoning that men with minimal retirement income expectations will accept greater physical discomfort at work to maintain their flow of earnings than those with adequate retirement income expectations. It was expected an association would be found among men reporting work limitations at withdrawal, indicating a tendency for the health limitations of men with high retirement incomes to be less severe than those of men with low retirement incomes.

The analysis sample consists of men who report work limitations in 1971. The health measure is the Functional Limitations Index. The income measure is the ratio of family retirement income in the survey after labor force withdrawal to the combined median income for American families and individuals in that year. Occupational status (Duncan Scale) on the withdrawee's longest job is used as a control.

The Functional Limitations Index is a six-point scale that for the purpose of analysis is assumed to be interval. Occupational status is used as a control because of known associations between occupational and health problems. It, too, is assumed to be interval. Though the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) Occupational Classification would be preferable as a control, the sample size is too small to allow its use.

The findings are all significant at the .05 level. Among white men reporting health problems at withdrawal, there is a $-.19$ correlation between their relative income positions after retirement and the degree of functional limitations experienced in 1971. When controlling for occupational status on their longest jobs, the correlation remains significant but is reduced to $-.16$. Among similar black men, the correlations are $-.25$ without a control and $-.24$ when occupational status is used as a control.

The findings suggest the research hypothesis is true. Among white and black VERs reporting a work-limiting health condition at withdrawal, the findings show there is a negative and significant correlation at the .05 level between retirement income and degree of functional limitation in 1971. Among these men, high retirement incomes are associated with less severe health problems in 1971, and low retirement incomes are associated with more severe disabilities. The relationships remain significant when controlling for occupational status on the withdrawee's longest job.

This analysis implies that the health limitations reported at withdrawal tend to be more severe for VERs expecting to receive smaller retirement pensions than for those with higher income expectations.

There seems to be a trade-off between willingness to persevere at work despite health problems and expected retirement income. *It appears that men with low retirement income expectations are willing to endure greater physical discomfort to maintain earnings than men with greater retirement income expectations.*

The finding also has implications for the interpretation of retirement "decision" research. As previously discussed, we know that "health" is often reported in retirement decision research as a reason for labor force withdrawal. *This finding suggests that, even when controlling for occupational status, a "rich man's" re-*

Table 5 REPORTED HEALTH LIMITATIONS ON WORK IN 1966 BY DISABLED AND UNHEALTHY VERs WHO WITHDREW FROM THE LABOR FORCE IN 1967 OR LATER [a]

Degree of Health Limitations on Work	WHITE*		BLACK	
	Disabled VERs [b] n = 135	Unhealthy VERs [c] n = 100	Disabled VERs [b] n = 79	Unhealthy VERs n = 58
Prevents Work	6%	6%	6%	12%
Limits	42%	57%	54%	50%
No Effect	53%	37%	39%	38%

* Significant at ALPHA = .05.

[a] The subsample does not include VERs who were permanently withdrawn from the labor force during the 1966 survey.

[b] "Disabled VERs" refers to men who receive disability insurance benefits by 1973.

[c] See footnote a in Table 1.

ported work-limiting health problem has a tendency to be less severe than that of a "poor" man. If the suggested interaction between the degree of functional limitation and expected retirement income exists, then the confounding influence of this interaction needs to be recognized in retirement decision models.

Another interesting, complementary interpretation of the findings can be made. The association between the degree of functional limitation and retirement income can also be attributed to the probability that people with major disabilities are less likely to receive large retirement incomes than people with limited disabilities. In fact, both explanations are plausible, and they are not mutually exclusive. For men reporting work limitations at withdrawal, the amount of retirement incomes may be causally linked to the severity of their health problems, and willingness to endure physical discomfort may be causally linked to expectations concerning the amount of retirement income.

Groups' Differences Summarized

The foregoing analysis shows that the health of the Unhealthy group of VERs, when measured in terms of mortality rates and duration of work limitations, is slightly worse than that of the Disabled group. In terms of the degree of functional limitation, it seems the Disabled group may experience slightly more functional dependency. On balance, it would appear that the major difference between the two groups is that one receives Social Security disability benefits and the other does not. Comparisons between Healthy VERs and those defined as either Disabled or Unhealthy generally show significant differences between the health of the groups. The findings also support the research hypothesis that health problems associated with VERs who report work-limiting conditions at withdrawal are more severe for the economically disadvantaged than advantaged withdrawees.

More specifically, the analysis shows:

- A large proportion of Disabled and Unhealthy VERs is dead by 1975, suggesting that the health problems of these groups are quite real.
- As of 1975, the mortality rates of Unhealthy VERs (white—42 percent; black—52 percent) are higher than that of Disabled VERs (white—33 percent; black—37 percent).
- Surprisingly, half of the Healthy black men are dead by 1975. This is three times the rate for Healthy whites and approximately equal to the rate for Unhealthy blacks.
- Among VERs who withdrew from the labor force in 1971 or earlier and are alive in 1975, there is no significant difference in the degree of functional disability as of 1971 between Disabled and Unhealthy VERs. About 75 percent of both groups are rated in 1971 as experiencing moderately severe to total disabilities.
- As of 1966, the reported health limits of Unhealthy VERs are of greater duration than that of Disabled VERs. However, within both groups, there is considerable variation in terms of duration.
- Among Unhealthy and Disabled VERs who withdrew from the labor force between 1967–1973, about three-fifths reported in 1966 that health limited their ability to work.
- Among white and black VERs reporting a work-limiting health condition at withdrawal, high retirement incomes are associated with less severe health problems in 1971. This finding can be interpreted to indicate that men with low retirement income expectations are willing to endure greater physical discomfort to maintain earnings than are men with better retirement income outlooks.

Social equity—the treating of groups in similar circumstances in a similar manner—is a commonly agreed on goal of income maintenance policy. Comparisons between the Disabled and Unhealthy groups of VERs suggest gross violations of this principle may exist as it relates to eligibility in the Social Security disability program among men leaving work before age 62 and reporting work-limiting health problems.

Social Security Treatment Questioned

Based on several measurements of health, the findings suggest there may be insufficient differences in the health of the groups termed Disabled and Unhealthy to justify differential treatment under the Social Security disability program. Moreover, the high mortality rate of the Unhealthy group suggests it is not composed of malingerers and has a legitimate claim to disability benefits.

This inequity seems to be compounded by the actuarial reduction in benefit levels that many members of the Unhealthy group experience on early receipt of Social Security retirement benefits and the arithmetical reduction in benefits resulting from a shortened period of contribution into the system. So, not only is the Unhealthy group ineligible for Social Security disability benefits, but its OASI benefits are permanently reduced as well.

The major policy implication of the findings is that consideration should be given to changing the eligibility criteria for the Social Security and SSI disability programs in a manner that is more favorable to the interests of disabled and partially disabled VERs who currently do not receive disability insurance benefits. The ad-

vantage of liberalizing the criteria in the SSI disability program in addition to the Social Security program is that protection would be extended to a small, but very vulnerable, group of Unhealthy very early retirees who presumably are subject to the same inequity under SSI eligibility procedures.

The implications of the findings do not complement current efforts to curtail the expansion of the Disability Insurance Program. However, it should be pointed out that the data are supportive of recommendations by the 1979 Advisory Council on Social Security to liberalize eligibility criteria in the Social Security and SSI disability programs in recognition of the special problems confronting older workers with health problems.

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Why Do People Retire From Work Early?

by Robert J. Myers*

This article examines the validity of a mortality study of early retirees by Dr. Eric Kingson. The Kingson study supports the hypothesis that men who retired early were very prone to have work-limiting conditions even though they were not awarded Disability Insurance benefits. This article maintains that Kingson's study is analytically faulty because of the procedure used to categorize the sample. In comparing groups of early retirees, Kingson combined two groups—(1) severely disabled persons who died before becoming eligible to receive Disability Insurance benefits and (2) early retirees who alleged work-limiting disability. He found that their combined mortality was higher than that of those who received Disability Insurance benefits. He then concluded that, for this reason, early retirees who alleged work-limiting disability really had such disabilities. However, this article contends that the mortality effects of the first group are so great as to mask any conclusions relevant to the two groups combined. The analysis here does not conclude that persons generally do not retire early because of poor health, but rather that the findings of Kingson's study, being based on faulty mortality analysis, are not conclusive.

A widespread belief exists that a considerable number of people who leave gainful employment before age 65 do so because of poor health. An extensive literature has been built up on this subject, as cited by Eric R. Kingson ("The Health of Very Early Retirees," pages 3–9 in this issue). In my opinion, the conclusions drawn in the various studies are based on erroneous or inadequate analysis and are not necessarily valid.

One basic flaw is that the analysis is usually based on survey material, the procedures for which frequently contain irremediable flaws—especially in considering questions of a substantive nature, such as health as it affects employment. For example, many people leave the labor market at an early age for such reasons as the preference to "take life easy," or because the difference between their subsequent income and their previous take-home pay is not very large, or because they just do not like their work. These persons do not necessarily admit the real underlying cause when asked in a survey. Conversely, of course, there are people who will not admit to being in poor health, even though they are. Thus, as a result, any data on self-reported health status, as it relates to employment, are of a very heterogenous and unreliable nature.

Dr. Kingson has attempted to validate the conclusion that a large proportion of early retirees who do not receive Disability Insurance benefits under the Social Security program retired because of work-limiting health conditions. This article examines the methodology in Kingson's report to see whether it is appropriate, and whether the conclusions drawn are therefore valid. In doing this, the actual extent of early retirement and the general weakness of the survey approach in many areas are described. Also discussed are the very considerable problems that occur in making analyses of mortality data.

It does not follow logically that, if early retirees have work-limiting health conditions, this is necessarily the reason they leave the labor force. These two variables can be, and often are, independent of each other. Many

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people with work-limiting health conditions do remain in the work force. In fact, it might be better for many such individuals—both psychologically and physiologically—to work, rather than be attracted by the availability of benefits at such a level that working brings in little net financial gain. This is, of course, not to say that there are not many people with work-limiting health conditions who really cannot work.

Extent of Early Retirement

Before examining the question of the causes of early retirement, let us first examine the extent to which it has actually occurred in the United States, including for these purposes disability retirement as a form of early retirement. In essence, early retirement can most easily be seen by examining the other face of the coin—labor-force participation rates.

Let us consider only men; women present a more confusing picture, because many withdraw from the labor force to become homemakers and subsequently reenter the labor market. At ages 25–44, male labor-force participation rates were about 97–98 percent in the period following World War II, but decreased slightly during the 1970's to about 96 percent. For men aged 45–54, the rate was about 96 percent until the mid-1960's, and it then decreased steadily, reaching about 91 percent at the end of the 1970's. Similarly, for men aged 55–59, the rate was 90 percent in 1970, and it then decreased steadily and drastically, reaching 82 percent by the end of the 1970's. For men aged 60–64, the rate was 81 percent in 1960 (just before early retirement at ages 62–64 was first permitted under the Social Security program), and it decreased steadily thereafter, reaching 61 percent in 1980.

In many ways, it might be said that this downward trend in the labor-force participation rate for men is surprising, in view of such factors as declining mortality rates and the decreased extent of hard manual work, as automation has become more widespread.

Weaknesses of Surveys

In recent years, there has been a proliferation of surveys, which are often developed by complex and expensive scientific sampling procedures and analyzed by sophisticated mathematical and statistical techniques. Too frequently, opinions and/or factual data are sought that are really impossible to obtain accurately.

The respondents often do not have sufficient knowledge to answer questions fully and accurately. In other instances, they feel that it may be in their best interest not to give truthful responses. Several examples will illustrate these points.

Many Social Security beneficiaries, when asked about their income and assets, might understate them. They may feel that, somehow or other, this information will be made known to the Government and will affect the amount of their Social Security benefits in the future (or even benefits already received).

Future fertility experience is often predicted by asking young women how many more children they would like to have. If this question is put to a newlywed woman, she may say that she would like to have many children. However, if such a question is asked of a woman who has had a baby or two, the answer might well vary, depending on various matters.

When opinions are elicited regarding desirable changes in the Social Security program, the form of question might be incomplete or slanted. Or the respondent may not be furnished sufficient information (possibly because there is not enough time to do so, or because the respondent could not absorb or understand all of the necessary background information). In some instances, the interviewees may not be aware that a proposed increase in benefit protection may result in a sizable increased tax burden to themselves, either through visible payroll taxes or through indirect general revenue taxes.

The question might be asked as to whether the minimum retirement age for unreduced Social Security benefits should be gradually increased over the years. The automatic answer might be "no" unless there is a full and complete presentation of why this would be done and what the cost consequences would be if it were not done. With such a full explanation, the answer might well be different.

Finally, a question might be asked as to whether the respondent is in favor of National Health Insurance, under which complete medical care would be provided without any direct charge related to the services furnished. Quite different answers might occur, depending on whether more detail is given as to how the costs would be met, how they would impinge upon the respondent, and how the methods of delivery of medical care would be changed.

Is Early Retirement Caused by Health Conditions?

Quite obviously, many people are compelled to retire before the "normal" retirement age because of health conditions. Certainly this is the case for the approximately 2.7 million persons currently receiving Social Security disabled-worker benefits. In addition, many individuals are significantly impaired and have considerable difficulty in working but do not meet the strict standards of the Social Security disability program.

On the other hand, it seems reasonable to believe that many individuals at the middle and older ages have left the paid labor force for a number of reasons but, when asked why, will say that they did so solely because of

work-limiting health conditions. Actually, such individuals may have health conditions that are not sufficiently severe to preclude the performance of substantial useful work. The real reason for leaving work may have been that some other income was available (so that the after-tax effect of working did not seem worthwhile), or that the spouse was employed and brought in sufficient income, or that working was just too unpleasant, or some combination of these reasons. Then, because of the general acceptability and underlying inherent belief in the work ethic and because of the need to "maintain face," respondents to surveys will often give poor health as the reason for withdrawal, because this is the "socially-acceptable" answer.

I cannot, of course, give any solid factual evidence that this is so, but rather base my views on general reasoning as it relates to people in the real world. I believe that surveys dealing with questions of this type cannot produce valid data. This would be the case even if the surveys were made by medical teams that spent considerable time with each respondent, instead of the usual procedure of having a survey-taker who is not knowledgeable about the subject being discussed fire a long battery of questions at the interviewee.

Dr. Kingson believes that, in a large proportion of the early-retirement cases, the individual left the labor force because of work-limiting health conditions. He attempts to prove this by making a mortality analysis of three categories of persons in a longitudinal survey of men:

(1) Those who received Social Security Disability Insurance benefits at any time.

(2) Those who asserted that they left the labor force because of a work-limiting health condition, but who did not receive Social Security Disability Insurance benefits at any time.

(3) Those who retired early and stated that they did not have a work-limiting health condition.

According to the Kingson study, the mortality rate of the second group—the "unhealthy" early retirees who did not qualify for Disability Insurance benefits—was much higher than that of early retirees who stated that they were in good health. Also, surprisingly, somewhat higher mortality was shown for the "unhealthy" early retirees than for those who had received Disability Insurance benefits. The specific results are shown in table 1, from which it may be seen that, for white men, 42 percent of the "unhealthy" early retirees died in the survey period, compared with 33 percent of those who had received Disability Insurance benefits and only 15 percent of the "healthy" early retirees. The corresponding figures for black men were 52 percent, 37 percent, and 48 percent; the unexpectedly high level of the last figure—for healthly early retirees—cannot be explained.

From these results, Kingson draws the conclusion that the early retirees with work-limiting health conditions really were severely disabled and that it is therefore proven that they withdrew from the labor market because of disability. It is my contention that this mortality analysis is faulty in both its theory and its methodology and that, therefore, Kingson has not proven the point that early retirees who assert that they have work-limiting health conditions really retire because of such conditions.

Table 1.—Percent of men who retired before age 62 dying before end of study period of Kingson study [1]

Race	Received Social Security Disability Insurance benefits [2]	Did not receive Social Security Disability Insurance benefits [2]	
		Unhealthy [3]	Healthy [3]
Number in sample:			
White	191	129	59
Black	123	82	21
Percent dying during period:			
White	33	42	15
Black	37	52	48
Percent dying within 2 years of withdrawal from labor force:			
White	7	26	10
Black	11	28	29
Percent dying 2 years or more after withdrawal from labor force:			
White	26	16	5
Black	26	24	19

[1] Eric Kingson, **The Early Retirement Myth: Why Men Retire Before Age 62**, Select Committee on Aging, House of Representatives, October 1981 (Committee Publication No. 97-298), page 58.

[2] As of any time on an inquiry date in the study period.

[3] By "unhealthy" it is meant that the individual reported some health-related limits on work ability at the time of withdrawal from the labor force.

Pitfalls in Mortality Analysis

Before dealing with the particular case that Kingson has considered, let us first examine some of the pitfalls in the field of mortality analysis awaiting those who do not have training in actuarial science. (This does not, however, imply that these "more obvious" types of pitfalls are not understood by Kingson.)

One example is the analysis of mortality between two categories by looking only at the crude (or aggregate) death rate. Thus, for instance, the death rate for a Florida retirement community might well be considerably higher than that for a college town. However, quite obviously, this would by no means indicate that health conditions in the former are much worse than in the latter. What is missing, of course, is the fact that the relative age distributions of the two localities were not considered.

Another example involves the relationship between life expectancy and the statutory minimum retirement

age. In 1935, when age 65 was selected as the minimum retirement age for the Social Security program, the expectation of life at birth was only about 62 years. Does this mean—as some critics at the time said—that 65 was a ridiculously high retirement age, because nobody would live that long? Such statements were made despite the fact that about 7 1/2 million persons were then aged 65 or over! What was really the case under mortality conditions then was that almost half of a group of new-born babies would live until age 65—and then such survivors would have an average life expectancy of about 12 1/2 years thereafter.

Yet another pitfall in mortality analysis occurs in connection with determining the average length of widowhood. As an example, consider the case of a husband and wife who are both aged 65 and whose mortality in the future follows that of the U.S. Total Persons Life Tables for 1969–71.[1] These tables show a life expectancy for men of 13.49 years and a life expectancy for women of 17.33 years. At first glance, it could be concluded that the average period of widowhood would be 3.84 years. However, this would be incorrect, because the average years of widowhood for those women who become widows (approximately two-thirds of the total group) is calculated to be 7.36 years.[2]

Mortality Analysis by Kingson

As indicated previously, Kingson made a mortality analysis of the three categories of individuals who had withdrawn from the active labor force before age 62. His mortality analysis consisted of computing, for each group, the proportion of individuals who died within the observation period of approximately 9 years. It is my belief that the procedure used involved several technical weaknesses, so that any results obtained are inconclusive.

First, no account was taken of the different time periods of exposure to the risk of death of the various persons involved, which could have been significantly different among the three categories. Second, the category involving people who were "unhealthy" early retirees and who did not receive Social Security Disability Insurance benefits before the end of the survey period (or before death, if earlier) was a very heterogeneous one. In essence, it consisted of two subcategories: (1) persons who were so seriously disabled that they died before the end of the 6-month waiting period for disability benefits[3] (or even later if their claim was still in the adjudication process), and (2) persons who may or may not have been in good health but who were not disabled sufficiently to qualify for Disability Insurance benefits.

The first subcategory consists entirely of individuals who were obviously in very poor health, while the second subcategory includes some persons who may have been in excellent health and some who may have been in poor health. The resulting high mortality for the combined group would, therefore, not necessarily be indicative of poor health for all the persons therein.

The procedure followed by Kingson could lead to inconclusive results. This is demonstrated when one assumes a certain composition for a group of "unhealthy" cases, as between two categories: (1) those who are so severely disabled that they die before completing the waiting period for Social Security benefits, and (2) those who claim to have work-limiting conditions but do not qualify for Disability Insurance benefits, even though they survive beyond the waiting period. The null-hypothesis approach is taken, by assuming that persons in the latter category have normal mortality. Then, it will be shown that the result of combining the two categories is that the group as a whole has very high mortality—and, in fact, even higher mortality than for those on the disability benefit rolls—even though one category has normal, low mortality.

I have made the following empirical, but reasonable assumptions as to individuals who withdraw from the labor force and who allege that they have work-limiting health conditions:

(1) 1,000 persons withdraw from the labor force at each year of age from 55 through 61.

(2) 20 percent of the withdrawals do not receive Disability Insurance benefits and do not die in the waiting period (the first 6 months after disablement). This group excludes not only those who become disabled-worker beneficiaries but also those who are so severely disabled that they would have received Disability Insurance benefits if they had survived the waiting period.

(3) The other 80 percent of the withdrawals are divided into two categories—8 percent who die in the first 6 months (and who otherwise would have received Disability Insurance benefits if they had survived) and the remaining 72 percent who are severely disabled for at least 6 months and who, therefore, go on the disability benefit rolls.

(4) The mortality rates for the persons who allege that they are unhealthy but who do not die in the first 6 months and do not later receive Disability

[1] National Center for Health Statistics, **United States Life Tables: 1969–71** (Vol. 1, No. 1), May 1975.

[2] For more information on this, see Robert J. Myers, "Statistical Measures in the Marital Life Cycles of Men and Women," **Proceedings**, International Population Conference, United Nations, Vienna, 1959. For another example of the difficulties involved in mortality research, see Robert J. Myers, "An Instance of the Pitfalls Prevalent in Graveyard Research," **Biometrics**, December 1963.

[3] Although the waiting period is often referred to as being 5 months, at least 6 months always elapses between the date of disablement and the date of eligibility for the first benefit check (which is payable only if the beneficiary is alive and disabled at the end of the sixth month following the month of disablement).

Insurance benefits (that is, the category described in item (2)) are assumed to be those of the U.S. Total Males Life Table for 1969–71.[4] In other words, the basic hypothesis is that this category is not really unhealthy, as its members allege.

(5) The mortality rates for persons who are severely disabled and who survive the waiting period (that is, the second category described in item (3)) are assumed to be 10 percent in the first year on the benefit rolls and 5 percent per year thereafter.[5]

The results from this model, based on terminating the study period at attainment of age 62 for those who survive thereto, are shown in table 2 for each of the three categories separately (and also for the combination of the two categories that Kingson compared). The category of those who receive Disability Insurance benefits showed the relatively high mortality of 18 percent within the investigation period.

Quite naturally, the mortality of the category of those dying within the first 6 months after disablement (who would have received disability insurance benefits after the waiting period if they had lived) was extremely high—100 percent, by definition. Similarly, for those who alleged that they withdrew from the labor force because of work-limiting health conditions, only about 7 percent died within the investigation period—as would be anticipated, because it was hypothesized that they have normal mortality. However, when the last two categories are combined—as Kingson did—the proportion that died within the investigation period was 34 percent, or almost double the rate for those who actually received disability benefits.

Such a comparison would seem to lead to the following two conclusions (as it did for Kingson in his study):

(1) The group of people who left the labor market with an alleged work-limiting health condition and did not receive Disability Insurance benefits (including all who died in the first 6 months after withdrawal) were subject to relatively high mortality (because, for the entire group, it was higher than that for disabled-worker beneficiaries).

(2) Therefore, these early retirees as a group were really in poor health, and this must have caused withdrawal from the labor market in all cases.

And yet we know that this is not the case for the entire group, because the assumption was made that some of them had normal mortality—namely, those in the category who survived for 6 months but did not qualify for Disability Insurance benefits, and who alleged that they were unhealthy. Therefore, it can properly be concluded that the method of mortality analysis used by Kingson produced results that are inconclusive, because the group consisted of two categories that greatly differed as to mortality characteristics, and the effect of the high-mortality category biased the results irreparably.

[4] See footnote 1.

[5] These approximate rates—as well as the assumption of a mortality rate of 10 percent in the first 6 months of disablement—are consistent with the more detailed rates by age at entitlement to disability benefits according to the actual experience under the Social Security program (see Bruce D. Schobel, **Experience of Disabled-Worker Benefits Under OASDI, 1974–78** (Actuarial Study No. 81), Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, April 1980).

Table 2.—Percent of men who retired before age 62 dying before end of study period in Myers model [1]

Category	Total persons in category	Total deaths	Percent dying
Received Disability Insurance benefits	5,040	886	18
Did not receive Disability Insurance benefits	1,960	664	34
Died in first 6 months	560	560	100
Lived at least 6 months [2]	1,400	104	7

[1] See text for description of model.

[2] The persons in this category also alleged themselves to be "unhealthy" (that is, they reported some health-related limits on work ability at the time of withdrawal from the labor force).

Summary

The analysis in this article indicates that the method of mortality analysis used by Kingson in analyzing the health condition of persons who withdraw from the labor market with self-assessed work-limiting health conditions and who never receive Social Security Disability Insurance benefits is inconclusive because of the procedure adopted for categorizing the sample. The group so defined consists of one category that definitely has extremely high mortality and another category that may or may not have mortality any different than normal. The mortality effects for the first category are so substantial that they can readily mask the results for the two categories combined, so that no valid conclusions can be drawn for the second category alone. The only valid technical approach would have been to separate out each of the two categories and make the analysis on a precise basis by having the actual dates of disablement and, where applicable, the dates of first *eligibility* for Disability Insurance benefits.

It is recognized that the approach of building a model that hypothesized that those in a certain category withdrew from the labor market and alleged work-limiting health conditions, but really had normal mortality, is not precisely the same approach that Kingson followed. However, my simplified model is not too different from his approach, and it clearly shows that consideration of only the heterogeneous group of persons who withdraw from the labor force and do not receive Social Security Disability Insurance benefits can well lead to inconclusive results. It is also recognized that the data with which Kingson had to operate were not available in proper form to make a technically accurate investigation. Nonetheless, the fact remains that such data as were available and the methodology applied thereto were such that conclusive results were not possible.

Notes and Brief Reports

Cash Benefits for Short-Term Sickness, 1979*

Every year many workers become sick or suffer accidents away from their jobs and so cannot work for temporary periods ranging from a few days to several months. Although there is no Federal social insurance program to protect against this risk, the majority of workers are nevertheless protected through State programs, industry programs, or private sector programs. Five States (California, Hawaii, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island), Puerto Rico, and the railroad industry have Temporary Disability Insurance (TDI) laws requiring employers to cover their workers under a plan that pays a benefit replacing about half the worker's wage. Many other workers are able to obtain protection through plans offered by their employers. Employers offer their employees sick-leave plans or sickness insurance as a fringe benefit or as part of a labor-management collective bargaining agreement.

In 1979, about 56 million American workers were covered under TDI or voluntary plans that provided cash benefits to replace earnings when they were sick. Workers so covered comprised more than three-fifths of all workers. They received a total of $13.4 billion in benefits.

Total estimated earnings loss in 1979 from sickness was $36.0 billion. Total sickness benefits paid as a percent of income loss in 1979 was 37 percent. This rate represented a slight rise over the 36 percent reported for 1978. The income loss estimate encompasses short-term disability of the institutionalized population and their first 6 months of long-term disability.

In this note, the definition of income lost due to non-work-connected disability is limited to losses in the self-employment and wage and salary earnings during the first 6 months of disability.

To help estimate income lost through sickness, the Social Security Administration has developed a sickness index which is compiled each year. The index is applied to the annual average number of work-loss days used in estimating the value of income loss. This index is based primarily on Public Health Service information reported in the **Health Interview Survey** on the number of lost work days, restricted activity days, and bed-disability days from acute sickness during the year.[1] In 1979, the index was 99, down from the 101 reported in 1978, with the base being 100 in 1958.

The income loss estimate includes actual income loss as well as income that would be lost if it were not for sick-leave plans that continue wages during illness. Accordingly, payments made by these plans are included in the benefit data.

Scope of Protection

Types of Plans

Three of the most common group protection plans against loss of earnings during periods of short-term nonoccupational disability are (1) insurance plans from commercial insurance companies, (2) self-insurance plans including the Administrative Services Only (ASO) plan, and (3) sick-leave plans. Of course, workers may, as individuals, purchase insurance policies to supplement the protection provided on the job. The benefits through individual insurance are included in this series although in some cases they may not be wage replacement income. For example, some individual policies provide flat rate periodic cash benefits upon proof of hospitalization.

Group insurance. Most wage and salary workers in private industry with protection are covered through group insurance policies sold by commercial insurance companies that pay cash amounts during specified periods of disability. Insurance plans generally provide partial wage replacement of one-half to two-thirds after a waiting period ranging from 3 days to a week. Potential duration of benefits may vary by length of work experience or, more commonly, may be for some fixed number of weeks for all workers under the plan, the maximum set most commonly at 26 weeks.

*By Daniel N. Price, Division of Retirement and Survivors Studies, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration. For a detailed treatment of this subject, see Daniel N. Price, "Income Replacement During Sickness, 1948–78," **Social Security Bulletin**, May 1981, pages 18–32.

[1] In deriving the sickness index, the **Health Interview Survey** data are used as a measure of year-to-year change rather than as the measure of average number of income days lost because of several significant conceptual differences between that survey and the SSA series. The main differences are that the survey excludes the noninstitutionalized population and the work loss experienced by individuals no longer currently employed, both of which groups are in the SSA estimates.

Self-insurance. Employers may self-insure, providing cash benefits directly through funds they have set aside. Some unions, union management, trust funds, fraternal societies, and mutual benefit associations also pay cash disability benefits. In recent years, increased use has been made of the Administrative Services Only (ASO) plan by employers who self-insure. Under the ASO plan, the employer assumes the risk of loss and contracts with the insurer only to perform various administrative tasks related to workers' claims, including payment of claims out of the employer funds. About 1 million workers were under ASO plans in 1979.

Sick leave. The sick-leave plan is another major means of maintaining a worker's wage when he or she cannot work because of illness or accident. In contrast to insurance plans, sick-leave plans—especially in government employment—often provide full replacement of lost earnings without a waiting period. In most cases, such leave is payable for a maximum of 5–30 days. Another use of sick leave is as a supplement to benefits provided by insurance. These sick-leave plans provide income during waiting periods under the insurance plan or pay a supplemental benefit above the amount provided by insurance.

Coverage Levels

In 1979, 56 million wage and salary workers were covered by a formal sick-pay insurance or sick-leave plan. This number represented 63 percent of all wage and salary workers, a slightly lower proportion than the 65 percent in 1978.

As shown in table 1, an estimated 42 million of these workers were in private industry, 17 million were in TDI jurisdictions, and 25 million in voluntary plans. About 57 percent of all private industry wage and salary workers were covered. Excluding the TDI jurisdictions, about 44 percent of other private industry employment was covered in 1979.

The remaining 14 million covered wage and salary workers were in government employment. Sick leave for government workers is mostly a full-pay benefit with no waiting period. This type of plan is generally considered "exclusive sick leave," that is, sick leave intended to be the worker's exclusive protection against income loss that otherwise would occur, rather than leave intended to supplement an insurance benefit. A large majority of government employees—89 percent—had coverage.

Table 1.—Degree of income-loss protection against short-term sickness for all employed wage and salary workers in private industry and for those not under temporary disability insurance laws, selected years, December 1954–79

December	Total number (in thousands) [1]	With protection	
		Number (in thousands) [2]	Percent of total
	All wage and salary workers		
1954	43,000	25,600	59.5
1956	46,000	27,700	60.2
1958	45,900	26,900	58.6
1960	47,000	28,200	60.0
1962	48,900	29,800	60.9
1964	51,200	28,700	56.1
1966	54,800	30,700	56.0
1968	56,800	33,500	59.0
1970	58,000	35,300	60.9
1971	58,900	35,500	60.3
1972	61,400	36,500	59.4
1973	63,800	38,100	59.7
1974	62,800	36,900	58.8
1975	62,700	36,000	57.4
1976	65,400	38,700	59.2
1977	68,700	40,200	58.5
1978	71,600	42,600	59.5
1979	73,500	42,100	57.3
	Wage and salary workers not under temporary disability insurance laws		
1954	31,400	15,000	47.8
1956	34,200	16,400	48.0
1958	33,600	16,000	47.6
1960	34,300	16,800	49.0
1962	35,900	17,400	48.5
1964	38,100	16,000	42.0
1966	41,000	17,000	41.5
1968	42,600	19,300	45.3
1970	43,300	20,600	47.6
1971	44,300	20,900	47.2
1972	46,500	21,600	46.5
1973	47,700	22,000	46.1
1974	47,700	21,800	45.7
1975	48,000	21,300	44.4
1976	50,200	23,500	46.8
1977	52,700	24,200	45.9
1978	54,700	25,700	47.0
1979	56,200	24,800	44.1

[1] For areas not under temporary disability insurance laws, total excludes railroad workers and is adjusted by ratio of private industry employees on nonagricultural payrolls in the States with temporary disability insurance laws to all such employees. Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, **Employment and Earnings**. Beginning with 1968, data not strictly comparable with that for earlier years. Labor-force information for 1968 and thereafter excludes those aged 14–15 and includes certain workers previously classified as self-employed.

[2] Estimated number of private-industry workers (1) with group accident and sickness insurance (except group credit insurance); (2) under paid sick-leave plans; (3) under union and mutual association plans; and (4) in State-operated temporary disability insurance funds. Beginning with 1964, group accident and sickness insurance coverage has been adjusted to exclude those with long-term benefit policies, which usually do not provide short-term benefits. Estimates of private protection based on data from Health Insurance Association of America and from State administrative agencies.

Current Plan Characteristics

Although sick leave and insurance plans both offer income-loss protection for sickness, they operate in different ways. A recent survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) describes some current features of these two types of benefits in private industry.[2] The following data, however, must be taken as illustrative, but

[2] Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, **Employee Benefits in Industry: A Pilot Survey**, Report 615, July 1980.

not necessarily fully representative of all private industry plans. The BLS survey was designed to represent 21 million wage and salary workers in 1979—a large number, covering most industries, but still not necessarily representing all 71 million wage and salary workers in nonagricultural private industry employment since certain important groups, particularly workers in small firms and temporary, part-time, and seasonal employees were excluded.

Insurance plans. Among workers protected by accident and sickness insurance, potential duration of benefits varied notably by type of benefit payment formula, but overall, half were in plans paying up to 26 weeks. Duration for insurance plans generally is on a per sickness basis although some set a time limit that can be used during the calendar year. As can be seen in table 2, about one-third of the workers under insurance plans were paid a fixed benefit amount and another third were paid a fixed percentage of their earnings; the rest were in plans that varied benefits according to length of service, disability, earnings, or other criteria. The BLS study also reported that for most workers under a fixed benefit plan, the fixed amount ranged from less than $60 to $119 per week, or 50–69 percent of earnings.

Sick-leave plans. Table 3 shows data for private industry workers in sick-leave plans distributed according to the maximum duration of leave and years of service required. Among those with less than 1 year of service, the employee at the midpoint in the distribution of days covered was entitled to a maximum of 11 days. After 5 years of service, an employee at the midpoint was entitled to up to 21 days of sick leave. Workers on the job longer than 5 years received very little extra sick-leave protection.

One type of provision that interacts with benefit amount and benefit duration limits is a provision to integrate sickness benefits with other benefits being received from income-maintenance plans. A recent study, conducted by Charles D. Spencer and Associates,[3] pointed out provisions that sometimes are included in sickness insurance plans to prevent duplication of benefits. The following tabulation shows the percentage of sickness insurance plans that reduce (offset) the sick-pay benefit because of a worker's eligibility for benefits from other programs.

Percent of plans that offset sickness benefits	Reason for offset
7	Workers' compensation
20	TDI and Social Security disability benefits
7	Other (company paid)

[3] "The Short of It: Survey Examines Sick Leave, Accident and Sickness, Short-Term Disability Plans," **Employee Benefit Plan Review**, October 1980.

Table 3.—Paid-sick leave: Percent of full-time employees, by number of paid sick-leave days provided per year at selected years of service, 1979

Years of service	All employees	Covered days of sick leave			
		Under 5	5–9	10–29	30 or more
Less than 1	100	13	35	33	20
1 or more	100	9	33	43	15
5 or more	100	6	26	36	32
10 or more	100	6	26	34	34
20 or more	100	6	26	34	34

Type and Amount of Benefits

Table 4 shows the estimate of benefits paid to workers for sickness in each year from 1948 to 1979. The $13.4 billion total for 1979 was composed primarily of payments received from group plans established on a voluntary basis through the worker's job ($10.6 billion), or through social insurance (TDI—$1.2 billion and Social Security—$0.2 billion). The remaining payments ($1.3 billion) were made as a result of individual insurance policies. As can be seen from table 4, sick-leave payments account for the largest part of aggregate benefits paid—$4.9 billion to government employees and $3.1 billion to private industry employees. These payments were 67 percent of the $12.0 billion in group sickness benefits paid to workers in private industry and government combined.

The 1979 sick-pay benefits total represented a 14-percent rise over the preceding year, compared with an 11-percent growth in 1978 and an 8-percent gain in 1977. In

Table 2.—Accident and sickness insurance: Percent of full-time employees, by number of weeks covered and by type of benefit payment, 1979

Type of benefit payment	Total	Weeks covered				
		Total	Less than 26	26 [1]	52 [2]	Varies by service
Total	100	100	15	52	18	14
Fixed percent of earnings	34	100	15	70	6	9
Percent variable by length of service and/or disability	17	100	6	28	44	22
Fixed weekly dollar amount	31	100	29	55	10	6
Weekly dollar amount variable by earnings or other	17	100	6	41	24	29

[1] Includes 2 percent with 27–51 weeks.

[2] Includes 1 percent with more than 52 weeks.

fact, the 1979 increase was the largest since 1971, primarily due to the increase in payments made under group insurance policies, particularly in voluntary plans. Voluntary private industry insurance paid $2.7 billion in benefits during 1979, 40 percent more than in 1978. This large reported increase resulted partly from changes in some procedures for reporting information in 1979 and partly because some insurance companies that had not provided data earlier may have reported on their 1979 experience. Increases in sickness benefits paid from 1978 to 1979 were more moderate in other sectors, as shown in the column on the right.

Benefit plans	Percent increase in benefits paid
Individual insurance	9
TDI payments	12
Sick leave:	
Private industry	11
Government	7

Health and Economic Changes

Two major factors influencing the annual changes in sickness benefits paid are the extent of sickness in the workforce and trends in employment and wages. As measured by the Social Security Administration's sick-

Table 4.—Income lost because of short-term sickness or injury and amount of sickness benefits paid, by type of worker and by type of coverage,[1] 1948–79

[In millions]

Year	Income lost from short-term sickness	Sickness benefits paid								
		Total		Types of coverage						
						Group benefits to workers in private industry				
									Under public laws	
		Amount[2]	Percent of loss	Individual insurance	Sick leave for government employees	Total	Voluntary private sickness insurance[3]	Sick leave	Privately written sickness insurance[4]	Publicly operated sickness funds[5]
1948	$4,582	$761	16.6	$141	$259	$361	$136	$158	$9	$57
1949	4,445	848	19.1	150	300	398	145	164	27	62
1950	4,816	942	19.6	153	315	474	176	180	54	63
1951	5,494	1,153	21.0	157	390	606	230	201	113	61
1952	5,834	1,304	22.4	177	453	674	254	218	128	74
1953	6,163	1,413	22.9	209	481	722	258	235	140	90
1954	6,114	1,478	24.2	230	500	747	267	245	132	103
1955	6,565	1,620	24.7	250	545	825	307	273	135	109
1956	7,052	1,806	25.6	278	591	937	373	299	151	114
1957	7,386	1,958	26.5	307	626	1,024	389	330	178	127
1958	7,477	2,093	28.0	353	696	1,044	372	346	184	141
1959	7,749	2,236	28.9	390	724	1,123	411	359	190	164
1960	8,591	2,430	28.3	393	826	1,211	442	400	196	172
1961	8,644	2,561	29.6	426	894	1,241	424	420	201	195
1962	9,653	2,776	28.8	418	1,003	1,355	466	472	204	212
1963	10,213	2,997	29.3	447	1,105	1,445	477	526	198	244
1964	10,296	3,101	30.1	484	1,133	1,485	524	505	191	264
1965	11,333	3,349	29.6	483	1,264	1,602	570	566	190	269
1966	12,268	3,637	29.6	513	1,389	1,735	635	619	208	273
1967	12,838	3,898	30.4	527	1,537	1,834	647	680	222	285
1968	14,585	4,622	31.7	609	1,766	2,247	872	803	252	320
1969	15,307	5,104	33.3	635	1,918	2,551	966	930	281	374
1970	16,757	5,888	35.1	694	2,242	2,952	1,169	1,066	307	411
1971	17,146	6,137	35.8	731	2,376	3,030	1,179	1,130	310	411
1972	19,507	6,874	35.2	772	2,712	3,390	1,286	1,364	328	412
1973	21,059	7,461	35.4	795	2,906	3,650	1,382	1,469	354	446
1974	21,804	8,232	37.8	851	3,107	4,144	1,643	1,634	382	485
1975	23,595	9,002	38.2	973	3,542	4,328	1,610	1,779	401	538
1976	26,447	9,819	37.1	881	3,868	4,900	1,854	2,052	414	581
1977	28,225	10,559	37.4	940	4,144	5,285	1,918	2,359	426	582
1978	32,782	11,733	35.8	1,210	4,562	5,782	1,923	2,770	480	609
1979	36,020	13,350	37.1	1,322	4,873	6,985	2,700	3,070	516	699

[1] Short-term sickness refers to short-term or temporary non-work connected disability (lasting not more than 6 months) and the first 6 months of long-term disability. Data for 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2] Beginning in 1973, includes benefits for the sixth month of disability payable under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance program, not shown separately.

[3] Group accident and sickness insurance and self-insurance privately written on a voluntary basis. Includes a small but undetermined amount of group disability insurance paid to government workers and to self-employed persons through farm, trade, or professional associations.

[4] Privately written group sickness insurance and self-insurance provided under private plans established in compliance with State temporary disability laws in California, New Jersey, and New York. Comparable data for Hawaii not available.

[5] State-operated funds in Rhode Island, California, and New Jersey; the State Insurance Fund and the Special Fund for the disabled unemployed in New York; and the cash sickness provisions of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

ness index, there was somewhat less sickness in 1979 than in 1978. Thus, the large increase in benefit payments occurred despite a slight decline in sickness.

The Department of Commerce reports on the number of employed civilians. Information for part-time workers and others who do not work a full week is combined to approximate an equivalent number of full-time workers, or "full-time equivalent" employment. Full-time equivalent employment rose from 1978 to 1979 by less than 4 percent to 83.8 million workers. This growth was less than the annual rate in 1978 (5 percent) and about the same as the 1976 and 1977 rates. Average civilian employee wages, on the other hand, grew at a slightly faster pace in 1979 (8 percent) than they had in 1978 (7 percent). The patterns in wages and employment during 1979 probably influenced the growth of cash sickness benefits to about the same extent as in the previous few years.

Legislative Changes

In 1979, the 12-percent increase in benefits paid to workers protected by TDI laws was slightly larger than any other benefit increase reported, aside from the unusual growth noted under voluntary private insurance. Statutory weekly benefit maximums rose during 1979 in three of the TDI jurisdictions through provisions for automatic escalation:

TDI jurisdiction	1978	1979
Hawaii [1]	$126	$134
New Jersey	110	117
Rhode Island	91	98

[1] Hawaii statutory experience shown here and elsewhere is not reflected in table 4 because program experience data for Hawaii are not available.

In addition, California increased the availability of pregnancy benefits to any 6 weeks related to childbirth. (In 1980, this benefit became payable for the same duration as that for any other short-term disability—that is, up to 39 weeks in some cases.) However, 1979 marked the end of a unique California feature among TDI programs: the hospital care benefit payable to TDI beneficiaries was discontinued.

Benefit-Income Replacement Rates

A useful measure of the extent to which sick-pay programs achieve their objectives is the ratio of aggregate benefits paid to the income lost due to sickness. This ratio is helpful to detect broad trends that may occur rather than to indicate a specific level of benefit adequacy. This distinction is important because the absolute level of the replacement rate must be understood to be a composite of diverse factors. For example, the ratio includes benefits provided through insurance, which are intended to replace only a part of the worker's wage and generally exclude the first 3–7 days of sickness. In contrast, benefits through sick-leave plans often provide a full replacement, immediate-pay type of benefit. Furthermore, the ratio developed for this series is based on income lost by all workers when sick, regardless of whether they were covered by a sick-pay plan. Thus, the ratio reflects the effects of a lack of protection for some workers, as well as the difference between benefits paid to a covered worker and his or her total income loss.

Table 4 shows that the ratio of benefits to income loss was 37 percent in 1979. This rate was 1 point higher than that in 1978 and within the 3-point range that has prevailed from 1970. Before 1970, there had been an irregular rise in these rates as TDI laws were enacted[4] and as other sickness benefit plans were expanded. Other changes in the income replacement rate have occurred as sickness levels fluctuate and as trends develop in the characteristics of covered plans.

[4] The peak period of interest in establishing TDI programs was in the 1940's. During the 1950's a number of States conducted studies, held hearings, and considered bills, but there were no laws enacted until the brief resumption of legislative activity 19 years later. Benefits first became payable under TDI laws as of the following dates: Rhode Island—1943; California—1946; the railroad industry—1947; New Jersey—1949; New York—1950; Puerto Rico—1969; and Hawaii—1970.

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Table M–1.—Public income-maintenance programs: Cash benefit payments, 1940–81

[In millions; includes payments outside the United States and benefits to spouses and children where applicable]

Period	Total [1,2]	Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits: Monthly: OASDHI [3]	Monthly: Railroad retirement [4]	Monthly: Public employee retirement [5]: Federal civil service [6]	Monthly: Public employee retirement [5]: Other [7]	Monthly: Veterans' pension and compensation [8]	Lump-sum [9]: OASDHI	Lump-sum [9]: Other [10]	Unemployment benefits: State laws [11]	Unemployment benefits: Railroad [12]	Temporary disability benefits: State laws [12]	Temporary disability benefits: Railroad [13]	Workers' compensation benefits [14]	Public assistance payments [2,15]	Supplemental Security Income payments [16]
1940	$2,560.2	$23.5	$115.6	$62.0	$183.1	$423.5	$11.8	$24.9	$518.7	$16.0	...	...	$161.0	$1,020.1	...
1945	3,595.4	247.8	138.9	83.9	253.7	952.1	26.1	39.2	572.5	2.4	$4.7	...	283.0	990.7	...
1950	8,693.7	928.4	298.1	184.2	600.4	2,223.8	32.7	54.0	1,407.8	59.8	89.3	$28.1	415.0	2,372.2	...
1955	14,692.4	4,855.3	560.8	370.4	1,043.0	2,745.9	112.9	52.8	1,466.9	93.3	192.7	51.9	591.0	2,525.6	...
1960	25,886.8	11,080.5	942.4	804.5	1,793.3	3,436.9	164.3	135.2	2,867.1	157.7	311.3	56.9	860.0	3,276.7	...
1965	36,597.4	18,093.7	1,133.2	1,366.0	3,229.8	4,196.0	216.9	203.6	2,283.4	60.5	425.9	40.8	1,214.0	4,025.9	...
1970	64,473.8	31,569.8	1,756.2	2,796.6	6,369.4	5,480.1	293.6	288.6	4,183.7	38.7	664.6	56.2	1,981.0	8,864.4	...
1971	76,501.5	36,865.1	2,002.6	3,306.0	7,441.3	5,934.5	305.6	298.5	6,143.7	75.7	680.0	44.7	2,433.0	10,814.4	...
1972	83,860.0	41,275.2	2,175.1	3,927.2	8,635.9	6,340.1	319.8	325.9	6,043.2	51.5	707.8	35.7	2,811.0	11,066.7	...
1973	96,038.4	51,130.5	2,565.1	4,788.2	9,920.4	6,446.7	328.8	346.9	4,534.7	30.6	775.3	27.9	3,623.0	11,397.2	...
1974	112,645.0	58,194.1	2,807.7	6,060.2	11,733.1	7,077.0	327.3	411.7	6,928.7	22.2	842.3	30.2	4,021.0	8,813.8	$5,245.7
1975	139,743.6	66,585.7	3,282.7	7,511.2	13,834.7	7,668.2	337.0	420.8	18,188.1	89.5	890.4	47.6	4,568.0	10,434.4	5,878.2
1976	152,715.7	75,332.1	3,570.1	8,563.2	15,679.9	8,409.2	332.5	441.5	16,537.2	134.7	916.7	84.4	5,217.0	11,431.1	6,065.8
1977	163,565.7	84,263.8	3,823.8	9,605.1	17,531.9	9,078.7	312.0	441.6	13,337.8	99.8	939.9	74.2	5,943.0	11,915.1	6,306.0
1978	174,102.6	92,530.7	4,021.4	10,898.6	19,638.9	9,595.6	344.5	485.5	9,890.8	124.5	1,027.5	68.5	6,775.0	12,024.0	6,551.7
1979	194,394.4	103,973.7	4,377.5	12,498.4	22,549.4	10,570.7	298.6	531.9	10,212.0	82.5	1,100.0	60.9	8,530.0	12,402.3	7,206.5
1980	(17)	120,261.7	4,866.6	15,042.5	(17)	11,358.4	250.2	(17)	18,756.5	179.4	(17)	101.0	(17)	14,051.2	7,857.5
1980															
May	...	9,315.2	378.9	1,252.0	...	912.3	20.6	17.4	1,227.1	10.4	...	7.6	85.1	1,118.0	614.7
June	...	9,340.3	416.0	1,249.6	...	919.8	22.8	18.7	1,230.0	11.0	...	7.0	84.9	1,122.7	610.2
July	...	10,599.5	423.0	1,253.8	...	924.4	16.5	17.6	1,442.2	13.7	...	8.0	84.4	1,158.3	697.5
Aug	...	10,718.5	429.3	1,255.7	...	944.1	24.5	16.4	1,283.0	18.1	...	8.8	84.3	1,206.9	695.6
Sept	...	10,701.8	416.8	1,254.5	...	924.5	19.0	12.8	1,179.4	18.8	...	9.6	83.9	1,290.7	695.0
Oct	...	10,807.6	425.7	1,370.2	...	1,050.4	20.5	26.2	1,163.2	17.5	...	9.5	83.5	1,235.3	702.2
Nov	...	10,765.0	428.2	1,379.9	...	1,013.8	19.9	12.7	1,087.4	14.6	...	7.9	91.6	1,223.3	696.1
Dec	...	10,861.8	426.6	1,375.4	...	1,004.2	17.7	22.5	1,284.2	17.7	...	8.2	91.0	1,246.6	694.9
1981															
Jan	...	10,985.5	426.9	1,393.0	...	999.6	24.4	20.4	1,458.6	24.7	...	8.2	90.9	(17)	685.5
Feb	...	11,085.7	428.3	1,386.3	...	1,008.1	22.4	17.2	1,350.6	22.3	...	7.3	90.8	(17)	680.5
Mar	...	11,258.7	424.8	1,411.7	...	1,025.1	24.4	22.4	1,433.8	24.7	...	8.9	90.5	(17)	681.5
Apr	...	11,097.7	426.1	(17)	...	1,017.4	19.3	(17)	1,263.6	18.9	...	7.5	90.2	(17)	691.5
May	...	11,109.3	427.7	(17)	...	1,012.7	19.8	(17)	1,037.3	15.8	...	6.5	90.5	(17)	681.2

[1] Emergency relief funds of $1,630.3 million in 1940 total, not included elsewhere. Includes training allowances to unemployed workers under Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act for 1961–75, not shown separately.

[2] Beginning December 1980, includes public assistance payment revisions for 1940–79.

[3] Retirement and survivor benefits beginning 1940; disability benefits beginning 1957. Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Includes annuities to widows under joint-and-survivor election before 1947. Beginning February 1967, includes supplemental annuities for career railroad employees.

[5] Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

[6] Includes survivor annuities under joint-and-survivor elections before 1948.

[7] Represents Federal contributory systems other than civil service, Federal noncontributory systems for civilian employees and career military personnel, and systems for State and local government employees. Monthly data not available.

[8] Payments to veterans and survivors of deceased veterans, including special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956) and through June 1973, subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

[9] Death payments.

[10] Includes annual and monthly data for railroad retirement, veterans' programs, and Federal civil service retirement. For "other" public employee systems, annual data only.

[11] Annual and monthly totals include regular State unemployment insurance program and payments made by States as agents of the Federal Government under the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-Servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958. Annual data only for payments under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Disaster Relief Act of 1970, and the temporary and permanent extended unemployment insurance programs. Beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

[12] Benefits in Rhode Island (from 1943), in California (from 1947), in New Jersey (from 1949), in New York (from 1950), in Puerto Rico (from 1970), including payments under private plans where applicable. Monthly data not available.

[13] Benefits began 1947.

[14] Under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data refer only to Federal "black lung" benefits administered by Social Security Administration (starting 1970).

[15] Includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and general assistance. Through 1973 includes old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Includes payments to intermediate-care facilities (July 1968–December 1971), and payments for emergency assistance, beginning July 1969. Includes money payments under medical assistance for the aged (1960–69). Excludes medical vendor payments. Starting 1974, includes money payments to the aged, blind, and disabled in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under federally aided public assistance programs.

[16] Supersedes the public assistance programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning 1974; beginning 1978, in the Northern Mariana Islands. Annual, but not monthly, totals include payments under State-administered supplementary programs.

[17] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies on a checks-issued basis (including retroactive payments) where available. Data for public assistance and State unemployment insurance programs adjusted monthly, other data adjusted annually.

Table M-2.—Public income-maintenance programs: Hospital and medical care payments, 1940–81

[In millions]

Period	Total	OASDHI (health insurance) [1]			Other programs			
		Total	Hospital Insurance [2]	Supplementary Medical Insurance	Veterans	Temporary disability [3]	Workers' compensation [4]	Public assistance [5]
1940	$165	...	...	...	$70	...	$95	...
1945	222	...	...	...	97	...	125	...
1950	832	...	...	...	573	$7	200	$52
1955	1,265	...	...	...	688	20	325	232
1960	1,846	...	...	...	848	41	435	522
1961	2,093	...	...	...	899	46	460	688
1962	2,406	...	...	...	940	46	495	925
1963	2,611	...	...	...	971	50	525	1,065
1964	2,890	...	...	...	1,019	51	565	1,255
1965	3,204	...	...	...	1,072	52	600	1,480
1966	4,898	$1,019	$891	$128	1,137	54	680	2,008
1967	9,554	4,549	3,353	1,197	1,328	53	750	2,873
1968	12,107	5,697	4,179	1,518	1,429	55	830	4,096
1969	13,837	6,603	4,739	1,865	1,573	59	920	4,681
1970	15,614	7,099	5,124	1,975	1,793	66	1,050	5,606
1971	18,109	7,868	5,751	2,117	2,087	71	1,130	6,953
1972	21,173	8,644	6,319	2,325	2,409	65	1,250	8,805
1973	23,732	9,584	7,057	2,526	2,681	69	1,480	9,919
1974	29,108	12,419	9,101	3,318	3,076	71	1,760	11,782
1975	35,803	15,591	11,318	4,273	3,551	74	2,030	14,555
1976	41,267	18,423	13,343	5,080	4,422	71	2,380	15,941
1977	47,179	21,826	15,743	6,038	4,465	74	2,680	18,179
1978	53,332	24,940	17,688	7,252	5,257	80	2,960	20,095
1979	[6]	29,297	20,590	8,708	5,399	65	3,530	[6]
1980	...	33,708	23,073	10,635	6,122	...	...	[6]
1980								
May	...	3,010	2,164	846	488	...	...	[6]
June	...	2,891	2,050	841	492	...	...	[6]
July	...	2,986	2,068	918	527	...	...	[6]
August	...	2,925	1,997	928	479	...	...	[6]
September	...	3,077	2,114	963	513	...	...	[6]
October	...	3,230	2,238	992	548	...	...	[6]
November	...	2,950	2,039	991	489	...	...	[6]
December	...	3,346	2,357	989	542	...	...	[6]
1981								
January	...	3,278	2,308	970	594	...	...	...
February	...	3,243	2,247	996	[6]	...	...	...
March	...	3,243	2,529	1,049	[6]	...	...	...
April	...	3,536	2,511	1,025	[6]	...	...	...
May	...	3,362	2,391	971	[6]	...	...	...

[1] Benefit expenditures from the Federal Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance trust funds as reported by the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Excludes payments by Railroad Retirement Board for beneficiaries in Canadian hospitals.

[3] Benefits in California and New York (from 1950), including payments under private plans. Monthly data not available.

[4] Benefits under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data not available.

[5] Federal matching for medical vendor payments under public assistance began October 1950.

[6] Data not available.

Source: U.S. Treasury and unpublished data from administrative agencies.

Table M–3.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Beneficiaries of cash payments, 1940–81

[In thousands. For explanatory footnotes on programs, see table M–1]

At end of selected month	Retirement and disability					Survivor				Railroad temporary disability [4]	Unemployment		Federal "black lung" [6]
	OASDHI [1]		Railroad [1]	Federal civil service	Veterans	OASDHI	Railroad	Federal civil service	Veterans [3]		State laws [5]	Railroad [4]	
	Retirement [2]	Disability											
December:													
1940	148	...	146	65	610	74	3	...	323	...	667	74	...
1945	691	...	173	92	1,534	597	4	(7)	698	...	1,743	13	...
1950	2,326	...	256	161	2,366	1,152	142	25	1,010	32	838	35	...
1955	5,788	...	427	234	2,707	2,172	206	74	1,156	36	912	48	...
1960	10,599	687	553	379	3,064	3,358	256	134	1,393	34	2,165	102	...
1961	11,655	1,027	567	408	3,137	3,812	262	167	1,547	31	1,993	75	...
1962	12,675	1,275	585	438	3,177	4,103	270	182	1,653	30	1,585	59	...
1963	13,262	1,452	594	465	3,195	4,321	278	197	1,750	31	1,609	49	...
1964	13,697	1,563	600	494	3,024	4,539	286	214	1,848	29	1,355	41	...
1965	14,175	1,739	620	522	3,216	4,953	291	227	1,924	25	1,035	30	...
1966	15,437	1,970	630	564	3,194	5,360	299	240	1,995	23	936	18	...
1967	15,907	2,141	641	588	3,175	5,659	309	258	2,077	21	989	39	...
1968	16,264	2,335	647	613	3,171	5,963	318	274	2,151	25	941	19	...
1969	16,595	2,488	651	636	3,179	6,229	321	288	2,208	23	1,084	16	...
1970	17,096	2,665	653	697	3,210	6,468	326	308	2,301	22	2,045	21	...
1971	17,660	2,930	660	747	3,251	6,700	330	324	2,365	20	1,784	38	...
1972	18,176	3,250	661	829	3,288	6,959	334	343	2,393	16	1,458	17	299
1973	19,151	3,561	660	924	3,267	7,160	335	358	2,360	14	1,462	8	461
1974	19,688	3,912	667	981	3,250	7,254	336	376	2,282	15	2,716	14	487
1975	20,364	4,352	694	1,029	3,244	7,368	337	391	2,259	19	2,845	37	482
1976	20,934	4,624	693	1,077	3,261	7,466	337	402	2,225	18	2,515	24	470
1977	21,634	4,854	695	1,129	3,289	7,594	338	418	2,191	17	2,114	22	457
1978	22,140	4,869	691	1,173	3,286	7,578	335	431	2,119	15	1,921	14	440
1979	22,730	4,777	689	1,230	3,235	7,618	333	430	1,925	13	2,267	18	419
1980	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1980													
May	22,853	4,772	684	1,265	3,198	7,670	331	437	...	15	2,866	24	412
June	22,892	4,734	684	1,268	3,194	7,594	331	439	1,823	14	3,003	26	410
July	22,932	4,691	686	1,270	3,195	7,522	330	442	...	15	3,229	30	409
August	23,036	4,698	685	1,272	3,195	7,565	330	444	...	17	3,124	39	406
September	23,133	4,700	685	1,274	3,195	7,595	330	445	1,777	19	2,736	41	404
October	23,223	4,704	685	1,278	3,193	7,627	330	447	...	18	2,571	38	401
November	23,283	4,691	685	1,290	3,192	7,633	330	449	...	16	2,462	33	401
December	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1981													
January	23,436	4,683	684	1,298	3,173	7,630	329	452	...	16	3,328	53	397
February	23,437	4,691	684	1,302	3,165	7,663	329	(8)	...	16	3,313	52	395
March	23,465	4,693	682	(8)	3,162	7,688	328	(8)	1,731	17	3,158	52	(8)
April	23,496	4,688	681	(8)	3,161	7,697	328	(8)	...	15	2,777	44	(8)
May	23,521	4,675	679	(8)	3,160	7,703	328	(8)	...	13	2,400	16	(8)

[1] Includes auxiliaries or dependents.

[2] Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over and not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Monthly number at end of quarter.

[4] Average number during 14-day registration period.

[5] Average weekly number in December. Includes regular State unemployment insurance, the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, and the ex-servicemen's compensation program.

[6] Includes dependents and survivors.

[7] Fewer than 500.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table M–4.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Contributions and taxes collected, 1950–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin.**]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor				Hospital insurance under OASDHI [1 2 5]	Unemployment		
	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [1 2]	Disability Insurance [1 2]	Federal civil service [3]	Railroad retirement [2 4]		State unemployment insurance [6]	Federal unemployment taxes [7]	Railroad unemployment insurance [8]
Calendar year:								
1950	$2,667,077	...	$677,730	$546,097	...	$1,191,438	$223,693	$23,356
1951	3,363,466	...	703,144	708,802	...	1,492,509	235,073	25,692
1952	3,818,911	...	748,277	633,792	...	1,360,675	265,615	25,270
1953	3,945,099	...	456,177	628,195	...	1,320,401	254,386	25,257
1954	5,163,263	...	459,961	604,204	...	1,135,314	285,307	24,479
1955	5,713,045	...	743,639	595,437	...	1,211,759	277,966	24,268
1956	6,171,931	...	1,119,769	628,681	...	1,472,410	291,959	59,337
1957	6,825,410	$701,566	915,044	609,452	...	1,544,515	329,202	89,402
1958	7,565,797	965,509	1,462,195	534,888	...	1,490,014	336,171	107,902
1959	8,051,972	891,229	1,494,953	567,608	...	1,961,855	324,906	131,142
1960	10,866,294	1,009,926	1,610,266	596,370	...	2,292,070	339,687	166,553
1961	11,284,951	1,038,020	1,732,402	551,647	...	2,495,926	345,592	155,440
1962	12,058,809	1,046,192	1,819,903	577,723	...	2,962,611	454,037	152,771
1963	14,541,451	1,098,617	1,978,453	570,290	...	3,021,957	948,628	159,210
1964	15,688,879	1,153,945	2,161,404	610,619	...	3,044,082	844,752	156,997
1965	16,017,468	1,187,904	2,196,519	655,172	...	3,064,905	617,323	150,292
1966	20,579,611	2,005,619	2,381,174	718,583	$1,874,152	3,033,916	557,361	147,187
1967	23,138,250	2,285,542	2,571,498	783,306	3,195,142	2,181,830	597,370	143,104
1968	23,718,648	3,315,641	2,966,149	852,274	4,169,959	2,562,751	601,084	136,710
1969	27,946,631	3,598,977	3,135,416	902,161	4,534,591	2,542,484	632,912	132,748
1970	30,256,144	4,480,914	3,890,842	953,454	4,943,781	2,521,608	891,367	129,066
1971	33,722,571	4,620,149	5,146,848	982,313	4,985,201	2,643,129	1,077,231	123,666
1972	37,781,320	5,106,908	5,512,174	1,062,095	5,792,367	2,920,060	1,235,885	118,678
1973	45,974,621	5,932,479	5,661,151	1,304,122	9,945,399	5,038,648	1,432,793	118,673
1974	52,081,072	6,825,505	7,421,679	1,483,288	10,849,635	5,282,356	1,374,808	119,222
1975	56,815,654	7,443,740	9,489,123	1,473,488	11,508,870	5,292,852	1,311,892	112,706
1976	63,361,747	8,232,877	10,841,461	1,634,791	12,871,989	7,799,634	1,634,562	137,675
1977	69,571,968	9,138,428	13,954,463	1,960,613	14,125,838	9,452,091	1,855,318	203,941
1978	75,470,614	13,412,645	14,409,007	1,892,749	17,532,957	11,461,642	2,849,438	215,639
1979	87,919,452	15,114,241	16,540,695	2,267,472	20,959,833	12,377,804	2,943,959	201,565
1980	103,456,364	13,254,956	19,511,063	2,330,822	24,087,891	11,937,572	3,232,407	163,004
1981	122,626,590	16,737,722	22,484,581	2,583,746	33,227,212	10,848,484	3,284,885	188,959
1981								
April	13,088,424	1,783,582	634,570	49,307	3,314,218	1,439,958	360,342	1,316
May	10,871,842	1,453,944	498,053	388,469	2,877,264	3,849,235	806,101	4,841
June	9,725,069	1,355,892	626,729	−20,598	2,929,601	179,432	9,432	44,776
July	9,434,231	1,238,359	756,350	74,226	2,580,864	1,030,406	347,089	1,017
August	10,468,717	1,418,191	644,843	401,580	2,858,118	2,094,112	462,292	4,416
September	9,372,953	1,418,413	15,142,911	226,473	2,824,096	118,410	28,432	46,223
October	10,326,060	1,387,842	679,000	54,000	2,707,052	550,000	−113,000	1,000
November	9,417,845	1,300,336	645,000	448,000	2,603,135	1,238,000	302,000	23,000
December	9,581,835	1,269,689	809,000	271,000	2,540,203	122,000	72,000	27,000
1982								
January	9,412,703	1,625,693	659,000	59,000	2,682,896	303,000	300,000	1,000
February	8,451,646	1,631,479	648,000	479,000	2,643,835	1,096,000	636,000	2,000
March	12,888,809	2,033,840	726,000	264,000	3,215,155	138,000	−55,000	48,000
April	13,321,000	2,366,063	737,000	32,000	3,566,288	1,649,000	470,000	1,000

[1] Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by OASDHI under the Social Security Act, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments. Data for earlier years reflect former appropriation bases. Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Employee-tax refunds deducted. Excludes transfer from general revenues.

[2] Excludes transfers between OASDHI system and railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

[3] Represents employee and Government contributions. Beginning 1968, also includes Foreign Service and contributory survivor programs for Federal judiciary and Tax Court. For civil service, employee share includes voluntary contributions to purchase additional annuity; government share includes Federal and District of Columbia agency contributions and, beginning 1968, Federal payment for current unfunded liability.

[4] Beginning 1959, net of tax refunds. Contributions for hospital insurance of railroad workers are collected and reported with railroad retirement contribution initially and are transferred once a year (usually in August) to the Hospital Insurance trust fund; data for that month only are adjusted by the Treasury source to reflect the transfer.

[5] Excludes reimbursement from Treasury general funds for cost of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement. Includes contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (principal amount only), see footnote 4; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for voluntary coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[6] Through 1952 represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees (3 States in recent years), as reported by State agencies (to Department of Labor, 1950–52). Starting 1953, represents State deposits in (Federal) unemployment trust fund.

[7] Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Beginning 1961, net of tax refunds. Includes tax proceeds for financing temporary extended unemployment compensation programs for 1958 and 1961. Some monthly figures include Treasury adjustments (minus) for misclassification of prior month's taxes.

[8] Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

Source: **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government** and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table M-5.—Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund: Status, 1950–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Reimbursements from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Cash benefit payments [4]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [5]	Net administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Calendar year:										
1950	$2,667,077	$3,694	$256,998	$961,094	...	...	$61,330	$13,330,649	$390,618	$13,721,266
1955	5,713,045	...	453,612	4,968,155	...	−$7,439	118,633	21,101,865	561,238	21,663,104
1960	10,866,294	...	515,744	10,676,628	...	318,389	203,289	19,128,245	1,196,255	26,324,499
1961	11,284,951	...	584,052	11,861,589	...	331,734	238,868	18,404,279	1,321,032	19,725,311
1962	12,058,809	...	526,228	13,356,411	...	360,788	255,883	17,060,022	1,277,245	18,337,285
1963	14,541,451	...	521,373	14,216,567	...	422,523	280,619	17,153,513	1,326,167	18,489,380
1964	15,688,879	...	569,030	14,914,253	...	402,636	296,306	17,757,800	1,367,294	19,325,094
1965	16,017,468	...	592,747	16,737,439	...	435,638	327,523	16,642,853	1,591,855	18,234,708
1966	20,579,611	78,000	644,020	18,266,947	$88	443,820	255,949	18,788,824	1,780,711	20,569,535
1967	23,138,250	78,000	818,048	19,467,599	277	508,046	406,396	22,513,112	1,708,403	24,221,515
1968	23,718,648	381,545	939,408	22,642,179	725	437,634	476,129	23,258,443	2,446,006	25,704,449
1969	27,946,631	442,151	1,164,964	24,208,637	1,097	491,482	474,494	27,885,880	2,196,605	30,082,485
1970	30,256,144	448,916	1,514,525	28,796,380	1,987	578,818	471,060	29,935,151	2,518,675	32,453,826
1971	32,722,571	487,546	1,666,735	33,412,546	1,811	613,026	514,241	30,686,119	3,102,936	33,789,055
1972	37,781,320	474,645	1,794,262	37,121,884	1,647	724,341	673,863	34,815,451	502,095	35,317,546
1973	45,974,621	441,788	1,927,789	45,741,295	3,390	782,954	647,398	36,196,031	290,676	36,486,707
1974	52,081,072	447,323	2,159,360	51,618,464	4,866	908,585	865,308	37,686,815	90,424	37,777,240
1975	56,815,654	425,317	2,363,998	58,508,766	8,636	981,785	895,770	36,837,550	149,701	36,987,251
1976	63,361,747	613,902	2,300,647	65,698,953	5,567	1,212,303	959,104	35,334,921	52,700	35,387,620
1977	69,571,968	612,927	2,227,248	73,113,151	7,502	1,207,841	980,506	32,404,439	86,325	32,490,764
1978	75,470,614	615,151	2,007,978	80,352,281	8,752	1,588,664	1,114,745	27,533,564	−13,500	27,520,064
1979	87,919,452	557,177	1,797,289	90,555,707	17,618	1,447,532	1,112,644	26,647,625	12,857	24,660,481
1980	103,456,364	540,098	1,844,972	105,074,457	8,162	1,441,988	1,153,808	21,811,516	1,011,984	22,823,500
1981	122,626,590	674,961	2,059,585	[9] 123,796,889	7,542	1,584,932	1,306,976	17,270,750	4,218,566	[9] 21,489,316
1981										
April [10]	13,088,424	−16	202,244	9,737,758	3,432	...	109,379	26,301,281	900,720	27,202,001
May	10,871,842	27	61,593	9,753,891	...	...	109,116	27,026,252	1,246,205	28,272,457
June	9,725,069	−1	658,629	9,827,480	...	1,584,932	96,701	25,944,302	1,202,739	27,147,041
July	9,434,231	...	27,926	10,778,681	...	...	115,721	24,528,288	186,509	25,714,797
August	10,468,717	67	107,289	10,819,908	...	...	104,677	24,865,362	500,923	25,366,284
September	9,372,954	...	66,684	10,850,988	...	...	120,613	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
October	10,326,060	53	93,003	10,887,831	...	...	118,513	22,494,816	751,975	23,246,791
November	9,417,845	40	83,508	10,905,539	...	...	102,325	21,042,116	697,205	21,739,321
December	9,581,835	674,765	571,518	[9] 10,978,840	...	...	99,282	17,270,750	4,218,566	[9] 21,489,316
1982										
January	9,412,703	98	14,359	[9] 11,025,270	...	...	114,653	19,010,312	766,241	[9] 19,776,553
February	8,451,646	...	102,362	11,052,800	...	...	117,435	16,961,113	199,214	17,160,326
March	12,888,809	12	54,586	11,100,101	5,466	...	131,403	18,405,376	461,387	18,866,763
April	13,321,000	84	69,819	11,174,306	...	...	129,046	19,879,995	1,074,319	20,954,314

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect former appropriation bases.

[2] From 1947 to 1951, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits (see footnote 4).

[3] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses, 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[4] Before deductions for SMI premium payments and, when applicable, recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[5] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to Hospital Insurance trust fund for coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M-7).

[6] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds, on allocated cost of each operation.

[7] Book value; includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Social Security benefit checks are generally scheduled for delivery on the 3rd of the month. However, if the 3rd falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the checks are delivered on the last previous businessday. January 3, 1982, was a Sunday, January 2 was a Saturday, and January 1 a holiday—so the checks were delivered on December 31, 1981. Data have been adjusted to include the checks delivered on December 31, 1981, as part of the January 1982 data. Thus the total amounts for 1981 and 1982 each reflect 12 months of benefit payments and are comparable to figures for other calendar years.

[10] Public Law 96-403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,901,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–6.—Disability Insurance trust fund: Status, 1957–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin.**]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Cash benefit payments [5]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	Net administrative expenses [7]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [8]	Cash balances [9]	Total assets
Calendar year:											
1957	$701,566	...	...	$7,240	$56,675	...	...	$2,783	$611,946	$37,403	$649,349
1960	1,009,926	...	...	53,252	368,167	...	−$4,851	36,229	2,179,930	108,908	2,288,839
1965	1,187,904	...	...	58,685	1,573,237	...	23,615	90,036	1,438,121	168,176	1,606,297
1966	2,005,619	...	$16,000	57,561	1,781,401	$2,962	24,962	137,301	1,566,578	172,272	1,738,850
1967	2,285,542	...	16,000	77,519	1,938,856	10,683	30,634	108,778	1,862,233	166,726	2,028,959
1968	3,315,641	...	32,000	106,075	2,294,256	16,428	20,410	126,969	2,709,812	314,801	3,024,613
1969	3,598,977	...	16,000	176,801	2,542,204	15,173	21,328	137,739	3,875,942	223,984	4,099,927
1970	4,480,914	...	16,000	276,629	3,067,002	18,376	10,439	163,548	5,344,422	269,682	5,614,105
1971	4,620,149	...	50,000	360,740	3,758,181	24,334	13,240	204,511	6,309,126	335,601	6,644,728
1972	5,106,908	...	51,000	414,083	4,473,180	28,661	24,190	233,319	7,396,861	60,507	7,457,368
1973	5,932,479	...	52,000	458,066	5,718,015	45,560	19,503	189,874	7,853,054	73,907	7,926,961
1974	6,825,505	...	52,000	500,318	6,902,881	54,322	22,327	216,711	8,126,346	−17,805	8,108,543
1975	7,443,740	...	90,000	501,573	8,413,941	90,719	28,514	256,331	7,353,726	627	7,354,353
1976	8,232,877	...	103,000	421,520	9,965,696	89,198	26,366	285,169	5,750,645	−5,325	5,745,320
1977	9,138,428	...	128,003	303,592	11,462,633	84,144	−318	398,841	3,374,483	−4,439	3,370,044
1978	13,412,645	...	141,663	255,622	12,512,892	86,048	29,797	325,032	4,205,762	20,424	4,226,186
1979	15,114,241	...	117,827	357,904	13,707,663	77,948	29,906	370,592	5,621,686	8,363	5,630,049
1980	13,254,956	$10,900	130,389	486,316	15,437,473	77,838	...	368,474	3,598,240	30,783	3,629,023
1981	16,737,722	...	168,235	171,705	[10] 17,199,271	−7,542	29,443	436,465	2,585,281	463,767	[10] 3,049,048
1981											
April [11]	1,783,582	...	...	−107,456	1,379,324	−3,432	...	12,433	3,800,288	−1,417	3,798,870
May	1,453,944	...	...	8,570	1,375,226	...	...	34,439	3,849,545	2,174	3,851,719
June	1,355,892	...	...	106,787	1,369,530	...	29,443	31,636	3,864,846	18,943	3,883,789
July	1,238,359	...	...	4,654	1,510,706	...	...	41,440	3,579,546	4,891	3,574,656
August	1,418,191	...	...	17,108	1,481,301	...	...	33,764	3,484,875	10,014	3,494,890
September	1,418,413	...	...	10,481	1,488,335	...	...	43,015	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
October	1,387,842	...	...	8,027	1,479,666	...	...	47,093	3,259,916	1,628	3,261,544
November	1,300,336	...	...	11,516	1,464,972	...	...	31,839	3,079,585	−3,001	3,076,584
December	1,269,689	...	168,235	87,483	[10] 1,504,054	...	...	48,888	2,585,281	463,767	[10] 3,049,048
1982											
January	1,625,693	...	...	2,139	[10] 1,348,135	...	...	66,924	3,265,826	−4,006	[10] 3,261,821
February	1,631,479	...	...	16,602	1,453,180	...	...	25,377	3,422,658	8,686	3,431,344
March	2,033,840	...	...	10,454	1,463,082	35,945	...	59,054	3,917,288	268	3,917,556
April	2,366,063	...	...	10,420	1,444,898	...	...	44,688	4,805,271	−819	4,804,452

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect appropriation bases.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for disability insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] From 1950–51, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits (see footnote 4).

[4] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[5] Before deductions for SMI premium payments and, when applicable, recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[6] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to Hospital Insurance trust fund for coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M–7).

[7] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[8] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[9] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[10] Social Security benefit checks are generally scheduled for delivery on the 3rd of the month. However, if the 3rd falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the checks are delivered on the last previous businessday. January 3, 1982, was a Sunday, January 2 was a Saturday, and January 1 a holiday—so the checks were delivered on December 31, 1981. Data have been adjusted to include the checks delivered on December 31, 1981, as part of the January 1982 data. Thus the total amounts for 1981 and 1982 each reflect 12 months of benefit payments and are comparable to figures for other calendar years.

[11] Public Law 96–403 approved October 9, 1980, provides for the reallocation of social security tax receipts between the OASI and DI trust funds for calendar years 1980–81. Transfers from the DI to the OASI fund were required to implement the change retroactive to January 1980. A $3,528,795,000 transfer in October 1980 represented the accumulated tax receipts, and a $120,801,000 transfer in April 1981 was the interest earned on this amount.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-7.—Hospital insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin**.]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Net hospital and related service benefits [5]	Administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Calendar year:									
1966	$1,857,952	$16,200	$36,800	$31,022	$891,208	$106,591	$911,704	$32,471	$944,175
1967	3,151,529	43,613	312,050	51,441	3,352,731	77,385	1,068,454	4,237	1,072,690
1968	4,116,183	53,776	1,043,599	73,908	4,178,654	98,528	1,456,275	626,699	2,082,974
1969	4,473,284	61,307	628,262	115,714	4,738,663	117,965	2,477,698	27,215	2,504,913
1970	4,880,526	63,255	873,849	161,074	5,124,285	156,881	3,163,414	39,037	3,202,451
1971	4,921,419	63,782	551,351	195,407	5,751,412	148,815	2,997,110	37,073	3,034,183
1972	5,731,145	61,222	429,415	181,605	6,318,834	183,921	2,848,855	85,959	2,934,814
1973	9,945,399	96,163	498,780	280,604	7,057,447	231,665	6,428,614	38,035	6,466,649
1974	10,849,635	126,749	519,000	528,301	9,100,543	271,279	9,118,096	417	9,118,513
1975	11,508,870	130,904	668,783	671,058	11,318,362	262,616	10,499,871	17,279	10,517,150
1976	12,736,126	135,863	141,000	753,373	13,343,099	335,620	10,690,676	−85,856	10,604,820
1977	14,125,838	...	945,997	784,353	15,743,466	275,818	11,179,666	−737,942	10,441,724
1978	17,336,451	196,506	823,941	821,803	17,688,137	460,394	11,426,384	50,510	11,476,894
1979	20,784,233	175,600	874,849	956,225	20,629,637	409,927	13,107,445	120,792	13,228,237
1980	23,866,091	221,800	837,906	1,138,160	25,067,340	475,978	14,083,085	−334,209	13,748,876
1981	32,980,512	246,700	866,000	1,586,175	30,343,445	337,053	18,879,518	−131,752	18,747,766
1981									
April	3,314,218	...	...	−412	2,510,994	−32,051	16,250,457	−22,304	16,228,153
May	2,877,264	...	...	28,268	2,391,152	56,665	16,791,046	−105,179	16,685,867
June	2,682,901	246,700	...	641,141	2,621,001	36,937	17,709,144	−110,473	17,598,671
July	2,580,864	...	...	11,222	2,567,596	47,958	17,571,107	4,096	17,575,203
August	2,858,118	...	...	10,818	2,439,409	45,943	17,919,775	10,013	17,958,787
September	2,824,096	...	...	14,084	2,661,669	42,370	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
October	2,707,052	...	...	19,116	2,610,864	67,515	17,992,461	148,257	18,140,718
November	2,603,135	...	...	4,992	2,583,143	42,998	18,082,468	40,236	18,122,704
December	2,540,203	...	207,000	798,130	2,873,815	46,456	18,879,518	−131,752	18,747,766
1982									
January	2,682,896	...	...	12,211	2,545,828	44,677	18,790,094	62,273	18,852,367
February	2,643,835	...	...	12,638	2,625,378	38,871	18,839,349	5,242	18,844,591
March	3,215,155	...	808,000	3,749	3,116,440	51,610	19,719,469	−16,023	19,703,446
April	3,566,288	...	...	9,776	2,953,898	43,264	20,374,309	−91,961	20,282,348

[1] Represents amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) after deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to meet costs of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement and for costs of benefits arising from military wage credits.

[4] Interest and profit on investments after transfers of interest or reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 6) and interest on amounts transferred from railroad retirement account (see footnote 3).

[5] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to fiscal intermediaries under sec. 1816 and direct payments to providers of services under sec. 1815 of the Social Security Act.

[6] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 20).

[7] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on accounts of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–8.—Supplementary Medical Insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin.**]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Premium income [1]	Transfers from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Net medical service benefits [4]	Administrative expenses [5]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [6]	Cash balances [7]	Total assets
Calendar year:								
1966 (July–Dec.)	$321,557	...	$1,813	$127,872	$73,766	$118,856	$2,875	$121,731
1967	639,681	$933,299	23,622	1,196,536	110,110	408,665	2,993	411,658
1968	832,368	858,349	20,506	1,518,488	183,222	380,208	40,962	421,170
1969	913,943	907,292	18,061	1,864,759	196,362	182,076	17,268	199,344
1970	1,096,360	1,092,573	12,163	1,974,633	237,840	134,278	53,689	187,967
1971	1,301,758	1,312,790	23,973	2,116,995	259,903	406,902	42,687	449,589
1972	1,382,313	1,388,574	37,184	2,324,645	289,793	619,429	23,794	643,223
1973	1,550,086	1,704,526	56,706	2,526,163	317,803	1,093,493	17,082	1,110,575
1974	1,803,950	2,224,950	94,824	3,318,228	410,009	1,455,278	50,785	1,506,063
1975	1,917,847	2,648,371	106,262	4,272,791	462,171	1,442,025	1,556	1,443,581
1976	2,060,289	3,810,029	106,282	5,079,627	541,864	1,847,771	−49,081	1,798,690
1977	2,246,761	5,386,296	171,831	6,038,234	466,707	3,225,563	−126,927	3,098,636
1978	2,469,582	6,287,474	298,527	7,251,684	502,945	4,343,162	56,429	4,399,591
1979	2,718,769	6,645,073	403,890	8,707,596	557,522	4,885,031	17,174	4,902,205
1980	3,010,643	7,455,168	407,711	10,635,262	610,024	4,563,893	−33,452	4,530,441
1981	3,721,745	11,290,790	373,646	13,112,937	926,773	5,943,311	−66,399	5,876,912
1981								
April	273,488	687,858	11,942	1,024,721	148,549	3,868,818	27,342	3,896,160
May	269,884	693,774	5,764	970,824	75,217	3,823,053	−3,511	3,819,542
June	257,661	664,605	158,741	1,047,602	52,302	3,791,281	9,364	3,800,645
July	311,569	1,039,820	6,460	1,112,584	70,632	3,999,686	−24,409	3,975,277
August	306,321	1,035,672	8,179	1,122,933	53,804	4,225,222	−76,510	4,148,712
September	312,230	490,376	11,903	1,159,450	61,081	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
October	315,368	1,032,637	8,709	1,193,455	65,393	3,910,038	−69,482	3,840,556
November	298,917	1,032,306	7,351	1,213,155	65,312	4,022,744	−122,082	3,900,662
December	581,724	2,535,918	162,167	1,253,500	50,058	5,943,311	−66,399	5,876,912
1982								
January	49,328	150,144	6,827	1,102,857	61,065	4,926,592	−7,304	4,919,288
February	306,082	1,022,411	15,371	1,113,219	51,981	5,105,191	−7,238	5,097,953
March	313,691	1,050,739	8,110	1,297,118	60,555	5,043,224	69,596	5,112,820
April	308,289	1,035,388	9,669	1,200,930	57,274	5,146,678	61,283	5,207,961

[1] Represents voluntary premium payments from and in behalf of the insured aged and (beginning July 1973) disabled.

[2] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to match aggregate premiums paid.

[3] Represents interest and profit on investments, after transfers of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 5).

[4] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to carriers under sec. 1842 of the Social Security Act.

[5] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 30).

[6] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on account of interest accrued on bonds at the time of purchase.

[7] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–9.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status, by program, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1980 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Number			Amount (in thousands)		
	Total [1]	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [2]	Disability Insurance [3]	Total	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [2]	Disability Insurance [3]
December:						
1940	222,488	222,488	...	$4,070	$4,070	...
1945	1,288,107	1,288,107	...	23,801	23,801	...
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243	...	126,856	126,856	...
1955	7,960,616	7,960,616	...	411,613	411,613	...
1960	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	936,321	888,320	$48,000
1965	20,866,767	19,127,716	1,739,051	1,516,802	1,395,817	120,986
1970	26,228,629	23,563,634	2,664,995	2,628,326	2,385,926	242,400
1971	27,291,508	24,361,500	2,930,008	3,058,957	2,763,022	295,934
1972	28,476,028	25,204,542	3,271,486	3,916,203	3,514,741	401,462
1973	29,868,145	26,309,163	3,558,982	4,269,863	3,821,165	448,698
1974	30,852,817	26,941,483	3,911,334	5,001,918	4,445,170	556,748
1975	32,064,511	27,732,311	4,332,200	5,727,738	5,047,636	680,102
1976	33,023,552	28,399,725	4,623,827	6,415,103	5,624,858	790,246
1977	34,082,556	29,228,350	4,854,206	7,175,513	6,270,000	905,513
1978	34,586,771	29,718,195	4,868,576	7,930,576	6,933,292	997,284
1979	35,125,066	30,347,848	4,777,218	9,056,622	7,950,300	1,106,322
1980	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1981	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1981						
May	35,898,198	31,223,676	4,674,522	10,843,984	9,585,794	1,258,190
June	35,793,226	31,157,395	4,635,831	12,053,391	10,658,796	1,394,595
July	35,698,331	31,117,671	4,580,680	12,054,448	10,669,839	1,384,608
August	35,791,580	31,235,163	4,556,817	12,103,073	10,724,638	1,378,435
September	35,833,358	31,298,618	4,534,740	12,139,006	10,765,798	1,373,208
October	35,904,374	31,391,504	4,512,870	12,182,866	10,815,165	1,367,701
November	35,967,914	31,483,497	4,484,417	12,223,246	10,862,462	1,360,784
December	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1982						
January	36,082,065	31,667,820	4,414,245	12,304,226	10,961,817	1,342,408
February	36,123,023	31,737,139	4,385,886	12,325,663	10,992,065	1,333,598
March	36,161,249	31,803,994	4,357,255	12,349,367	11,024,009	1,325,358
April	36,145,698	31,808,503	4,337,195	12,349,186	11,029,146	1,320,040
May	35,474,968	31,278,437	4,196,531	12,192,844	10,896,202	1,296,642

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Benefits paid from the OASI trust fund to retired workers and their spouses and children and to all survivors. Includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Benefits paid from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their spouses and children.

Table M-10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the **1980 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 3]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	222,488	112,331	29,749	54,648	20,499	4,437	824	...
1945	1,288,107	518,234	159,168	390,134	120,581	93,781	6,209	...
1950	3,477,243	1,770,984	508,350	699,703	169,438	314,189	14,579	...
1955	7,960,616	4,473,971	1,191,963	1,276,240	291,916	701,360	25,166	...
1960	14,157,138	8,061,469	2,169,384	1,844,970	401,358	1,543,843	36,114	...
1961	15,467,673	8,924,849	2,392,012	1,988,635	428,138	1,697,308	36,731	...
1962	16,778,290	9,738,500	2,531,465	2,159,885	451,984	1,859,191	37,265	...
1963	17,583,017	10,263,331	2,580,566	2,229,744	461,675	2,010,769	36,932	...
1964	18,236,173	10,668,731	2,603,964	2,297,604	470,597	2,158,912	36,365	...
1965	19,127,716	11,100,584	2,613,550	2,535,044	471,816	2,371,433	35,289	...
1966	20,796,930	11,658,443	2,640,467	2,739,397	487,755	2,602,015	34,540	634,313
1967	21,564,773	12,019,175	2,644,937	2,872,665	496,307	2,769,618	33,494	728,577
1968	22,225,263	12,420,742	2,645,407	3,009,033	504,916	2,937,890	31,596	675,679
1969	22,826,514	12,822,201	2,644,022	3,123,441	511,639	3,091,710	30,207	603,294
1970	23,563,634	13,349,175	2,668,105	3,233,705	523,136	3,227,160	28,729	533,624
1971	24,361,500	13,926,939	2,698,117	3,336,301	535,126	3,366,304	27,157	471,556
1972	25,204,542	14,555,475	2,734,699	3,427,202	540,965	3,509,777	26,055	410,369
1973	26,309,163	15,364,562	2,807,996	3,526,101	571,907	3,656,353	24,183	358,061
1974	26,941,483	15,958,521	2,825,910	3,512,717	573,506	3,769,559	23,023	278,247
1975	27,732,311	16,588,001	2,867,388	3,561,504	581,845	3,888,705	21,444	223,424
1976	28,399,725	17,165,415	2,896,290	3,556,249	578,780	3,995,021	19,915	188,055
1977	29,228,350	17,832,484	2,964,287	3,552,194	582,173	4,119,273	18,481	159,458
1978	29,718,195	18,357,985	2,979,959	3,441,228	576,353	4,211,749	17,177	133,744
1979	30,347,848	18,970,172	2,991,340	3,362,870	573,750	4,321,567	16,041	112,108
1980	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1981								
May	31,223,676	19,761,598	3,010,488	3,356,884	555,303	4,440,549	14,229	84,625
June	31,157,395	19,791,930	3,009,786	3,263,824	548,720	4,445,598	14,141	83,396
July	31,117,671	19,854,817	3,012,352	3,151,826	546,724	4,455,943	14,075	81,934
August	31,235,163	19,928,001	3,017,517	3,182,717	544,716	4,467,555	13,989	80,668
September	31,298,618	19,976,257	3,016,815	3,192,826	540,102	4,479,039	13,911	79,668
October	31,391,504	20,039,216	3,018,087	3,211,058	541,303	4,489,493	13,814	78,533
November	31,483,497	20,119,289	3,024,276	3,204,408	545,435	4,499,048	13,706	77,335
December	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1982								
January	31,667,820	20,293,570	3,032,189	3,185,904	547,963	4,519,823	13,503	74,868
February	31,737,139	20,332,241	3,031,236	3,214,234	547,046	4,525,316	13,427	73,639
March	31,803,994	20,371,193	3,029,706	3,241,533	544,321	4,531,510	13,331	72,400
April	31,808,503	20,368,891	3,023,555	3,258,666	539,146	4,533,966	13,221	71,058
May	31,278,437	20,377,752	3,019,708	2,734,864	525,991	4,536,959	13,133	70,030

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M–11.—OASDI cash benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

(In thousands)

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	$4,070	$2,539	$361	$668	$402	$90	$11	...
1945	23,801	12,538	2,040	4,858	2,391	1,893	81	...
1950	126,856	77,678	11,995	19,366	5,801	11,481	535	...
1955	411,613	276,942	39,416	46,444	13,403	34,152	1,256	...
1960	888,320	596,849	87,867	88,578	23,795	89,054	2,178	...
1961	1,003,937	675,154	94,366	96,347	25,425	110,179	2,466	...
1962	1,099,227	741,961	100,305	105,108	26,838	122,475	2,541	...
1963	1,166,587	789,064	103,059	110,071	27,438	134,403	2,552	...
1964	1,224,240	827,548	104,769	114,947	27,954	146,476	2,547	...
1965	1,395,817	931,523	114,035	141,802	30,882	174,883	2,683	...
1966	1,502,863	983,338	115,686	154,618	31,983	192,821	2,642	$21,777
1967	1,575,646	1,026,047	117,016	164,706	32,686	207,692	2,587	24,913
1968	1,880,601	1,227,875	135,479	196,216	37,833	253,923	2,787	26,488
1969	1,964,275	1,287,300	137,176	205,260	38,406	269,799	2,687	23,647
1970	2,385,926	1,576,331	163,263	245,515	45,238	328,245	2,965	24,128
1971	2,763,022	1,840,748	184,420	280,203	51,163	380,963	3,103	22,423
1972	3,514,741	2,363,098	229,973	348,964	62,457	483,161	3,620	23,468
1973	3,821,165	2,556,956	238,072	362,931	67,578	571,654	3,488	20,485
1974	4,445,170	3,003,601	270,609	409,101	76,980	663,569	3,627	17,684
1975	5,047,656	3,436,752	301,623	456,662	85,678	747,903	3,685	15,354
1976	5,624,858	3,859,827	330,560	497,056	92,475	827,479	3,686	13,774
1977	6,270,000	4,333,016	364,805	540,541	101,116	914,469	3,665	12,388
1978	6,933,292	4,831,614	395,645	575,607	109,717	1,005,939	3,675	11,095
1979	7,950,300	5,582,292	443,799	634,904	121,957	1,153,289	3,829	10,229
1980	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1981	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1981								
May	9,585,794	6,796,529	522,103	744,658	135,871	1,373,847	3,948	8,837
June	10,658,796	7,576,860	581,251	806,141	149,550	1,530,939	4,372	9,683
July	10,669,839	7,610,410	582,632	777,808	149,339	1,535,783	4,349	9,518
August	10,724,639	7,648,637	584,520	787,526	149,077	1,541,171	4,325	9,373
September	10,765,798	7,680,129	585,193	792,294	148,230	1,546,393	4,302	9,256
October	10,815,165	7,715,881	586,352	799,079	149,201	1,551,249	4,278	9,124
November	10,862,462	7,756,107	588,274	798,351	150,615	1,555,880	4,250	8,985
December	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1982								
January	10,961,817	7,845,804	591,341	794,164	151,587	1,566,029	4,194	8,699
February	10,995,065	7,864,664	591,733	802,472	151,205	1,569,260	4,174	8,536
March	11,024,009	7,885,260	592,038	810,974	150,368	1,572,811	4,146	8,412
April	11,029,146	7,886,310	591,186	815,929	148,318	1,575,031	4,115	8,256
May	10,896,202	7,890,949	591,471	675,858	148,112	1,577,580	4,095	8,137

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-12.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
December:								
1957	149,850	149,850	...	...	$10,904	$10,904	...	...
1958 [4]	268,057	237,719	12,231	18,107	20,425	19,516	$415	$494
1959	460,354	334,443	47,914	77,997	33,907	29,765	1,727	2,414
1960	687,451	455,371	76,599	155,481	48,000	40,668	2,636	4,697
1961	1,027,089	618,075	118,187	290,827	67,756	55,374	3,910	8,472
1962	1,275,105	740,867	147,066	387,172	82,498	66,673	4,767	11,058
1963	1,452,472	827,014	168,243	457,215	93,325	74,922	5,422	12,981
1964	1,563,366	894,173	179,344	489,849	101,205	81,473	5,781	13,951
1965	1,739,051	988,074	193,362	557,615	120,986	96,599	6,761	17,626
1966	1,970,322	1,097,190	219,559	653,573	135,685	107,627	7,577	20,482
1967	2,140,214	1,193,120	234,550	712,544	147,831	117,424	8,040	22,358
1968	2,335,134	1,295,300	253,198	786,636	181,949	144,892	9,687	27,370
1969	2,487,548	1,394,291	264,340	828,917	195,982	157,188	10,081	28,713
1970	2,664,995	1,492,948	283,447	888,600	242,400	196,010	12,060	34,330
1971	2,930,008	1,647,684	311,581	970,743	295,934	241,414	14,237	40,284
1972	3,271,486	1,832,916	350,139	1,088,431	401,462	328,675	19,044	53,743
1973	3,558,982	2,016,626	381,079	1,161,277	448,698	369,090	21,151	58,457
1974	3,911,334	2,236,882	411,660	1,262,792	556,748	460,078	25,479	71,191
1975	4,352,200	2,488,774	452,922	1,410,504	680,102	562,180	30,536	87,386
1976	4,623,827	2,670,244	473,909	1,479,674	790,246	654,656	34,586	101,004
1977	4,854,206	2,834,432	494,389	1,525,385	905,513	751,660	39,106	114,747
1978	4,868,576	2,879,828	491,535	1,497,213	997,284	830,118	42,324	124,842
1979	4,777,218	2,870,411	475,493	1,431,314	1,106,322	924,346	45,768	136,208
1980	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1981	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1981								
May	4,674,522	2,840,134	453,367	1,381,021	1,258,190	1,055,056	49,547	153,587
June	4,635,831	2,835,471	450,338	1,350,022	1,394,595	1,177,651	54,965	166,979
July	4,580,680	2,827,181	447,493	1,306,006	1,384,608	1,169,320	54,663	160,625
August	4,556,817	2,814,150	443,011	1,299,656	1,378,435	1,163,966	54,116	160,352
September	4,534,740	2,804,617	438,789	1,291,334	1,373,208	1,159,895	53,573	159,740
October	4,512,870	2,795,892	434,873	1,282,105	1,367,701	1,155,906	53,057	158,738
November	4,484,417	2,786,712	431,649	1,266,056	1,360,784	1,151,660	52,602	156,521
December	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1982								
January	4,414,245	2,759,794	422,139	1,232,312	1,342,408	1,139,567	51,165	151,677
February	4,385,886	2,744,856	416,870	1,224,160	1,333,598	1,132,681	50,328	150,589
March	4,357,255	2,730,997	411,048	1,215,210	1,325,358	1,126,305	49,435	149,618
April	4,337,195	2,722,119	406,689	1,208,387	1,320,040	1,122,431	48,754	148,855
May	4,196,531	2,713,352	402,257	1,080,922	1,296,642	1,118,663	48,840	129,140

[1] Includes, from July 1957 through October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] November data; December data not available.

Table M-13.—OASDI cash benefits: Average amount of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, 1940–82

Period [1]	Retired workers and their spouses and children			Survivors of deceased workers				Disabled workers and their spouses and children			Persons with special age-72 benefits [9]
	Retired workers [2]	Wives and husbands [2 3]	Children [4]	Widows and widowers [2 5]	Children [4]	Widowed mothers [6]	Parents [2]	Disabled workers [7]	Wives and husbands [8]	Children [4]	
	Average benefits in current-payment status at end of period										
1940	$22.60	$12.13	$9.70	$20.28	$12.22	$19.61	$13.09	...	...	...	...
1950	43.86	23.60	17.05	36.54	28.43	34.24	36.69	...	...	...	...
1960	74.04	38.72	28.25	57.68	51.37	59.29	60.31	$89.31	$34.41	$30.21	...
1965	83.92	43.63	31.98	73.75	61.26	65.45	76.03	97.76	34.96	31.61	...
1970	118.10	61.19	44.85	101.71	82.23	86.51	103.21	131.29	42.55	38.63	$45.22
1975	207.18	105.19	77.42	192.33	139.40	147.25	171.86	225.89	67.42	61.95	68.72
1978	263.19	132.77	105.69	238.84	182.12	190.33	213.95	288.25	86.11	83.38	82.96
1979	294.27	148.36	119.80	266.87	205.53	212.56	238.72	322.03	96.25	95.16	91.24
1980	341.41	171.95	140.49	308.12	239.52	246.20	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1981	385.97	194.75	161.39	346.08	270.94	276.68	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1981											
June	382.83	193.12	158.38	344.37	268.58	272.54	309.18	413.56	122.05	123.69	116.11
September	384.46	193.98	159.66	345.25	269.99	274.45	309.23	413.57	122.09	123.70	116.18
December	385.97	194.75	161.39	346.08	270.94	276.68	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1982											
March	387.08	195.41	163.19	347.08	271.91	276.25	311.04	412.42	120.27	123.12	116.18
April	387.17	195.53	163.40	347.38	272.04	275.10	311.23	412.34	119.88	123.18	116.19
May	387.23	195.87	153.42	347.71	269.39	281.59	311.78	412.28	121.42	119.47	116.19
	Average benefits awarded during period										
1940	$22.71	$12.15	$10.60	$20.36	$12.46	$19.60	$13.09	...	...	...	...
1950 (Jan.–Aug.)	29.03	15.02	14.08	21.65	14.35	22.65	14.65	...	...	...	...
1950 (Sept.–Dec.)	33.24	19.72	11.22	36.89	27.95	35.42	37.99	...	...	...	...
1960	61.73	40.25	30.37	62.10	50.87	65.93	70.14	$91.16	$35.38	$30.25	...
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	82.69	40.52	29.07	73.80	53.55	61.65	80.59	93.26	33.93	28.07	...
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	89.20	43.74	40.40	75.36	67.95	68.03	85.77	101.30	36.82	35.07	...
1970	123.82	57.57	45.45	105.82	79.91	86.70	116.43	139.79	40.40	37.00	$45.18
1975 (Jan.–May)	196.42	92.75	78.32	181.85	131.18	144.50	184.63	220.60	64.18	60.69	63.51
1975 (June–Dec.)	213.68	99.27	85.03	194.80	142.31	154.21	205.70	243.47	70.24	64.78	68.24
1978 (Jan.–May)	262.22	121.00	122.88	227.98	173.71	188.66	244.42	300.15	85.53	84.39	77.61
1978 (June–Dec.)	278.44	129.38	131.53	240.72	189.73	206.81	272.47	328.83	93.99	92.60	82.23
1979 (Jan.–May)	289.33	134.05	134.71	236.84	188.51	200.64	275.59	333.63	96.61	97.15	82.35
1979 (June–Dec.)	316.99	145.62	148.40	269.53	205.24	214.40	288.33	360.25	104.35	105.36	91.11
1980 (Jan.–May)	321.09	150.08	150.54	271.45	205.64	211.29	262.99	352.07	102.48	105.06	89.91
1980 (June–Dec.)	359.78	168.14	170.65	305.68	236.90	239.75	316.38	396.50	110.46	113.37	103.03
1981 (Jan.–May)	363.59	171.76	173.78	306.34	236.63	236.98	312.99	389.80	105.87	108.75	103.06
1981 (June–Dec.)	400.10	188.08	192.51	338.80	264.28	260.77	345.63	425.60	111.82	118.30	115.65
1981											
June	394.60	185.42	186.80	338.67	268.87	263.31	346.35	438.88	116.53	124.82	117.00
September	426.82	186.24	193.90	337.64	264.62	259.70	324.77	424.18	109.10	117.67	115.55
December	396.28	191.63	195.59	340.57	266.48	257.94	338.25	419.30	112.81	120.29	116.05
1982											
March	381.89	192.20	177.39	340.36	265.53	257.57	338.93	415.50	110.15	121.41	115.73
April	382.79	190.64	173.23	343.13	260.87	250.92	332.49	417.31	111.35	117.94	114.51
May	385.58	189.53	169.61	341.10	255.23	251.97	319.42	414.30	108.94	115.31	113.15

[1] Some years shown in several parts because of amendments changing the benefit provisions.

[2] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[3] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[4] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[7] Includes, from July 1957 through October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 65.

[8] Includes wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care, and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[9] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M–14.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of beneficiaries with monthly benefits in current-payment status, by age group and type of benefit, 1940–82

[In thousands. Adjusted to exclude duplication arising from dual entitlement: See the **1980 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total, all ages [1]	Under age 62	Aged 62 and over								
				Aged 62–64				Aged 65 and over			
			Total, aged 62 and over	Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Persons with special age–72 benefits [3]
December:											
1940	222	75	147	(4)	...	...	(4)	147	112	35	...
1945	1,287	510	777	(4)	...	...	(4)	776	518	258	...
1950	3,462	877	2,586	1	...	...	1	2,585	1,771	814	...
1955	7,912	1,622	6,291	3	...	...	3	6,287	4,474	1,812	...
1956	9,070	1,701	7,369	338	113	...	225	7,031	4,999	2,032	...
1957	11,081	2,009	9,072	729	266	46	417	8,343	5,931	2,411	...
1958 [5]	12,390	2,231	10,159	837	299	77	461	9,322	6,621	2,701	...
1959	13,667	2,560	11,107	968	334	105	529	10,139	7,191	2,948	...
1960	14,811	2,883	11,928	1,041	357	127	557	10,887	7,704	3,183	...
1961	16,471	3,406	13,065	1,375	648	141	586	11,690	8,277	3,413	...
1962	18,032	3,858	14,174	1,659	873	156	630	12,515	8,865	3,650	...
1963	19,016	4,109	14,907	1,748	946	163	639	13,159	9,318	3,841	...
1964	19,783	4,274	15,509	1,848	998	183	667	13,661	9,671	3,990	...
1965	20,867	4,735	16,132	1,854	992	197	665	14,278	10,108	4,169	...
1966	22,767	5,199	17,568	1,954	1,028	230	696	15,614	10,631	4,349	634
1967	23,705	5,491	18,214	2,013	1,040	258	714	16,202	10,979	4,494	729
1968	24,560	5,829	18,733	2,096	1,084	283	729	16,635	11,337	4,622	676
1969	25,314	6,088	19,226	2,195	1,141	304	751	17,031	11,682	4,746	603
1970	26,229	6,380	19,849	2,332	1,225	322	785	17,517	12,122	4,861	534
1971	27,292	6,744	20,548	2,479	1,333	352	794	18,069	12,594	5,003	472
1972	28,476	7,160	21,316	2,665	1,440	390	835	18,651	13,115	5,126	410
1973	29,868	7,577	22,291	2,835	1,560	420	856	19,456	13,805	5,294	358
1974	30,853	7,859	22,994	2,973	1,631	462	880	20,021	14,328	5,415	278
1975	32,085	8,309	23,777	3,134	1,723	512	899	20,643	14,865	5,554	224
1976	33,024	8,512	24,511	3,264	1,781	563	920	21,247	15,384	5,675	188
1977	34,083	8,711	25,372	3,410	1,868	598	945	21,961	15,965	5,837	159
1978	34,587	8,587	26,000	3,412	1,861	609	942	22,588	16,497	5,958	134
1979	35,125	8,422	26,702	3,447	1,906	601	941	23,255	17,064	6,078	112
1980	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1981	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1981											
May	35,898	8,292	27,606	3,637	2,085	599	953	23,969	17,676	6,210	85
June	35,793	8,155	27,638	3,648	2,099	598	952	23,990	17,693	6,213	83
July	35,698	7,992	27,706	3,670	2,121	595	954	24,036	17,734	6,220	82
August	35,792	8,004	27,788	3,678	2,130	593	955	24,110	17,798	6,231	81
September	35,833	7,987	27,846	3,648	2,104	593	951	24,198	17,872	6,246	80
October	35,904	7,983	27,921	3,639	2,095	593	951	24,282	17,945	6,258	79
November	35,968	7,951	28,017	3,667	2,114	594	960	24,350	18,006	6,267	77
December	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1982											
January	36,082	7,860	28,222	3,750	2,180	596	974	24,472	18,113	6,284	75
February	36,123	7,854	28,269	3,761	2,188	596	977	24,507	18,144	6,290	74
March	36,161	7,848	28,314	3,763	2,190	596	977	24,551	18,181	6,297	72
April	36,146	7,837	28,309	3,768	2,196	595	978	24,540	18,173	6,296	71
May	35,475	7,154	28,321	3,768	2,195	596	977	24,552	18,183	6,300	70

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Includes spouses and children of disabled workers.

[3] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Fewer than 500.

[5] November data; December data not available.

Table M–15.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses and children and to survivors, 1940–82

Period	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
1940	254,984	132,335	34,555	59,382	23,260	4,600	852	...
1945	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	55,108	29,844	1,755	...
1950	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	41,101	66,735	2,252	...
1955	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	76,018	140,624	3,538	...
1960	1,969,842	981,717	339,987	311,409	92,607	239,267	4,855	...
1961	2,500,024	1,361,505	394,198	390,459	98,449	251,275	4,138	...
1962	2,514,301	1,347,268	393,857	402,270	99,925	267,051	3,930	...
1963	2,275,310	1,145,602	345,610	396,731	104,960	278,709	3,698	...
1964	2,139,326	1,041,807	316,262	388,355	106,249	283,263	3,390	...
1965	2,552,126	1,183,133	321,015	585,586	100,005	359,431	2,938	...
1966	4,086,807	1,647,524	396,856	779,956	107,135	403,595	3,202	748,539
1967	2,925,453	1,161,130	319,503	702,244	110,762	355,589	2,648	273,567
1968	2,908,154	1,240,098	329,935	765,791	113,765	375,391	2,144	81,030
1969	2,946,573	1,272,784	335,723	798,271	116,922	375,753	2,093	45,027
1970	2,959,199	1,338,107	339,447	774,319	112,377	363,216	1,852	29,881
1971	3,063,814	1,391,403	338,219	809,782	116,548	381,262	1,635	24,965
1972	3,211,037	1,461,399	353,742	852,935	117,699	402,809	2,086	20,367
1973	3,186,928	1,493,194	349,493	836,533	118,775	372,167	1,655	15,111
1974	2,988,881	1,413,145	319,149	775,858	109,221	363,693	1,155	6,660
1975	3,171,132	1,505,750	350,558	816,697	116,224	377,246	969	3,688
1976	3,141,506	1,475,585	346,743	815,670	113,516	385,679	913	3,400
1977	3,371,373	1,593,467	390,874	847,034	118,821	416,833	870	3,474
1978	3,120,645	1,479,709	346,822	776,584	110,012	403,617	844	3,057
1979	3,305,812	1,597,103	358,155	791,773	110,423	445,545	788	2,025
1980	3,330,624	1,620,100	360,363	787,793	107,810	452,159	724	1,345
1981	3,271,888	1,600,018	341,096	748,147	100,288	480,772	611	956
1981								
May [7]	355,710	165,297	39,365	81,277	12,295	57,300	66	110
June [8]	176,475	96,314	19,296	36,119	3,922	20,775	23	26
July	302,538	152,876	32,747	60,841	9,203	46,713	72	86
August	278,668	136,795	29,477	60,149	8,872	43,224	51	100
September	223,700	95,038	20,272	61,561	8,420	38,274	52	83
October	244,619	112,501	23,054	63,106	8,331	37,502	43	82
November	277,327	136,785	30,526	62,813	7,559	39,518	56	70
December	238,435	117,718	26,793	54,399	6,583	32,840	40	62
1982								
January	361,332	196,272	35,844	69,303	8,707	51,080	54	72
February	266,812	131,693	28,267	60,530	6,493	39,696	50	83
March	291,806	139,298	30,286	70,596	8,029	43,453	42	102
April	294,795	142,387	30,745	68,339	8,491	44,699	47	87
May [7]	302,698	143,534	31,599	67,470	9,277	50,667	49	102

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives, aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[8] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-16.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses, by payment status at time of award, 1950–82

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Retired workers			Wives and husbands		
		Currently payable awards			Currently payable awards	
	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total
1950	567	[2] 550	[2] 97	163	[2] 155	[2] 95
1955	910	862	95	289	276	95
1960	982	883	90	340	315	93
1961	1,362	1,217	89	394	358	91
1962	1,347	1,171	87	394	351	89
1963	1,146	1,015	89	346	313	90
1964	1,042	922	89	316	287	91
1965	1,183	975	82	321	278	96
1966	1,648	1,008	61	397	278	70
1967	1,161	840	72	320	258	81
1968	1,240	889	72	330	261	79
1969	1,273	906	71	336	262	78
1970	1,338	966	72	339	268	79
1971	1,391	1,031	74	338	278	82
1972	1,461	1,066	73	354	287	81
1973	1,493	1,177	79	349	293	84
1974	1,413	1,154	82	319	276	87
1975	1,506	1,241	82	351	302	86
1976	1,476	1,234	84	347	298	86
1977	1,593	[3]	[3]	391	[3]	[3]
1978	1,480	1,128	76	347	296	85
1979	1,596	1,312	82	358	290	81
1980	1,620	1,311	81	361	284	79
1981	1,598	1,319	83	341	272	80
1981						
May [4]	165	130	79	39	30	77
June [5]	96	81	84	19	16	84
July	152	125	82	33	26	79
August	137	113	82	29	24	83
September	95	75	79	20	15	75
October	113	91	81	23	18	78
November	137	115	84	31	26	84
December	118	100	85	27	23	85
1982						
January	196	174	89	36	30	83
February	132	116	88	28	24	86
March	139	116	83	30	24	80
April	142	115	81	31	24	77
May [4]	144	115	80	32	25	78

[1] Includes awards currently payable and conditional or deferred awards. Conditional or deferred awards are those suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because earnings of the beneficiary or the worker on whose account benefits are paid exceed the earnings test amount; since September 1965 most conditional and deferred awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Estimated on basis of awards for 10 months.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-17.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

Period	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
1957	178,802	178,802	...	...
1958	162,566	131,382	12,920	18,264
1959	310,765	177,811	54,299	78,655
1960	366,302	207,805	54,187	104,310
1961	546,629	279,758	77,588	189,283
1962	490,200	250,634	69,212	170,354
1963	454,249	223,739	66,543	163,967
1964	412,737	207,592	59,706	145,439
1965	520,298	253,499	69,183	197,616
1966	636,009	278,503	81,284	276,222
1967	671,317	301,359	87,296	282,662
1968	711,773	323,154	89,603	299,016
1969	753,060	344,741	94,690	313,629
1970	763,234	350,384	96,304	316,546
1971	901,343	415,897	113,222	372,224
1972	991,570	455,438	124,366	411,766
1973	1,033,565	491,616	128,198	413,751
1974	1,111,928	535,977	132,042	443,909
1975	1,256,006	592,049	148,741	515,216
1976	1,210,732	551,740	147,433	511,559
1977	1,239,445	569,035	151,936	518,474
1978	1,045,507	457,451	130,192	457,864
1979	921,213	408,680	113,101	399,432
1980	883,984	389,152	108,502	386,330
1981	787,328	345,254	96,207	345,867
1981				
May [4]	89,839	39,248	11,351	39,240
June [5]	33,977	15,581	3,660	14,736
July	65,667	29,175	8,208	28,284
August	61,021	27,254	7,711	26,056
September	64,624	28,882	7,778	27,964
October	66,425	29,173	7,960	29,292
November	62,982	28,124	7,745	27,113
December	56,097	24,829	6,969	24,299
1982				
January	62,562	28,317	7,601	26,644
February	56,319	24,565	6,616	25,138
March	62,803	27,593	7,464	27,746
April	66,407	30,025	8,126	28,256
May [4]	69,957	30,997	8,834	30,126

[1] Includes, from July 1957 through October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18-21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-18.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, by reason for eligibility, May 1982

Reason for eligibility	All persons	Amount of payments (in thousands)		
		Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [1]
Total	3,961,932	$723,641	$567,889	$155,752
Aged	1,632,015	224,831	164,640	60,191
Blind	[2] 78,095	17,683	12,848	4,836
Disabled	[3] 2,251,822	481,127	390,402	90,725

[1] Excludes payments for State supplementation under State-administered programs.
[2] Includes approximately 24,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes approximately 429,000 persons aged 65 and over.

Table M-20.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons initially awarded federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, 1974-82

Period	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1974 [1]	890,768	498,555	5,206	387,007
1975	702,147	259,823	5,834	436,490
1976	542,355	171,798	4,735	365,822
1977	557,570	189,750	5,753	362,067
1978	532,447	177,224	6,375	348,848
1979	483,993	159,927	6,476	317,590
1980	496,137	169,862	7,576	318,699
1981 [2]	315,429	89,414	5,429	220,586
1981				
March	34,588	10,466	549	23,573
April	41,286	11,837	748	28,701
May	25,365	6,448	425	18,492
June	33,219	9,927	578	22,714
July	33,266	9,625	572	23,069
August	28,211	7,904	501	19,806
September [3]	...	...	...	...
October	29,241	7,428	529	21,284
November	29,991	8,194	555	21,242
December	26,354	6,869	430	19,055
1982				
January	28,595	7,503	489	20,603
February	20,345	5,582	305	14,458
March	33,638	10,036	582	23,020

[1] Reflects data for May-December.
[2] Excludes January and September data.
[3] Data not available.

Table M-19.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, 1974-82 [1]

Period	Number of persons [2]				Amount of payments (in thousands)		
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [2]
January 1974	3,215,632	1,865,109	72,390	1,278,133	$365,149	$260,159	$104,989
December 1974	3,996,064	2,285,909	74,616	1,635,539	450,856	340,853	110,003
December 1975	4,314,275	2,307,105	74,489	1,932,681	493,495	374,419	119,076
December 1976	4,235,939	2,147,697	76,366	2,011,876	507,060	386,440	120,620
December 1977	4,237,692	2,050,921	77,362	2,109,409	527,658	402,743	124,915
December 1978	4,216,925	1,967,900	77,135	2,171,890	546,567	420,454	126,113
December 1979	4,149,575	1,871,716	77,250	2,200,609	645,890	456,808	189,082
December 1980	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
December 1981	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1981							
May	4,107,758	1,761,294	78,517	2,267,947	681,173	523,737	157,436
June	4,098,895	1,753,213	78,511	2,267,171	682,006	526,889	155,117
July	4,069,743	1,725,922	78,490	2,265,331	741,696	583,919	157,777
August	4,042,800	1,709,934	78,196	2,254,670	733,037	577,422	155,615
September	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546	736,244	580,048	156,195
October	4,030,123	1,692,324	78,426	2,259,373	743,702	579,069	164,633
November	4,027,072	1,686,502	78,596	2,261,974	738,246	578,486	159,760
December	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1982							
January	4,019,048	1,675,396	78,624	2,265,028	740,100	578,260	161,841
February	3,999,718	1,662,717	78,351	2,258,650	723,631	567,086	156,544
March	3,998,043	1,655,225	78,509	2,264,309	738,623	579,487	159,136
April	3,987,671	1,647,221	78,355	2,262,095	730,949	573,753	157,196
May	3,961,932	1,632,015	78,095	2,251,822	723,641	567,889	155,752

[1] Excludes emergency advance payments made by the Social Security Administration district offices. Figures not adjusted for returned checks and refunds of overpayments.

[2] Excludes data for State supplementation under State-administered programs.

Table M-21.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, May 1982

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	3,961,932	1,632,015	78,095	2,251,822
Alabama [2]	128,768	68,900	1,928	57,940
Alaska [2]	3,035	1,112	60	1,863
Arizona [2]	28,850	10,464	586	17,800
Arkansas	73,190	38,220	1,460	33,510
California	683,976	292,680	17,944	373,352
Colorado [2]	28,879	11,374	377	17,128
Connecticut [2]	23,194	6,687	410	16,097
Delaware	6,826	2,242	157	4,427
District of Columbia	14,509	3,907	206	10,396
Florida	170,519	80,535	2,793	87,191
Georgia	148,090	64,598	2,891	80,601
Hawaii	9,851	4,573	168	5,110
Idaho [2]	7,300	2,283	112	4,905
Illinois [2]	119,702	31,773	1,910	86,019
Indiana [2]	40,531	12,863	1,155	26,513
Iowa	24,551	9,476	1,016	14,059
Kansas	19,454	6,813	299	12,342
Kentucky [2]	91,409	37,496	2,031	51,882
Louisiana	127,487	56,970	2,087	68,430
Maine	20,557	8,509	297	11,751
Maryland	46,715	14,550	662	31,503
Massachusetts	113,296	58,129	4,992	50,175
Michigan	110,399	32,978	1,908	75,513
Minnesota [2]	30,142	11,155	629	18,358
Mississippi	110,051	56,837	1,811	51,403
Missouri [2]	78,905	34,219	1,279	43,407
Montana	6,624	1,995	131	4,498
Nebraska [2]	13,056	4,584	224	8,248
Nevada	6,728	3,372	465	2,891
New Hampshire [2]	5,225	1,777	120	3,328
New Jersey	83,780	30,080	1,142	52,558
New Mexico [2]	24,480	9,582	462	14,436
New York	346,754	122,600	4,031	220,123
North Carolina [2]	134,756	58,207	3,003	73,546
North Dakoka [2]	5,945	2,786	82	3,077
Ohio	114,782	30,137	2,313	82,332
Oklahoma [2]	61,607	29,338	967	31,302
Oregon [2]	21,788	6,579	504	14,705
Pennsylvania	155,546	50,602	3,095	101,849
Rhode Island	14,547	5,395	209	8,943
South Carolina [2]	80,894	35,031	1,871	43,992
South Dakota	7,760	3,407	148	4,205
Tennessee	125,444	54,537	2,009	68,898
Texas [3]	248,615	132,822	4,213	111,580
Utah [2]	7,595	2,150	169	5,276
Vermont	8,529	3,209	120	5,200
Virginia [2]	78,437	31,720	1,393	45,324
Washington	43,458	13,485	582	29,391
West Virginia [2]	39,464	11,963	651	26,850
Wisconsin	63,606	26,322	970	36,314
Wyoming [2]	1,715	646	35	1,034
Unknown	6	2	...	4
Other:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	605	344	18	243

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table M-22.—Supplemental Security Income: Amount of payments, Federal SSI payments, and federally administered State supplementation, by State, May 1982

[In thousands]

State	Total	Federal SSI	Federally administered State supplementation
Total	$723,641	$567,889	$155,752
Alabama	18,620	18,620	...
Alaska	568	568	...
Arizona	5,197	5,197	...
Arkansas	9,809	9,804	6
California	177,860	72,956	104,904
Colorado	4,398	4,398	...
Connecticut	3,968	3,968	...
Delaware	1,092	1,051	41
District of Columbia	2,944	2,612	331
Florida	29,426	29,426	1
Georgia	22,152	22,145	7
Hawaii	1,946	1,574	371
Idaho	1,123	1,123	...
Illinois	20,460	20,460	...
Indiana	6,022	6,022	...
Iowa	3,366	3,279	87
Kansas	2,742	2,736	6
Kentucky	14,794	14,794	...
Louisiana	20,273	20,260	13
Maine	2,739	2,332	407
Maryland	8,073	8,058	15
Massachusetts	21,223	11,412	9,811
Michigan	21,793	16,725	5,068
Minnesota	3,991	3,991	...
Mississippi	16,415	16,409	6
Missouri	12,071	12,071	...
Montana	1,062	996	66
Nebraska	1,867	1,867	...
Nevada	1,119	890	230
New Hampshire	818	818	...
New Jersey	16,169	13,233	2,936
New Mexico	4,010	4,010	...
New York	73,054	54,055	18,999
North Carolina	20,291	20,291	...
North Dakota	802	802	...
Ohio	19,426	19,417	10
Oklahoma	8,934	8,934	...
Oregon	3,484	3,484	...
Pennsylvania	28,920	24,124	4,796
Rhode Island	2,420	1,830	590
South Carolina	11,955	11,955	...
South Dakota	1,022	1,019	3
Tennessee	19,072	19,071	1
Texas	34,732	34,732	...
Utah	1,172	1,172	...
Vermont	1,487	1,065	422
Virginia	11,932	11,932	...
Washington	7,953	6,581	1,372
West Virginia	7,044	7,044	...
Wisconsin	11,453	6,198	5,255
Wyoming	243	243	...
Unknown	3	3	...
Other:			
Northern Mariana Islands	132	132	...

Table M-23.—Supplemental Security Income: Amount of combined Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, May 1982

[In thousands]

State	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$224,851	$17,683	$481,127
Alabama	7,798	355	10,468
Alaska	168	12	388
Arizona	1,421	125	3,651
Arkansas	4,019	254	5,537
California	60,463	5,639	111,758
Colorado	1,294	63	3,041
Connecticut	810	73	3,085
Delaware	224	27	841
District of Columbia	525	43	2,376
Florida	12,197	552	16,677
Georgia	7,318	546	14,289
Hawaii	774	36	1,136
Idaho	230	20	873
Illinois	3,907	375	16,178
Indiana	1,261	216	4,545
Iowa	859	178	2,329
Kansas	694	53	1,995
Kentucky	4,346	434	10,013
Louisiana	7,060	406	12,806
Maine	672	50	2,017
Maryland	1,649	130	6,293
Massachusetts	8,220	1,200	11,802
Michigan	4,316	413	17,064
Minnesota	1,109	102	2,781
Mississippi	6,482	348	9,585
Missouri	3,825	227	8,018
Montana	193	24	845
Nebraska	413	39	1,416
Nevada	481	96	543
New Hampshire	173	20	625
New Jersey	4,565	241	11,363
New Mexico	1,132	88	2,789
New York	19,810	911	52,333
North Carolina	6,334	551	13,406
North Dakota	271	15	516
Ohio	3,300	440	15,687
Oklahoma	3,418	189	5,327
Oregon	702	92	2,690
Pennsylvania	6,368	685	21,867
Rhode Island	626	42	1,752
South Carolina	3,786	365	7,804
South Dakota	329	29	664
Tennessee	5,903	395	12,774
Texas	14,842	773	19,117
Utah	257	32	883
Vermont	374	26	1,087
Virginia	3,409	261	8,262
Washington	1,698	129	6,126
West Virginia	1,441	134	5,469
Wisconsin	3,231	218	8,005
Wyoming	62	6	174
Unknown	(1)	...	3
Other:			
Northern Mariana Islands	72	4	57

[1] Less than $500.

Table M-24.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility, May 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$134.02	$105.15	$173.71	$165.23
California	260.04	206.58	314.27	299.34
Delaware	159.93	99.77	173.03	189.94
District of Columbia	202.89	134.32	210.55	228.51
Florida	172.57	151.45	197.52	191.27
Georgia	149.59	113.28	188.75	177.28
Hawaii	197.51	169.19	216.38	222.24
Iowa	137.11	90.69	174.94	165.67
Kansas	140.96	101.87	176.69	161.67
Louisiana	159.02	123.93	194.69	187.14
Maine	133.23	78.98	168.23	171.62
Maryland	172.82	113.37	197.02	199.76
Massachusetts	187.52	141.42	240.48	235.21
Michigan	197.40	130.87	216.67	225.97
Mississippi	149.16	114.05	192.06	186.46
Montana	160.25	96.83	179.61	187.82
Nevada	166.38	142.62	206.04	187.71
New Jersey	192.99	151.75	211.34	216.19
New York	210.68	161.58	226.01	237.74
Ohio	169.24	109.49	190.10	190.53
Pennsylvania	185.92	125.84	221.26	214.70
Rhode Island	166.33	115.95	200.90	195.91
South Dakota	131.71	96.46	196.57	157.99
Tennessee	152.04	108.24	196.84	185.40
Vermont	174.35	116.47	214.83	209.13
Washington	183.00	125.90	221.44	208.44
Wisconsin	180.07	122.73	224.85	220.43

Table M-25.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons, total amount, and average State payment to persons under State-administered State supplementation programs, by reason for eligibility, 1974–82 [1]

Period	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled
January 1974	358,293	251,926	8,502	96,926	$14,884	$9,237	$517	$5,102	$41.54	$36.66	$60.86	$52.64
December 1974	300,724	193,057	5,898	101,769	11,354	6,824	330	4,200	[3] 37.75	[3] 35.35	[3] 55.95	[3] 41.27
December 1975	303,391	184,679	4,933	113,504	13,803	7,225	301	6,273	45.59	39.12	61.13	55.26
December 1976	274,377	160,360	4,731	109,248	13,720	6,882	327	6,511	50.00	42.91	69.04	59.60
December 1977	269,695	152,449	4,467	112,467	14,477	7,096	336	7,033	53.68	46.54	75.21	62.53
December 1978	265,378	146,799	4,192	107,430	15,608	7,873	363	7,260	58.82	53.63	86.60	67.58
December 1979	257,289	140,894	3,937	105,830	18,327	9,540	361	8,305	71.23	67.71	91.60	78.47
December 1980	249,474	134,555	3,649	104,367	19,920	10,435	356	8,995	79.85	77.55	97.45	86.18
December 1981	249,565	133,800	3,487	105,756	20,041	10,355	347	9,192	80.31	77.39	99.53	86.92
1981												
March	251,268	135,817	3,596	105,143	20,041	10,518	348	9,038	79.76	77.45	96.83	85.96
April	251,635	135,999	3,576	105,590	19,643	10,095	344	9,070	78.06	74.23	96.32	85.90
May	251,478	135,720	3,588	105,522	19,692	10,115	350	9,101	78.31	74.53	97.48	86.25
June	250,534	134,899	3,521	105,192	19,487	9,896	345	9,108	77.78	73.36	98.01	86.58
July	252,432	135,093	3,575	106,902	19,231	9,566	334	9,187	76.18	70.81	93.55	85.94
August	249,984	134,082	3,523	105,725	19,261	9,663	343	9,083	77.05	72.29	97.27	85.91
September	249,665	134,042	3,508	105,733	19,284	9,717	348	9,078	77.24	72.49	99.24	85.86
October	249,918	133,965	3,471	105,645	19,339	9,752	341	9,101	77.38	72.80	98.33	86.14
November	250,100	133,572	3,474	105,713	19,361	9,737	345	9,128	77.41	72.90	99.26	86.35
December	249,565	133,800	3,487	105,756	20,041	10,355	347	9,192	80.31	77.39	99.53	86.92
1982												
January [4]	248,149	132,662	3,425	105,278	20,614	10,801	338	9,327	83.07	81.42	98.75	88.59
February	247,866	132,367	3,430	105,248	20,620	10,828	346	9,298	83.19	81.81	100.99	88.34
March	248,375	132,598	3,456	105,538	20,715	10,877	348	9,339	83.40	82.03	100.65	88.49

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes optional supplementation data for North Dakota; for Maryland in December 1974 and 1975; and for New Mexico in December 1976.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Excludes data for South Carolina.

Table M-26.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation, total amount, and average payment, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 248,375	132,598	3,456	105,538	[2] $20,715	$10,877	$348	$9,339	[2] $83.40	$82.03	$100.65	$88.49
Alabama	16,839	12,375	121	4,343	910	659	6	245	54.06	53.23	53.59	56.44
Alaska [3]	928	379	12	537	125	47	2	76	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79
Arizona	1,713	1,019	4	690	113	86	(4)	27	66.19	84.89	(5)	38.65
Colorado	34,955	24,729	147	10,079	3,682	3,060	4	618	105.34	123.73	31.07	61.31
Connecticut	11,779	5,236	87	6,456	1,840	786	10	1,044	156.23	150.15	115.16	161.71
Florida	7,223	3,848	(6)	[7] 3,375	272	122	(6)	[7] 151	37.74	31.66	(6)	[7] 44.67
Idaho	2,898	1,171	28	1,699	296	103	2	191	102.14	87.83	80.75	112.35
Illinois	29,243	6,036	303	22,904	2,395	391	22	1,981	81.89	64.75	73.96	86.51
Kentucky	7,944	4,446	106	3,392	915	495	8	412	115.22	111.44	71.64	121.55
Maryland	[2] 543	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 71	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 129.89	(6)	(6)	(6)
Minnesota [3]	10,139	2,886	156	7,097	981	216	13	752	96.74	74.79	84.88	105.92
Missouri	21,242	17,191	796	3,255	763	524	113	126	35.92	30.46	142.30	38.80
Nebraska	8,361	3,395	137	4,829	470	128	10	332	56.26	37.82	71.45	68.80
New Hampshire	4,483	1,575	171	2,737	474	66	14	394	105.71	41.69	80.36	144.13
New Mexico	[2] 273	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 20	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 75.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
North Carolina	10,913	6,250	[3] 256	4,407	2,421	1,367	[3] 64	990	221.85	218.67	[3] 249.55	224.74
North Dakota	104	68	2	34	2	1	(4)	1	21.29	19.59	(5)	25.68
Oklahoma	53,995	34,998	458	18,539	3,344	2,121	31	1,192	61.93	60.61	67.34	64.30
Oregon	12,397	4,041	587	7,769	556	219	36	301	44.85	54.22	60.91	38.77
South Carolina	1,748	737	22	989	198	80	3	116	113.59	108.35	129.73	117.13
South Dakota	356	216	3	137	41	27	(4)	14	116.18	124.36	(5)	104.21
Utah	[2] 5,967	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 60	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 10.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
Virginia	3,508	1,799	41	1,668	741	373	8	359	211.10	207.29	200.27	215.49
West Virginia	109	42	...	67	8	3	...	5	71.73	73.62	...	70.55
Wyoming	715	161	19	535	14	3	(4)	11	20.00	20.00	(5)	20.00

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, February 1982 data for Minnesota and North Carolina blind; data not available for March 1982.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Includes data for the blind.

Table M-27.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation only, total amount, and average payment, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 49,400	29,887	605	18,365	[2] $6,006	$3,202	$92	$2,642	[2] $121.59	$107.13	$151.65	$143.88
Alabama	3,306	2,484	16	806	125	93	1	31	37.77	37.55	37.00	38.49
Alaska [3]	260	128	2	130	21	10	(4)	10	80.29	79.22	(5)	79.92
Arizona	179	147	...	32	22	20	...	2	121.59	135.27	...	58.75
Colorado	11,249	9,838	7	1,404	1,720	1,464	1	254	152.90	148.83	207.86	181.17
Connecticut	8,465	3,701	49	4,715	1,343	551	6	785	158.64	148.92	128.57	166.57
Florida [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	616	319	3	294	58	29	(4)	29	94.57	90.60	(5)	99.07
Illinois	7,094	1,503	41	5,550	1,105	149	4	953	155.83	99.07	88.76	171.70
Kentucky	1,746	1,300	6	440	215	158	1	56	123.16	121.95	130.17	126.65
Maryland	[2] 543	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 71	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 129.89	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minnesota [3]	1,378	493	21	864	287	83	4	201	208.14	167.59	171.62	232.17
Missouri	5,966	4,557	308	1,101	291	176	61	54	48.84	38.70	196.98	49.39
Nebraska	1,449	627	22	800	112	32	2	77	77.04	51.80	99.27	96.20
New Mexico [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	2,428	1,655	[3] 39	734	398	276	[3] 8	11	163.96	167.06	[3] 195.87	155.28
North Dakota	2	1	...	1	(4)	(4)	...	(4)	(5)	(5)	...	(5)
Oklahoma	2,437	1,808	11	618	130	98	1	31	53.18	54.06	55.45	50.58
Oregon	2,282	1,326	80	876	109	61	4	44	47.85	46.17	46.31	50.55
South Carolina [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for mandatory and optional programs in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia; for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, February 1982 data for Minnesota and North Carolina blind; data not available for March 1982.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[7] Data not available.

Table M-28.—Public assistance: Number of recipients and average monthly payments, by program, 1940–80

[Data subject to revision. Except for emergency assistance, excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payment]

Period	Old-age assistance [1]	Aid to the blind [1,2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [1]	Aid to Families with Dependent Children			General assistance [4]		Emergency assistance [5]
				Families	Total recipients [3]	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (in thousands)								
December:									
1940	2,070	73.4	...	372	1,222	895	1,239	3,618	...
1945	2,056	71.5	...	274	943	701	257	507	...
1950	2,786	97.5	69	651	2,233	1,661	413	866	...
1955	2,538	104.5	241	602	2,192	1,661	314	743	...
1960	2,305	106.9	369	803	3,073	2,370	431	1,244	...
1965	2,087	85.1	557	1,054	4,396	3,316	310	677	...
1970	2,082	81.0	935	2,552	9,659	7,033	547	1,056	9.7
1975	...	...	...	3,568	11,404	8,106	692	977	34.1
1976	...	...	...	3,588	11,211	7,909	685	905	26.9
1977	...	...	...	3,553	10,796	7,582	654	820	32.0
1978	...	...	...	3,489	10,349	7,226	620	766	32.0
1979									
December	...	...	...	3,560	10,379	7,207	696	885	38
1980									
January	...	...	...	3,591	10,473	7,256	706	885	47
February	...	...	...	3,619	10,548	7,301	714	887	48
March	...	...	...	3,652	10,636	7,350	740	925	58
April	...	...	...	3,664	10,658	7,359	742	922	56
May	...	...	...	3,665	10,644	7,344	737	908	45
June	...	...	...	3,672	10,657	7,349	749	929	45
July	...	...	...	3,704	10,738	7,388	774	973	46
August	...	...	...	3,743	10,864	7,469	770	955	44
September	...	...	...	3,778	10,945	7,515	782	977	46
October	...	...	...	3,810	11,014	7,553	795	1,002	53
November	...	...	...	3,809	11,010	7,546	990	990	44
December	...	...	...	3,843	11,101	7,599	796	986	52
	Average monthly payment								
December:									
1940	$20.25	$25.35	...	$32.40	$9.85	...	$24.30	$8.30	...
1945	30.90	33.50	...	52.05	15.15	...	32.70	16.55	...
1950	43.05	46.00	$44.10	71.45	20.85	...	46.65	22.25	...
1955	50.05	55.55	48.75	85.50	23.50	...	55.05	23.30	...
1960	58.90	67.45	56.15	108.35	28.35	...	71.60	24.85	...
1965	63.10	81.35	66.50	136.95	32.85	...	68.95	31.65	...
1970	77.65	104.35	97.65	190.40	50.30	...	111.60	57.85	$151.35
1975	...	...	...	228.81	71.58	...	144.08	102.07	157.56
1976	...	...	...	241.48	77.29	...	153.84	116.54	154.20
1977	...	...	...	250.03	82.29	...	155.97	124.34	177.50
1978	...	...	...	255.53	86.15	...	157.49	128.11	191.30
1979									
December	...	...	...	270.74	92.86	...	156.69	123.31	197.52
1980									
January	...	...	...	271.68	93.16	...	158.92	126.72	194.77
February	...	...	...	271.73	93.23	...	160.46	129.18	193.92
March	...	...	...	271.16	93.11	...	160.89	128.72	191.31
April	...	...	...	270.92	93.13	...	159.21	128.16	192.56
May	...	...	...	270.55	93.16	...	158.42	128.59	201.84
June	...	...	...	271.06	93.39	...	157.13	126.38	199.98
July	...	...	...	277.48	95.73	...	155.76	123.93	197.01
August	...	...	...	287.31	99.00	...	159.19	128.28	184.55
September	...	...	...	304.08	104.94	...	158.55	126.86	194.55
October	...	...	...	288.51	99.79	...	157.73	125.07	189.93
November	...	...	...	286.03	98.96	...	156.23	124.64	195.51
December	...	...	...	287.77	99.61	...	160.92	129.84	196.97

[1] Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate programs and under the combined State adult assistance programs. Superseded by Supplemental Security Income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning January 1974.

[2] Beginning September 1965, excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.

[3] Includes as recipients the children and one or both parents or one caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[4] Data incomplete.

[5] Represents average per family. Beginning January 1972, includes New York City.

Table M-29.—Public assistance: Total money payments, by program, and emergency assistance payments, 1945–80

[In thousands. Data subject to revision.]

Period	Total [1]	Money payments						Emergency assistance payments [4]
		Total [2]	Old-age assistance [3]	Aid to the blind [3]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [3]	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General assistance	
1945	$990,704	$990,704	$726,550	$26,557	...	$149,667	$87,930	...
1950	2,372,204	2,372,204	1,461,624	52,698	$7,967	551,653	298,262	...
1955	2,525,585	2,525,585	1,490,352	67,958	135,168	617,841	214,266	...
1960	3,276,707	3,276,707	1,629,541	86,231	237,366	1,000,784	322,465	...
1961	3,426,895	3,426,895	1,571,309	84,739	256,910	1,156,769	355,991	...
1962	3,531,067	3,531,067	1,571,162	84,039	282,711	1,298,774	292,709	...
1963	3,666,628	3,666,628	1,615,023	85,335	318,948	1,365,851	279,623	...
1964	3,842,754	3,842,754	1,612,983	86,558	357,856	1,510,352	272,737	...
1965	4,025,903	4,025,903	1,600,708	85,121	417,720	1,660,186	259,225	...
1966	4,336,075	4,336,075	1,633,675	85,615	487,301	1,863,925	263,866	...
1967	4,956,901	4,956,901	1,702,091	87,711	574,574	2,266,400	325,847	...
1968	5,706,592	5,694,890	1,676,632	88,885	658,589	2,849,298	421,211	$2,445
1969	6,893,920	6,668,986	1,752,730	92,204	788,079	3,563,427	472,360	11,030
1970	8,864,428	8,431,848	1,862,412	98,292	999,861	4,852,964	618,319	11,396
1971	10,814,361	10,143,441	1,888,878	100,840	1,189,636	6,203,528	760,559	19,843
1972	11,066,718	11,022,538	1,876,755	105,515	1,390,509	6,909,260	740,499	44,180
1973	11,397,212	11,357,947	1,743,465	104,373	1,609,572	7,212,035	688,502	39,265
1974	8,813,762	8,749,731	4,725	88	2,947	7,916,563	825,408	64,031
1975	10,434,353	10,356,837	4,599	79	2,953	9,210,995	1,138,211	77,516
1976	11,431,072	11,375,923	4,783	75	3,066	10,140,134	1,227,865	55,779
1977	11,915,076	11,848,824	4,938	76	3,426	10,602,775	1,237,609	66,252
1978	12,024,019	11,942,961	5,076	82	3,754	10,728,668	1,205,381	81,058
1979	12,402,352	12,318,290	9,448	170	9,064	11,068,864	1,230,744	84,062
1980	14,048,471	13,935,233	8,873	135	8,702	12,475,245	1,442,278	113,238
1979								
December	1,081,234	1,073,688	439	7	386	963,753	109,103	7,546
1980								
January	1,097,840	1,088,598	435	6	354	975,639	112,164	9,242
February	1,108,008	1,098,750	437	6	347	983,347	114,613	9,258
March	1,121,245	1,110,198	436	6	356	990,328	119,072	11,047
April	1,122,375	1,111,504	433	6	351	992,560	118,154	10,871
May	1,118,030	1,108,935	367	6	310	991,514	116,738	9,095
June	1,122,703	1,113,762	437	6	367	995,325	117,627	8,941
July	1,158,313	1,149,338	432	6	378	1,027,926	120,596	8,975
August	1,206,913	1,198,832	431	6	365	1,075,515	122,515	8,081
September	1,290,424	1,281,455	4,124	67	4,630	1,148,651	123,983	8,969
October	1,235,254	1,225,271	443	6	378	1,099,080	125,364	9,983
November	1,222,319	1,213,795	439	6	390	1,089,583	123,377	3,524
December	1,245,020	1,234,767	459	6	450	1,105,777	123,075	10,253

[1] Includes money payments for institutional services in intermediate-care facilities for 1968–71.

[2] Includes money payments for medical assistance for the aged for 1960–69.

[3] Superseded by Supplemental Security Income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia beginning 1974. Data for 1974 and thereafter are for only Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

[4] Money payments to families and medical vendor payments to needy families with children, authorized under title IV of the Social Security Act.

Table M-30.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Number of families and recipients, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981			February 1981			March 1981		
		Recipients			Recipients			Recipients	
	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children
Total	3,870,288	11,195,522	7,652,435	3,895,317	11,253,419	7,680,052	3,916,815	11,300,963	7,709,506
Alabama	63,135	177,634	127,144	63,567	178,521	127,714	59,836	166,813	119,134
Alaska	6,642	17,159	12,032	6,841	16,440	11,191	6,836	16,435	11,186
Arizona	21,942	60,626	44,115	21,924	60,504	44,045	22,411	61,707	44,812
Arkansas	29,844	84,876	61,506	29,953	85,201	61,764	30,216	85,803	62,105
California	517,581	1,515,901	1,005,675	520,161	1,519,081	1,006,728	526,121	1,541,708	1,020,852
Colorado	29,643	82,253	56,208	30,202	83,442	56,789	30,349	84,119	57,149
Connecticut	49,661	145,178	101,502	49,946	144,910	101,234	50,229	142,008	97,831
Delaware	11,591	31,866	21,951	12,032	33,047	22,685	12,058	33,109	22,716
District of Columbia	28,905	81,788	56,399	28,766	81,549	56,239	28,693	81,629	56,208
Florida	102,627	277,589	197,815	103,182	278,525	198,417	103,372	278,466	198,255
Georgia	89,931	233,877	168,819	90,733	235,841	170,116	91,465	237,576	171,256
Guam	1,518	5,400	3,926	1,503	5,404	3,934	1,498	5,391	3,893
Hawaii	20,013	61,236	40,689	20,008	61,178	40,639	20,089	61,413	40,796
Idaho	7,559	20,447	13,879	7,554	20,455	13,809	7,568	20,625	13,970
Illinois	225,041	696,972	485,638	228,178	703,411	488,507	232,401	712,909	493,318
Indiana	60,708	171,665	120,389	60,871	171,867	120,455	61,710	174,056	121,637
Iowa	41,459	113,439	74,636	42,315	115,924	75,921	43,287	118,767	77,399
Kansas	28,524	74,147	52,280	28,497	74,472	52,372	28,917	75,446	52,908
Kentucky	67,012	174,443	121,971	67,673	175,797	122,854	68,518	177,654	123,976
Louisiana	72,134	219,009	160,302	72,059	218,645	160,034	72,077	217,849	159,252
Maine	21,407	57,584	39,360	21,496	57,695	39,380	21,513	57,634	39,328
Maryland	80,942	220,337	148,898	81,428	221,911	149,672	81,792	222,817	150,038
Massachusetts	125,820	350,211	226,404	126,357	351,713	227,378	124,942	350,176	225,541
Michigan	248,408	759,557	497,677	251,774	771,777	504,212	254,039	780,542	508,357
Minnesota	58,471	147,664	97,479	55,062	149,657	98,302	55,565	151,406	99,268
Mississippi	59,997	176,488	129,794	60,121	176,634	129,848	60,424	177,186	130,214
Missouri	74,396	218,486	146,400	74,382	218,616	146,341	75,668	222,370	148,479
Montana	7,118	19,823	13,599	7,130	19,902	13,576	7,418	20,739	14,094
Nebraska	13,688	37,896	26,091	13,956	38,575	26,539	14,145	39,039	26,826
Nevada	5,037	13,618	9,386	5,302	14,356	9,889	5,316	14,974	10,295
New Hampshire	8,725	23,833	15,747	8,814	23,979	15,814	8,832	24,002	15,825
New Jersey	153,573	470,150	322,468	154,340	471,545	323,334	154,697	471,677	323,155
New Mexico	19,633	56,279	38,742	19,825	56,686	39,067	19,775	56,340	38,874
New York	369,643	1,113,576	763,525	369,343	1,110,687	760,581	373,331	1,121,410	766,953
North Carolina	81,341	204,866	144,612	81,518	204,374	144,276	81,951	205,125	144,639
North Dakota	4,890	13,185	9,101	4,967	13,365	9,185	4,873	13,371	9,199
Ohio	201,078	576,671	382,380	203,538	585,484	386,962	206,802	595,050	392,029
Oklahoma	31,426	91,639	66,539	31,625	91,974	66,772	31,795	92,323	66,975
Oregon	35,090	92,792	60,017	35,455	91,943	59,455	35,026	92,377	59,738
Pennsylvania	220,670	643,545	438,607	221,856	647,286	440,472	222,945	649,868	441,793
Puerto Rico	47,078	172,362	120,083	46,478	172,556	120,141	47,424	172,775	120,135
Rhode Island	19,458	56,147	37,888	19,609	56,457	37,979	19,635	56,535	38,049
South Carolina	57,959	156,687	110,949	58,234	157,248	111,295	58,667	158,208	111,875
South Dakota	7,003	18,852	13,178	7,003	18,750	13,118	6,907	18,494	12,919
Tennessee	66,300	174,519	123,013	66,529	175,094	123,359	66,967	175,993	123,958
Texas	110,375	334,292	242,875	111,342	333,415	241,524	112,213	335,072	242,477
Utah	13,423	42,148	26,405	14,257	44,806	27,930	14,493	45,660	28,489
Vermont	8,311	24,794	15,647	8,454	25,359	15,969	8,452	25,337	15,953
Virgin Islands	1,186	3,530	2,784	1,226	3,644	2,867	1,243	3,686	2,902
Virginia	65,260	175,028	121,166	65,673	176,356	121,989	67,028	179,795	124,170
Washington	63,069	177,944	110,669	63,092	177,779	110,637	54,702	144,078	93,227
West Virginia	28,282	80,795	61,618	28,809	82,642	63,191	29,033	83,167	63,740
Wisconsin	87,006	237,647	157,418	87,622	239,948	158,581	88,547	243,093	160,248
Wyoming	2,755	7,072	5,040	2,735	6,992	4,970	2,804	7,161	5,089

Table M-31.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Unemployed Parent segment: Number of families and recipients, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981			February 1981			March 1981		
		Recipients			Recipients			Recipients	
	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children
Total	206,107	873,599	485,502	218,955	921,044	510,755	221,998	932,825	518,366
California	62,894	268,467	152,853	66,106	278,076	158,298	69,749	292,454	166,803
Colorado	1,397	5,918	3,123	1,517	6,171	3,239	1,618	6,667	3,486
Connecticut	834	3,627	2,033	869	3,799	2,124	992	4,252	2,383
Delaware	350	1,490	818	388	1,644	895	406	1,715	936
District of Columbia	187	920	510	195	969	543	206	1,051	587
Guam	153	751	447	160	804	486	142	710	430
Hawaii	957	4,413	2,515	960	4,408	2,504	996	4,578	2,602
Illinois	9,060	39,798	22,158	9,789	42,422	23,425	10,591	45,471	24,967
Iowa	3,236	12,877	6,666	3,764	14,746	7,604	4,290	16,649	8,548
Kansas	1,038	4,010	2,099	1,157	4,449	2,330	1,313	5,066	2,630
Maryland	1,402	6,043	3,334	1,556	6,695	3,676	1,700	7,280	3,956
Massachusetts	5,063	21,462	11,969	5,320	22,468	12,493	5,407	22,897	12,759
Michigan	36,025	152,005	83,920	38,220	161,224	88,829	39,877	167,769	92,379
Minnesota	3,714	15,528	8,233	4,136	17,020	8,815	4,351	18,155	9,547
Missouri	2,767	11,861	6,327	2,938	12,565	6,689	3,288	14,006	7,430
Montana	434	1,820	1,025	490	2,050	1,146	540	2,274	1,275
Nebraska	257	1,207	693	316	1,467	840	367	1,684	957
New Jersey	5,878	25,160	14,497	6,085	25,977	14,944	6,232	26,414	15,113
New York	11,687	51,866	29,266	12,338	54,160	30,424	12,828	56,256	31,571
Ohio	24,018	98,818	52,053	25,727	105,614	55,509	27,221	111,585	58,525
Pennsylvania	12,130	51,264	27,338	12,844	54,199	28,849	13,229	55,733	29,615
Rhode Island	446	1,899	1,034	509	2,144	1,157	503	2,138	1,169
Utah	1,950	8,726	4,929	2,216	9,880	5,562	2,312	10,308	5,815
Vermont	748	3,149	1,692	848	3,550	1,898	876	3,696	1,984
Washington	7,824	31,924	16,408	8,030	32,696	16,884	0	0	0
West Virginia	3,933	16,328	12,337	4,271	17,756	13,466	4,366	18,166	13,835
Wisconsin	7,725	32,268	17,225	8,206	34,091	18,126	8,598	35,851	19,064

Table M-32.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, foster care: Number of cases and children, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981		February 1981		March 1981	
	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children
Total	83,082	101,994	83,438	102,395	82,413	101,011
Alabama	790	1,454	802	1,466	807	1,453
Alaska	41	50	55	55	50	50
Arizona	178	294	201	311	243	369
Arkansas	218	355	207	345	211	351
California	10,828	14,768	10,755	14,859	11,236	15,266
Colorado	582	582	519	519	519	519
Connecticut	1,569	2,180	1,565	2,176	1,572	2,185
Delaware	165	293	152	272	152	271
District of Columbia	728	903	742	920	742	920
Florida	804	1,117	867	1,204	869	1,207
Georgia	1,466	1,482	1,483	1,510	1,478	1,496
Guam	10	15	10	13	9	12
Hawaii	18	18	17	17	18	18
Idaho	91	204	88	192	85	194
Illinois	4,500	4,500	4,540	4,540	4,570	4,570
Indiana	1,320	1,686	1,331	1,705	1,316	1,695
Iowa	652	652	646	646	657	657
Kansas	1,876	1,876	1,621	1,621	1,723	1,723
Kentucky	1,233	1,233	1,211	1,211	1,233	1,233
Louisiana	1,547	1,705	1,554	1,716	1,567	1,714
Maine	1,170	1,170	1,178	1,178	1,162	1,162
Maryland	2,342	2,342	2,343	2,343	2,344	2,344
Massachusetts	1,719	1,910	1,719	1,910	(1)	(1)
Michigan	5,526	5,526	5,665	5,665	5,662	5,662
Minnesota	1,245	1,659	1,299	1,723	1,291	1,705
Mississippi	505	885	500	881	506	895
Missouri	933	2,138	916	2,099	933	2,138
Montana	177	249	184	258	189	264
Nebraska	528	528	575	575	584	584
Nevada	184	226	180	221	177	260
New Hampshire	504	504	520	520	516	516
New Jersey	1,254	1,254	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459
New Mexico	63	86	62	81	59	78
New York	14,430	20,363	14,425	20,273	14,475	20,119
North Carolina	1,058	1,723	1,058	1,720	1,064	1,739
North Dakota	203	371	188	366	198	357
Ohio	3,589	3,589	3,477	3,477	3,439	3,439
Oklahoma	424	699	433	714	438	732
Oregon	1,620	1,620	1,701	1,701	1,673	1,673
Pennsylvania	6,398	6,398	6,468	6,468	6,574	6,574
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	6	0
Rhode Island	273	444	289	433	270	435
South Carolina	343	531	344	530	338	537
South Dakota	402	402	461	461	413	413
Tennessee	850	1,825	847	1,814	854	1,807
Texas	2,826	2,826	2,834	2,834	2,775	2,775
Utah	254	254	252	252	255	255
Vermont	172	336	169	331	175	342
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,541	2,350	1,602	2,393	1,656	2,461
Washington	577	797	594	819	598	817
West Virginia	259	517	265	529	284	568
Wisconsin	3,061	3,061	3,031	3,031	2,963	2,963
Wyoming	36	44	34	38	32	35

1 Data not available.

Table M-33.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, emergency assistance: Number of families, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981	February 1981	March 1981	State	January 1981	February 1981	March 1981
Total	55,257	58,822	62,575				
Arkansas	98	105	138	Montana	50	22	45
Connecticut	0	0	0	Nebraska	117	125	119
Delaware	171	148	184	New Jersey	762	821	717
District of Columbia	725	286	307	New York	26,064	27,439	31,670
Illinois	271	257	388	Ohio	8,856	13,361	9,358
Kansas	875	1,462	1,243	Oklahoma	625	491	505
Kentucky	1,902	1,861	1,670	Oregon	1,111	1,060	1,062
Maryland	1,281	1,204	1,252	Pennsylvania	253	180	119
Massachusetts	2,530	1,988	1,879	Vermont	728	363	343
Michigan	5,272	4,834	6,242	Virginia	29	43	36
Minnesota	1,180	1,093	1,118	Washington	954	873	2,779
Missouri	307	153	503	West Virginia	860	408	635
				Wisconsin	68	69	103
				Wyoming	168	176	140

Table M-34.—General assistance: Number of cases and recipients, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981		February 1981		March 1981	
	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients
Total	797,020	984,011	812,580	997,611	827,422	1,012,663
Arizona	2,691	2,691	2,610	2,610	2,697	2,697
California	25,357	26,539	28,440	29,691	29,126	30,429
Colorado	483	964	401	751	476	923
Delaware	2,216	3,222	2,235	3,212	2,330	3,363
District of Columbia	5,973	6,743	5,848	6,677	5,768	6,635
Georgia	1,694	2,854	1,648	2,783	1,656	2,522
Guam	93	99	95	101	94	100
Hawaii	5,968	9,606	6,018	9,661	6,069	9,796
Illinois	87,303	102,785	88,730	103,904	91,416	106,327
Indiana	34,187	75,212	34,136	75,100	34,109	75,039
Kansas	6,017	6,752	6,262	7,005	6,814	7,598
Louisiana	4,003	4,142	4,035	4,200	4,026	4,183
Maine	4,810	12,813	4,806	13,031	4,555	11,842
Maryland	24,239	25,823	24,136	25,717	24,363	25,896
Massachusetts	23,016	24,231	23,122	24,325	22,291	23,460
Michigan	108,584	126,980	112,795	130,946	120,217	140,405
Minnesota	16,362	18,209	16,630	18,451	17,471	19,444
Mississippi	722	895	639	789	734	883
Missouri	7,251	7,691	6,364	6,798	6,573	7,067
Montana	[1] 807	[1] 1,193	825	1,203	[1] 827	[1] 1,114
New Hampshire	1,498	3,174	1,220	2,721	1,681	3,211
New Jersey	28,237	37,948	28,232	37,790	28,981	38,332
New Mexico	651	665	657	673	681	701
New York	142,833	175,078	143,910	175,604	146,090	177,476
North Dakota	123	226	137	339	169	352
Ohio	58,169	62,077	61,526	65,574	65,092	69,255
Oklahoma	981	2,602	816	1,996	782	1,878
Oregon	4,048	4,149	4,066	4,166	4,040	4,136
Pennsylvania	157,518	186,361	161,343	190,861	164,535	194,396
Puerto Rico	383	383	380	380	405	405
Rhode Island	[1] 4,311	[1] 6,172	[1] 4,388	[1] 6,267	[1] 4,325	[1] 6,007
South Carolina	889	945	866	925	875	935
South Dakota	484	995	460	994	428	899
Utah	1,069	1,220	1,193	1,372	1,214	1,455
Virgin Islands	362	405	361	406	372	411
Virginia	7,804	10,563	7,918	10,710	8,225	11,167
Washington	16,066	17,795	15,448	16,789	7,821	8,033
West Virginia	2,841	6,036	2,614	4,510	2,892	5,401
Wisconsin	6,712	7,099	7,009	7,989	6,940	7,846
Wyoming	265	674	261	590	262	644

[1] Data estimated.

Table M-35.—Black lung benefits: Number of beneficiaries, average monthly family amount, and total monthly family amount in current-payment status, 1970–82 [1]

At end of selected month	Number of beneficiaries				Average monthly amount			Total monthly amount (in thousands)		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]
December:										
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$181.90	$200.10	$149.80	$12,515	$8,785	$3,730
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	188.50	212.80	160.60	27,250	16,430	10,820
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	199.40	225.20	169.60	37,860	22,920	14,940
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	224.30	252.80	187.70	63,700	40,400	23,300
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	235.40	266.70	196.00	71,500	45,100	26,400
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	247.70	281.70	207.30	75,500	46,600	28,900
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	257.40	294.30	216.40	77,400	46,500	30,800
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	274.70	316.90	231.20	80,500	47,100	33,400
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	289.40	337.80	243.40	82,300	46,800	35,500
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	313.20	368.70	264.20	86,500	47,800	38,700
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1981	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1981										
May	390,407	115,997	146,574	127,836	341.00	405.40	290.00	89,300	47,000	42,500
June	388,603	115,210	146,521	126,872	341.60	406.80	290.40	89,400	46,900	42,500
July	386,545	114,469	146,489	125,587	341.30	406.60	290.30	89,100	46,600	42,500
August	384,576	113,676	146,430	124,470	341.00	406.40	290.20	88,700	46,200	42,500
September	381,479	113,055	146,376	122,048	340.80	406.30	290.20	88,400	45,900	42,500
October	380,208	112,591	146,317	121,300	356.70	425.40	303.90	92,400	47,900	44,500
November	378,486	111,889	146,225	120,372	356.50	425.30	303.80	92,000	47,600	44,400
December	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1982										
January	373,986	110,294	146,057	117,635	355.90	425.20	303.50	91,200	46,900	44,300
February	372,242	109,573	145,948	116,721	355.70	425.10	303.60	90,900	46,600	44,300
March	370,062	108,763	145,801	115,498	355.50	425.00	303.60	90,500	46,200	44,300
April	368,528	108,013	145,742	114,773	355.30	425.00	303.50	90,100	45,900	44,200
May	366,825	107,257	145,604	113,964	355.10	425.10	303.50	89,800	45,600	44,200

[1] Benefits payable under the black lung program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Includes benefits for dependent wife and/or child.

[3] Includes benefits for dependent child of widow, surviving child, parent, brother, and sister.

Table M-36.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on State programs, 1940–81

[Excludes programs for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

Period	Average weekly insured employment [1]		Initial claims (weekly average) [4]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [6]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits	Funds available for benefits end of period [7] (in thousands)
	Number of workers [2]	Percent of covered employment [3]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [5] (in thousands)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries			
1940	1,282,385	5.6	214,231	5,220,073	51,084,375	$518,700	982,392	$10.56	2,596,129	$1,817,108
1945	589,110	2.1	116,325	2,861,190	24,179,769	445,866	464,996	18.77	254,271	6,914,009
1950	1,503,164	4.6	235,590	5,211,883	67,859,529	1,373,114	1,304,991	20.76	1,853,336	6,972,295
1955	1,253,836	3.5	225,861	4,507,894	56,099,729	1,350,368	1,099,466	25.04	1,272,232	8,263,850
1960	1,905,752	4.8	331,027	6,753,387	85,630,399	2,726,656	1,640,429	32.87	1,603,372	6,643,257
1961	2,290,311	5.6	349,745	7,066,467	104,217,226	3,422,698	2,004,177	33.80	2,370,833	5,802,038
1962	1,783,118	4.4	302,112	6,073,668	79,324,955	2,675,447	1,525,481	34.56	1,638,359	6,272,863
1963	1,805,816	4.3	297,699	6,040,335	80,137,101	2,774,668	1,541,098	35.28	1,568,558	6,648,314
1964	1,605,395	3.8	268,015	5,497,903	71,380,122	2,522,100	1,372,695	35.96	1,370,857	7,296,220
1965	1,327,629	3.0	231,652	4,813,229	58,813,298	2,166,004	1,131,025	37.19	1,085,977	8,357,350
1966	1,061,395	2.3	203,351	4,140,026	46,546,925	1,771,298	895,133	39.76	780,700	9,828,244
1967	1,204,529	2.5	226,126	4,628,083	52,902,523	2,092,338	1,017,336	41.25	867,403	10,778,138
1968	1,110,646	2.2	201,200	4,197,966	48,668,357	2,031,617	935,930	43.43	848,179	11,717,246
1969	1,101,429	2.1	199,695	4,213,803	47,948,702	2,127,877	922,503	46.17	811,532	12,637,508
1970	1,804,631	3.4	295,911	6,401,782	78,857,992	3,848,467	1,516,500	50.34	1,295,319	11,895,901
1971	2,150,473	4.1	294,945	6,540,358	94,312,380	4,957,026	1,813,700	54.02	2,006,700	9,703,424
1972	1,848,484	3.5	261,058	5,703,866	81,260,712	4,470,969	1,562,706	56.75	1,809,450	9,422,799
1973	1,632,466	2.7	246,539	5,328,998	71,222,809	4,007,562	1,369,669	59.00	1,495,092	10,933,767
1974	2,261,821	3.5	363,423	7,729,590	97,803,299	5,974,922	1,880,833	64.25	1,926,147	10,599,249
1975	3,986,152	6.0	478,125	11,160,042	175,304,812	11,754,685	3,371,246	70.23	4,195,023	4,522,934
1976	2,991,485	4.6	385,866	8,560,107	127,424,765	8,974,546	2,450,476	75.16	3,270,042	3,343,482
1977	2,654,918	3.9	374,770	7,984,984	113,244,354	8,357,160	2,177,776	78.79	2,850,136	4,387,302
1978	2,359,468	3.3	364,420	7,568,589	100,963,558	7,717,173	1,941,607	83.67	2,039,012	9,307,267
1979	2,433,510	2.9	387,953	8,074,970	106,100,669	8,612,851	2,040,397	89.67	2,037,121	12,469,636
1980	3,350,326	3.9	488,683	10,000,851	149,019,558	14,590,270	2,843,885	98.92	3,076,317	11,463,587
1980										
October	2,903,364	3.3	391,154	633,960	11,445,237	1,125,601	2,488,095	92.32	291,685	[8]
November	2,982,784	3.4	416,803	541,704	9,524,424	934,378	2,378,416	101.43	259,241	[8]
December	3,321,487	3.8	524,048	809,477	12,602,938	1,243,976	2,739,770	101.51	318,918	[8]
1981										
January	3,843,677	4.4	618,413	1,301,016	14,227,849	1,416,603	3,233,602	102.34	308,662	[8]
February	3,668,663	4.2	450,893	872,733	12,881,779	1,313,507	3,220,445	101.89	274,571	[8]
March	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	715,461	13,503,852	1,393,612	3,069,057	105.63	290,104	[8]
April	2,987,633	3.4	371,842	634,717	11,869,207	1,226,691	2,697,547	105.98	289,119	[8]
May	2,691,357	3.1	338,697	540,760	9,788,837	1,006,228	2,330,675	105.47	245,805	[8]
June	2,596,115	3.0	383,789	582,475	9,899,256	1,009,820	2,249,831	104.59	244,149	[8]
July	2,742,877	3.8	462,927	821,637	10,485,822	1,061,899	2,279,548	103.56	246,839	[8]
August	2,656,010	3.0	374,271	717,050	9,650,546	1,006,611	2,297,749	106.02	215,108	[8]
September	2,488,368	2.9	382,495	602,671	9,567,363	1,001,219	2,174,401	107.39	206,574	[8]
October	2,592,282	3.0	450,174	693,623	9,424,011	997,757	2,141,821	108.92	200,252	[8]

[1] Beginning July 1963, includes Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program.

[2] Workers reporting completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[3] Annual rates based on average covered employment in specified year; monthly rates on average for most recent 12-month period.

[4] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[5] Annual data, but not monthly, adjusted to exclude voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Through 1970, includes payments under State (but not Federal) temporary extended unemployment insurance provisions; beginning 1971, excludes such payments.

[6] Includes dependents' allowances in States that provide such benefits.

[7] Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M–37.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data by State, October 1981

[Excludes program for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

State	Average weekly insured unemployment		Initial claims (weekly average) [3]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [5]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits
	Number of workers [1]	Percent of covered employment [2]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	Average weekly number of beneficiaries		
Total	2,592,282	3.0	450,174	693,623	9,424,011	$997,757,237	2,141,821	$108.92	200,252
Alabama	45,630	3.6	9,195	14,203	166,940	12,791,377	37,941	78.25	3,879
Alaska	8,619	5.7	1,533	3,003	33,877	4,229,765	7,699	127.79	807
Arizona	22,083	2.2	3,569	6,143	77,985	6,757,020	17,724	87.59	1,552
Arkansas	25,710	3.6	5,733	8,541	75,234	6,661,663	17,099	93.28	1,628
California	332,767	3.4	58,735	76,746	1,247,286	114,892,211	283,474	94.00	25,099
Colorado	19,911	1.7	3,089	3,827	57,092	7,053,878	12,975	126.34	1,958
Connecticut	29,898	2.2	4,695	7,941	112,226	12,323,511	25,506	114.05	1,870
Delaware	7,012	2.8	1,414	2,089	32,597	3,249,823	7,408	102.12	355
District of Columbia	13,201	3.5	799	3,195	54,793	7,172,265	12,453	132.06	682
Florida	64,241	1.7	8,515	17,775	215,240	17,154,325	48,918	80.85	7,755
Georgia	50,091	2.5	12,442	21,719	186,684	16,153,566	42,428	89.07	5,173
Hawaii	12,570	3.3	1,507	3,730	46,492	5,480,572	10,566	122.60	923
Idaho	12,315	4.1	2,669	3,208	37,987	3,902,845	8,633	109.98	1,004
Illinois	163,045	3.7	19,859	34,003	633,664	85,203,626	144,015	134.90	15,504
Indiana	54,190	2.7	13,605	19,970	186,302	16,711,194	42,341	90.99	4,301
Iowa	23,499	2.2	4,017	7,569	101,292	12,207,144	23,021	124.05	2,218
Kansas	18,135	2.0	2,549	5,633	69,121	7,846,221	15,709	115.31	1,772
Kentucky	39,966	3.6	7,536	13,519	157,111	16,400,645	35,707	108.02	3,634
Louisiana	36,360	2.4	5,642	9,587	135,421	16,201,876	30,778	123.30	3,203
Maine	12,544	3.2	2,953	3,167	44,884	4,072,860	10,201	97.73	1,210
Maryland	44,717	2.9	5,989	10,404	159,919	16,925,900	36,345	107.47	2,971
Massachusetts	72,098	2.8	9,416	15,409	271,637	28,225,943	61,736	107.61	4,836
Michigan	156,262	4.9	28,872	36,387	525,484	73,121,443	119,428	141.51	10,561
Minnesota	33,088	2.0	6,005	9,748	116,823	14,348,522	26,551	125.65	2,932
Mississippi	24,794	3.2	4,697	6,338	78,374	5,769,401	17,812	74.54	1,638
Missouri	59,785	3.2	11,103	17,730	215,953	19,013,177	49,080	92.50	5,722
Montana	7,933	3.2	1,553	2,307	24,062	2,604,963	5,469	116.91	663
Nebraska	8,970	1.5	1,535	2,725	29,451	2,719,992	6,693	95.20	861
Nevada	11,537	3.0	2,047	3,650	43,270	4,716,503	9,834	111.02	808
New Hampshire	3,598	1.5	1,236	1,830	20,933	1,829,678	4,758	91.79	667
New Jersey	103,562	3.5	13,648	32,197	445,000	45,283,035	101,136	104.36	11,831
New Mexico	9,886	2.4	1,417	2,524	30,655	2,794,355	6,967	91.98	708
New York	195,245	2.8	28,547	42,321	754,937	69,221,020	171,577	95.91	13,786
North Carolina	58,837	2.6	17,822	22,633	199,927	18,315,846	45,438	96.62	3,439
North Dakota	2,608	1.2	622	776	9,313	1,008,313	2,117	109.64	281
Ohio	143,984	3.5	26,777	40,511	524,422	66,932,436	119,187	129.64	10,649
Oklahoma	13,521	1.2	2,688	7,619	45,578	5,675,566	10,339	126.71	1,043
Oregon	53,647	5.5	9,946	14,053	186,628	20,663,371	42,415	112.12	3,595
Pennsylvania	175,794	3.9	31,512	44,398	665,442	81,174,746	151,237	130.12	9,247
Puerto Rico	[6] 61,905	8.0	[6] 5,924	6,453	162,131	9,606,332	36,848	60.74	2,168
Rhode Island	14,700	3.8	2,292	3,427	55,360	5,614,473	12,582	104.11	1,230
South Carolina	38,556	3.4	8,037	11,395	126,669	10,959,327	28,788	87.70	2,973
South Dakota	2,407	1.1	420	729	8,283	863,801	1,883	105.32	192
Tennessee	45,640	2.8	10,373	13,215	171,031	14,097,346	38,871	83.25	4,132
Texas	47,125	.8	9,711	13,947	142,107	15,000,521	32,297	113.40	3,672
Utah	12,107	2.5	1,801	3,210	41,182	4,728,105	9,360	116.37	922
Vermont	3,070	2.7	944	1,204	17,350	1,653,630	3,943	100.45	321
Virgin Islands	1,330	3.6	156	405	7,703	616,057	1,751	82.85	173
Virginia	29,060	1.5	7,982	14,453	116,621	11,574,334	26,505	102.50	2,848
Washington	69,553	4.6	12,040	17,158	235,805	28,017,678	53,592	123.97	4,182
West Virginia	22,448	3.7	2,653	5,337	76,976	8,204,905	17,495	109.71	1,714
Wisconsin	66,294	3.6	11,848	20,605	231,371	28,577,594	52,584	126.01	4,516
Wyoming	2,431	1.2	519	958	11,386	1,422,537	2,588	127.04	244

[1] Workers reporting completing at least 1 week of unemployment.

[2] Based on average covered employment for most recent 12-month period.

[3] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[4] Voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan not deducted. Excludes payments under temporary unemployment insurance provisions.

[5] Includes dependents in States that provide such benefits.

[6] Includes data under the Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program for average insured unemployment and initial claims (sugarcane data not available for other items).

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-38.—Gross national product and personal income, by type, 1950–81

[Amounts in billions. Monthly amounts at annual rates. Before 1960, data for the 48 States and the District of Columbia, except where otherwise noted; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Gross national product [1]	Personal income							
		Total	Wage and salary disbursements [2]	Social insurance and related payments [3]		Public assistance and related payments [4]		Other income [5]	Less personal contributions for social insurance [6]
				Amount	Percent of personal income	Amount	Percent of personal income		
1950	$286.2	$226.1	$147.0	$7.0	3.1	$2.3	1.0	$72.7	$2.9
1955	399.3	308.8	211.7	13.1	4.2	2.5	.8	86.7	5.2
1960	506.0	399.7	271.9	23.9	6.0	3.3	.8	109.9	9.3
1961	523.3	415.0	279.5	27.4	6.6	3.4	.8	114.4	9.7
1962	563.8	440.7	298.0	28.6	6.5	3.5	.8	120.9	10.3
1963	594.7	463.1	313.4	30.2	6.5	3.7	.8	127.6	11.8
1964	635.7	495.7	336.1	31.6	6.4	3.9	.8	136.7	12.6
1965	688.1	537.0	362.0	34.2	6.4	4.1	.8	150.0	13.3
1966	753.0	584.9	398.4	37.7	6.4	4.4	.8	162.2	17.8
1967	796.3	626.6	427.5	44.4	7.1	5.1	.8	170.2	20.6
1968	868.5	685.2	469.5	50.6	7.4	5.9	.9	182.0	22.8
1969	935.5	745.8	514.6	55.4	7.4	6.9	.9	195.2	26.3
1970 [7]	982.4	811.1	548.7	65.2	8.0	9.5	1.2	215.6	27.9
1971	1,063.4	859.1	579.4	76.3	8.9	11.8	1.4	222.4	30.8
1972	1,171.1	942.5	633.8	84.3	8.9	13.0	1.4	245.6	34.2
1973	1,306.6	1,052.4	701.3	97.7	9.3	13.5	1.3	282.1	42.2
1974	1,412.9	1,154.9	764.9	115.3	9.9	17.4	1.5	305.3	47.7
1975 [7]	1,528.8	1,265.0	806.4	143.2	11.3	21.0	1.7	344.8	50.4
1976 [7]	1,702.2	1,391.2	889.9	159.3	11.4	22.1	1.6	375.4	55.5
1977 [7]	1,899.5	1,538.0	983.8	174.1	11.3	22.6	1.5	418.6	61.1
1978 [7]	2,127.6	1,721.8	1,105.2	188.5	11.0	23.1	1.3	474.6	69.6
1979 [7]	2,368.8	1,943.5	1,236.1	213.0	11.0	25.7	1.3	549.6	80.6
1980	2,626.5	2,160.3	1,343.6	252.8	11.7	30.0	1.4	621.8	87.9
1980									
September	2,637.3	2,205.7	1,356.8	270.8	12.3	31.6	1.4	635.6	89.1
October	...	2,234.2	1,381.7	271.3	12.1	31.6	1.4	640.0	90.4
November	...	2,257.1	1,400.4	270.4	12.0	31.6	1.4	646.1	91.4
December	2,732.3	2,276.1	1,410.9	271.3	11.9	31.8	1.4	654.0	91.9
1981									
January	...	2,301.0	1,433.1	273.2	11.9	33.2	1.4	663.4	101.9
February	...	2,318.2	1,442.8	273.0	11.8	33.2	1.4	671.4	102.2
March	2,853.0	2,340.4	1,452.8	276.5	11.8	33.2	1.4	680.5	102.6
April	...	2,353.8	1,459.6	276.9	11.8	33.6	1.4	686.6	102.9
May	...	2,367.4	1,467.3	277.6	11.7	33.7	1.4	691.9	103.1
June	2,885.8	2,384.3	1,473.9	280.2	11.8	33.8	1.4	699.7	103.3
July	...	2,418.8	1,484.9	294.9	12.2	34.8	1.4	708.5	104.3
August	...	2,444.2	1,500.3	295.1	12.1	34.5	1.4	719.5	105.2
September	2,947.0	2,462.4	1,508.1	296.5	12.0	34.7	1.4	728.5	105.4

[1] Monthly data represents amount at annual rate.

[2] Includes payments in kind; includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[3] Includes government transfer payments to beneficiaries under OASDHI, railroad retirement, public employee retirement, unemployment insurance, MDTA training allowance, trade adjustment assistance, "black lung," and veterans' pensions and compensation programs; cash and medical payments under workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance; and court-awarded benefits for work injuries sustained by railroad, maritime, and other workers under Federal employer liability acts.

[4] Includes government transfer payments to recipients of direct relief under programs of old-age assistance, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. Excludes payments made in behalf of recipient to suppliers of medical care (vendor payments). Beginning 1961, includes bonus value of food stamps. Beginning 1974, includes supplemental security income payments.

[5] Includes proprietors' income, dividends, personal interest, and rental income; other transfer payments not enumerated in footnotes 2 and 3 (such as Government life insurance payments. World War II bonus payments, mustering-out pay and terminal-leave benefits to discharged servicemen, subsistence allowances to veterans at school); and employer contribution to private pensions and welfare funds and other labor income (except compensation for injuries).

[6] Includes life insurance premium payments for veterans.

[7] Data revised March 1981.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data regrouped to highlight items of special interest to the Social Security program.

Table M-39.—Civilian population and labor force, 1940–81

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Resident population, total (in thousands) [1]	Civilian population [1]			Civilian labor force aged 16 and over [2]			Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force	
		Total	Under age 18	Aged 65 and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1940	132,457	132,129	...	...	55,640	47,520	8,120	14.6	...
1945	133,434	128,112	...	...	53,860	52,820	1,040	1.9	...
1950	151,868	150,790	...	...	62,208	58,920	3,288	5.3	...
1955	165,069	162,967	...	...	65,023	62,171	2,852	4.4	...
1960	179,979	178,140	64,463	16,675	69,628	65,778	3,852	5.5	...
1961	182,992	181,143	65,750	17,089	17,459	65,746	4,714	6.7	...
1962	185,771	183,677	67,087	17,457	70,614	66,702	3,911	5.5	...
1963	188,483	186,493	68,383	17,778	71,833	67,762	4,070	5.7	...
1964	191,141	189,141	69,644	18,127	73,091	69,305	3,786	5.2	...
1965	193,526	191,605	69,688	18,451	74,455	71,088	3,366	4.5	...
1966	195,576	193,420	69,857	18,755	75,770	72,895	2,875	3.8	...
1967	197,457	195,264	69,903	19,071	77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8	...
1968	199,399	197,113	69,865	19,365	78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6	...
1969	201,385	199,145	69,728	19,680	80,733	77,902	2,831	3.5	...
1970	203,806	201,722	69,670	20,085	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	...
1971	206,212	204,250	69,524	20,457	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	...
1972	208,230	206,457	68,980	20,883	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	...
1973	209,844	208,087	68,157	21,329	88,714	84,410	4,304	4.9	...
1974	211,390	209,689	67,229	21,815	91,011	85,936	5,076	5.6	...
1975	213,137	211,445	66,269	22,404	92,612	84,783	7,830	8.7	...
1976	214,649	212,976	65,210	22,930	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	...
1977	216,332	214,685	64,187	23,501	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	...
1978	218,013	216,386	63,367	24,049	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	...
1979	219,930	218,328	...	...	102,908	96,945	5,593	5.9	...
1980	222,307	220,701	...	...	104,778	97,258	7,520	7.2	...
1980									
September	222,747	221,120	...	...	104,980	97,180	7,800	7.4	7.4
October	222,957	221,327	...	...	105,167	97,206	7,961	7.6	7.6
November	223,167	221,532	...	...	105,285	97,339	7,946	7.6	7.6
December	223,328	221,691	...	...	105,067	97,282	7,785	7.4	7.4
1981									
January	228,320	226,688	...	...	104,671	96,128	8,544	8.2	7.4
February	228,469	226,837	...	...	104,808	96,383	8,425	8.0	7.3
March	228,626	226,990	...	...	105,405	97,318	8,087	7.7	7.3
April	228,786	227,153	...	...	105,678	98,282	7,396	7.0	7.3
May	228,945	227,318	...	...	106,347	98,803	7,545	7.1	7.6
June	229,121	227,492	...	...	107,621	99,341	8,279	7.7	7.3
July	229,304	227,656	...	...	108,408	100,474	7,934	7.3	7.0
August	229,530	227,866	...	...	107,771	100,013	7,758	7.2	7.2
September	229,757	228,096	...	...	105,964	98,277	7,687	7.2	7.5

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years. Annual data are estimated as of July 1. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[2] Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1950 and 1955 adjusted to reflect definitions adopted January 1957; two groups (those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days) formerly classified as employed—with a job, not at work—were assigned to other classifications, chiefly to the unemployed. Beginning 1962, comparability with previous years affected somewhat by the introduction of material from the 1960 census (level of labor force and employment lowered by about 150,000). Before January 1967, series show aged 14 and over.

Source: Population data from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Labor-force data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table M–40.—Consumer Price Index for Urban and Clerical Workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services	All services
1940	42.0	...	36.8	35.2	42.8	52.4	42.7	40.2	46.1	48.3	43.6
1945	53.9	...	42.1	50.7	61.5	59.1	47.8	55.1	62.4	56.9	48.7
1950	72.1	...	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	65.2	68.3	74.4	69.9	58.9
1955	80.2	...	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	77.4	77.9	76.7	79.8	70.5
1960	88.7	89.4	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	89.6	90.1	87.3	87.8	83.8
1961	89.6	90.3	81.4	89.1	90.4	90.9	90.6	90.6	89.3	88.5	85.2
1962	90.6	91.2	83.5	89.9	90.9	91.7	92.5	92.2	91.3	89.1	86.2
1963	91.7	92.3	85.6	91.2	91.9	92.7	93.0	93.4	92.8	90.6	88.5
1964	92.9	93.5	87.3	92.4	92.4	93.8	94.3	94.5	95.0	92.0	90.2
1965	94.5	94.9	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	95.9	95.2	95.9	94.2	92.2
1966	97.2	97.7	93.4	99.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.2	95.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.2	104.1	106.1	103.6	105.2	104.2	103.2	104.2	104.7	104.6	105.2
1969	109.8	109.7	113.4	108.9	111.5	110.8	107.2	109.3	108.7	109.1	112.5
1970	116.3	116.1	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.9	112.7	113.2	113.4	116.0	121.6
1971	121.3	120.9	128.4	118.4	119.8	124.3	118.6	116.8	119.3	120.9	128.4
1972	125.3	124.9	132.5	123.3	122.3	129.2	119.9	119.8	122.8	125.5	133.3
1973	133.1	132.9	137.7	141.4	126.8	135.0	123.8	125.2	125.9	129.0	139.1
1974	147.7	147.7	150.5	161.7	136.2	150.6	137.7	137.3	133.8	137.2	152.0
1975	161.2	160.9	168.6	175.4	142.3	166.8	150.6	150.7	144.4	147.4	166.6
1976	170.5	169.7	184.7	180.8	147.6	177.2	165.5	160.5	151.2	153.3	180.4
1977	181.5	180.3	202.4	192.2	154.2	189.6	177.2	170.9	157.9	159.2	194.3
1978	195.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	217.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	247.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980											
September	251.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	254.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	256.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	258.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981											
January	260.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	263.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	265.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	266.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	269.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	271.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	274.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	276.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	279.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M–41.—Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Entertainment	Other goods and services	All services
1978	195.4	194.0	219.4	211.4	159.6	202.8	185.5	182.0	176.6	183.3	210.9
1979	217.4	216.1	239.7	234.5	166.6	227.6	212.0	195.8	188.5	196.7	234.2
1980	246.8	245.5	265.9	254.6	178.4	263.3	249.7	213.1	205.3	214.5	270.3
1980											
September	251.7	250.4	270.6	261.1	182.2	267.7	254.7	216.7	209.8	220.6	274.8
October	253.9	252.6	272.8	262.4	183.9	271.1	256.1	217.8	210.9	221.5	277.9
November	256.2	254.9	274.5	264.5	184.8	273.8	259.0	219.0	211.2	222.8	280.9
December	258.4	257.1	275.8	266.4	183.9	276.9	261.1	220.9	212.0	224.6	284.7
1981											
January	260.5	259.2	279.5	268.6	181.1	279.1	264.7	222.5	214.4	226.2	287.7
February	263.2	261.9	282.6	270.8	182.0	280.9	270.9	224.6	216.7	227.4	290.1
March	265.1	263.7	284.7	272.2	185.1	282.6	273.5	226.9	218.2	228.7	292.5
April	266.8	265.4	287.0	272.9	186.4	284.8	275.3	228.7	219.2	229.9	295.4
May	269.0	267.6	289.0	272.5	186.4	288.5	277.8	230.5	220.3	232.2	299.6
June	271.3	269.9	291.5	273.6	185.8	292.2	279.9	232.1	220.8	233.4	303.5
July	274.4	273.0	295.6	276.2	184.7	297.0	282.6	233.4	221.1	234.4	308.8
August	276.5	274.9	299.3	277.4	187.4	299.7	283.7	235.1	222.3	235.6	312.2
September	279.3	277.8	301.7	278.0	190.7	303.7	285.2	236.3	224.0	243.0	317.3

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-42.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage and Clerical Workers, 1940–81[1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; 1972 = 100; beginning February 1977, for hospital service charge]

Period	Total	Medical care services									Drugs and prescriptions	
		Hospital service charges					Professional services					
		Total	Total[2]	Semi-private room[3]	Operating room charges	X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.	Physicians' fees	Dentists' fees	Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses	Routine laboratory tests	Prescriptions	Over-the-counter items
1940	36.8	32.5	...	13.7	...	...	39.6	42.0	58.1	...	66.2	...
1945	42.1	37.9	...	17.6	...	...	46.0	49.6	63.9	...	71.5	...
1950	53.7	49.2	...	30.3	...	...	55.2	63.9	73.5	...	92.6	...
1955	64.8	60.4	...	42.3	...	...	65.4	73.0	77.0	...	101.6	...
1960	79.1	74.9	...	57.3	...	...	77.0	82.1	85.1	...	115.2	...
1961	81.4	77.7	...	61.1	...	...	79.0	82.5	87.8	...	111.5	...
1962	83.5	80.2	...	65.3	...	...	81.3	84.7	89.2	...	107.1	...
1963	85.6	82.6	...	68.6	77.9	89.0	83.1	87.1	89.7	91.6	104.5	96.7
1964	87.3	84.6	...	71.9	79.4	89.7	85.2	89.4	90.9	93.0	103.1	97.3
1965	89.5	87.3	...	75.9	82.9	90.9	88.3	92.2	92.8	94.8	102.0	98.0
1966	93.4	92.0	...	83.5	88.6	94.1	93.4	95.2	95.3	96.8	101.8	99.0
1967	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	106.1	107.3	...	113.6	111.5	104.3	105.6	105.5	103.2	103.5	98.3	102.5
1969	113.4	116.0	...	128.8	128.7	109.3	112.9	112.9	107.6	107.5	99.6	103.2
1970	120.6	124.2	...	145.4	142.4	116.3	121.4	119.4	113.5	111.4	101.2	106.2
1971	128.4	133.3	...	163.1	156.1	124.9	129.8	127.0	120.3	116.1	101.3	110.3
1972	132.5	138.2	...	173.9	168.6	129.1	133.8	132.3	124.9	120.4	100.9	111.3
1973	137.7	144.3	105.6	182.1	179.1	131.8	138.2	136.4	129.5	122.8	100.5	112.4
1974	150.5	159.1	115.1	201.5	201.3	140.6	150.9	146.8	138.6	135.4	102.9	117.5
1975	168.6	179.1	132.3	236.1	239.4	156.2	169.4	161.9	149.6	151.4	109.3	130.1
1976	184.7	197.1	148.7	268.6	274.8	174.6	188.5	172.2	158.9	160.5	115.2	138.9
1977	202.4	216.7	164.1	299.5	311.3	189.4	206.0	185.1	168.2	169.4	122.1	148.5
1978	219.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	240.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	267.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980												
September	272.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	274.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	276.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	277.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981												
January	281.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	284.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	287.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	288.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	290.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	293.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	295.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	298.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	301.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

[2] Consists of charges for semiprivate room; operating room; X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.; and the following ancillary services: physical therapy, oxygen, intravenous solution, electrocardiogram, antibiotic, tranquilizer, and laboratory tests.

[3] Includes charges to adult inpatients paying full rates for room and board, routine nursing care, and minor medical and surgical supplies.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-43.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; beginning 1978, December 1977 = 100 for other hospital and medical services, other professional services, and nonprescription drugs]

Period	All medical care	Medical care services						Medical care commodities	
		Total	Professional services			Other medical care services			
			Physicians'	Dentists'	Other	Hospital room	Other hospital and medical care services	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies
1978	219.4	235.4	223.1	198.1	204.0	332.4	305.9	131.6	103.6
1979	239.7	258.3	243.6	214.3	111.0	370.3	116.8	141.8	110.5
1980	265.9	287.4	269.3	240.2	123.6	418.9	132.8	154.8	120.9
1980									
August	268.4	289.8	272.2	242.2	126.0	424.0	135.1	156.4	122.6
September	270.6	292.3	274.2	245.8	126.7	428.4	137.0	157.5	123.3
October	272.8	294.8	276.0	247.5	127.6	435.8	139.0	158.5	124.4
November	274.5	296.6	278.0	248.0	128.5	441.0	140.9	159.6	125.3
December	275.8	297.9	280.3	248.6	128.5	443.7	141.4	160.7	126.2
1981									
January	279.5	302.1	283.9	251.4	129.3	453.8	143.7	162.7	127.1
February	282.6	305.2	287.7	252.8	130.0	458.2	145.5	165.0	128.9
March	284.7	307.5	290.3	254.9	131.5	460.9	146.7	166.5	129.9
April	287.0	309.8	292.2	257.1	132.6	465.0	147.3	168.5	130.9
May	289.0	311.7	295.5	257.7	133.7	465.1	147.6	170.4	132.6
June	291.5	314.4	297.5	260.2	134.2	470.4	148.7	172.3	133.5
July	295.6	319.2	300.7	266.5	136.8	478.0	150.4	173.7	134.3
August	299.3	323.4	302.7	269.9	137.3	489.4	152.9	175.4	135.6

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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[Amounts in millions. Except as noted, data are for conterminous United States before 1950 and, beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Wage and salary disbursements [1]		Payrolls in employment [4] covered by—					
			OASDHI [2]		Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance [5]		State unemployment insurance [6]	
	Total	Civilian	Amount	Percent of total wages and salaries [3]	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries
Calendar year:								
1950	$147,026	$141,773	$109,400	74.4	$5,327	3.8	$102,765	72.5
1955	211,669	201,458	169,400	80.0	5,801	2.9	158,439	78.6
1960	271,932	261,517	234,300	83.8	5,648	2.2	209,665	80.2
1961	279,462	268,886	238,800	85.4	5,345	2.0	214,137	79.6
1962	298,043	286,787	255,700	85.8	5,381	1.9	228,549	79.7
1963	313,385	301,881	268,200	85.6	5,350	1.8	240,099	79.5
1964	336,133	323,726	288,400	85.8	5,446	1.7	257,339	79.5
1965	362,005	349,075	308,600	85.2	5,590	1.6	277,143	79.4
1966	398,363	382,939	344,200	86.4	5,676	1.5	305,265	79.7
1967	427,490	410,422	374,700	87.7	5,734	1.4	325,073	79.2
1968	469,536	450,691	410,500	87.4	5,878	1.3	356,554	79.1
1969	514,570	494,561	452,500	87.9	6,092	1.2	392,679	79.4
1970	546,453	525,771	480,000	87.8	6,281	1.2	414,285	78.8
1971	579,431	558,713	505,200	87.2	6,602	1.2	439,510	78.7
1972	633,761	611,798	559,100	88.2	7,156	1.2	519,511	84.9
1973	701,270	679,149	619,800	88.4	7,936	1.2	581,367	85.6
1974	764,584	742,086	678,100	88.7	8,399	1.2	643,867	86.8
1975	805,872	782,776	713,000	88.5	8,346	1.1	679,845	86.9
1976	890,082	866,605	793,400	89.1	9,262	1.1	755,593	87.2
1977	983,642	957,931	885,200	89.8	10,038	1.0	837,281	87.4
1977								
April–June	242,097	235,762	219,200	90.5	2,438	1.0	206,068	87.4
July–September	251,681	245,322	227,000	90.2	2,596	1.1	214,424	87.4
October–December	262,942	256,275	233,900	89.0	2,561	1.0	223,997	87.4
1978								
January–March	252,186	247,621	[7]	[7]	2,450	1.0	242,973	98.1
April–June	272,558	266,083	[7]	[7]	2,611	1.0	245,640	92.3

[1] Gross amounts paid in cash and in kind, before deduction of social insurance contributions. Includes pay of Federal personnel (civilian and military) in all areas. Quarterly data estimated by Social Security Administration, not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Excludes earnings of self-employed persons, who have been covered since January 1, 1951. Beginning 1955, annual data include and quarterly data exclude wages and salaries of agricultural labor, reported only on an annual basis; beginning 1957, includes the Armed Forces in all areas. Annual data, but not quarterly data exclude payrolls in territories and possessions estimated at less than 1 percent of total.

[3] Before 1957, represents percentage of civilian wages and salaries (Armed Forces covered under 1956 legislation).

[4] Taxable plus estimated nontaxable wages and salaries in employment covered by the program. Represents gross earnings, before deduction of social insurance contributions.

[5] Includes a small amount of taxable wages for Alaska and Hawaii.

[6] Beginning 1955, includes payroll of Federal, State, and local government employees except for the Armed Forces (provided with protection under the Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958).

[7] Data not available.

Source: Data on wage and salary disbursements from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce; payrolls covered by selected programs from reports of administrative agencies.

Table Q–2.—OASDI benefits in current-payment status: Number and percent of OASDI beneficiaries in concurrent receipt of federally administered SSI payments, by type of beneficiary, March 1982

Type of beneficiary	All OASDI beneficiaries [1]	OASDI beneficiaries with SSI					
		Number			Percent of all OASDI beneficiaries		
		Total	Aged	Blind and disabled	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total	36,088,849	1,992,444	1,149,063	843,381	5.5	3.2	2.3
Retirement [2]	24,048,730	1,186,201	869,974	316,227	4.9	3.6	1.3
Workers aged 65 and over	18,181,256	964,606	777,119	187,487	5.3	4.3	1.0
Men	9,737,924	398,227	314,947	83,280	4.1	3.2	.9
Women	8,443,332	566,379	462,172	104,207	6.7	5.5	1.2
Wives and husbands aged 65 and over	2,412,285	124,449	92,774	31,675	5.2	3.8	1.3
Disabled adult children	143,886	65,138	81	65,057	45.3	.1	45.2
Workers aged 62–64	2,189,937	16,880	...	16,880	.8	...	.8
Men	1,116,437	7,751	...	7,751	.7	...	.7
Women	1,073,500	9,129	...	9,129	.9	...	.9
Wives and husbands aged 62–64	434,442	9,088	...	9,088	2.1	...	2.1
Children under age 18 and students aged 18–21	503,945	2,519	...	2,519	.5	...	.5
Wives with children	182,979	3,521	...	3,521	1.9	...	1.9
Disability	4,357,255	310,841	1,715	309,126	7.1	(3)	7.1
Workers under age 65	2,730,997	273,768	...	273,768	10.0	...	10.0
Men	1,837,256	133,512	...	133,512	7.3	...	7.3
Women	893,741	140,256	...	140,256	15.7	...	15.7
Wives and husbands aged 65 and over	36,101	3,432	1,715	1,717	9.5	4.8	4.8
Disabled adult children	31,960	18,843	...	18,843	59.0	...	59.0
Wives and husbands aged 62–64	40,297	1,275	...	1,275	3.2	...	3.2
Children under age 18 and students aged 18–21	1,183,250	8,458	...	8,458	.7	...	.7
Wives with children	334,650	5,065	...	5,065	1.5	...	1.5
Survivors	7,682,864	495,402	277,374	218,028	6.4	3.6	2.8
Widows and widowers aged 65 and over	3,814,301	341,558	274,368	67,190	9.0	7.2	1.8
Disabled widows and widowers	119,880	33,329	...	33,329	27.8	...	27.8
Disabled adult children	288,851	87,778	1,600	86,178	30.4	.6	29.8
Parents aged 65 and over	13,084	1,509	1,406	103	11.5	10.7	.8
Parents aged 62–64	247	11	...	11	4.5	...	4.5
Nondisabled widows and widowers aged 60–64	597,329	17,109	...	17,109	2.9	...	2.9
Children under age 18 and students aged 18–21	2,304,851	7,506	...	7,506	.3	...	.3
Widowed mothers and fathers	544,321	6,602	...	6,602	1.2	...	1.2

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Excludes 72,400 special age-72 beneficiaries.

[3] Less than .05 percent.

Table Q–3.—OASDI: Number of workers, taxable earnings, and employers reporting taxable wages, 1940–77

Period	Workers (in thousands)			Earnings					Employers reporting taxable wages (in thousands)
		Reported with taxable earnings [1]			Reported taxable [1]		Average per worker		
	Total, in covered employment	Total	Reported reaching maximum earnings	Total, in covered employment [2] (in millions)	Amount (in millions)	Percent of total	Total, in covered employment	Reported taxable	
	All reported employment [3]								
1940	35,390	35,390	1,191	$35,700	$32,970	92.4	$1,009	$932	2,500
1945	46,390	46,390	6,361	71,600	62,950	87.9	1,543	1,357	2,610
1950	48,280	48,280	13,936	109,800	87,500	79.7	2,274	1,812	3,350
1955	65,200	65,200	16,704	196,100	157,540	80.3	3,008	2,416	4,910
1960	72,530	72,530	20,310	265,200	207,000	78.1	3,656	2,854	5,670
1961	72,820	72,820	21,265	270,700	209,640	77.4	3,717	2,879	5,860
1962	74,280	74,280	23,154	289,000	219,050	75.8	3,891	2,949	5,910
1963	75,540	75,540	24,570	302,300	225,550	74.6	4,002	2,986	6,000
1964	77,430	77,430	26,717	324,500	236,390	72.8	4,191	3,053	6,090
1965	80,680	80,680	29,136	351,700	250,730	71.3	4,359	3,108	6,090
1966	84,600	84,600	30,498	390,700	312,540	80.0	4,618	3,694	5,990
1967	87,040	87,040	22,948	422,300	329,960	78.1	4,852	3,791	5,920
1968	89,380	89,380	19,120	460,000	375,840	81.7	5,147	4,205	5,820
1969	92,060	92,060	22,577	502,800	402,550	80.1	5,462	4,373	5,790
1970	93,090	93,090	24,224	531,600	415,600	78.2	5,711	4,464	5,690
1971	93,340	93,340	26,404	559,700	426,960	76.3	5,996	4,574	5,760
1972	96,240	96,240	24,074	617,900	484,110	78.3	6,420	5,030	5,710
1973	99,830	99,830	20,250	686,700	561,850	81.8	6,879	5,628	5,760
1974	101,330	101,330	15,310	746,700	636,760	85.3	7,369	6,284	5,750
1975 [4]	100,200	100,200	15,110	787,000	664,750	84.5	7,854	6,634	5,720
1976 [4]	103,000	103,000	15,460	877,500	737,550	84.1	8,519	7,161	5,840
1977 [4]	106,100	106,100	15,700	975,400	814,000	83.5	9,193	7,672	5,920
	Nonfarm wage and salary employment [5]								
1975 [4]	93,580	93,580	13,460	$711,600	$615,800	86.5	$7,604	$6,580	5,400
1976 [4]	96,170	96,170	13,800	791,800	683,300	86.3	8,233	7,105	5,500
1977 [4]	99,170	99,170	14,020	878,600	755,300	86.0	8,860	7,616	5,580
1975 [4]									
Jan–Mar	77,130	77,130	310	168,000	164,400	97.9	2,178	2,131	4,160
Apr–June	79,040	78,800	1,200	175,600	163,760	93.2	2,222	2,077	4,250
July–Sept	81,440	80,170	3,950	179,200	151,700	84.7	2,200	1,892	4,280
Oct–Dec	79,440	74,690	8,000	188,800	136,000	72.0	2,377	1,821	4,320
1976 [4]									
Jan–Mar	78,280	78,280	330	183,300	179,100	97.7	2,342	2,288	4,220
Apr–June	82,060	81,790	1,190	196,500	182,800	93.0	2,395	2,235	4,320
July–Sept	84,550	83,250	4,010	201,200	170,500	84.7	2,380	2,048	4,400
Oct–Dec	82,280	77,520	8,270	210,800	150,900	71.6	2,362	1,947	4,350
1977 [4]									
Jan–Mar	80,800	80,800	350	201,000	194,900	97.0	2,488	2,412	4,280
Apr–June	84,740	84,460	1,210	218,300	202,000	92.5	2,576	2,392	4,310
July–Sept	87,690	86,370	4,310	226,100	192,000	84.9	2,578	2,223	4,460
Oct–Dec	86,110	81,140	8,150	233,200	166,400	71.4	2,708	2,051	4,470

[1] Taxable earnings includes wages and salaries on which employer taxes or contributions are based. The taxable limit was $3,000 in annual wages from each employer for years through 1950; $4,200 in annual wages or self-employment earnings in 1955; $4,800 during 1960–65; $6,600 during 1966–67; $7,800 during 1968–71; $9,000 in 1972; $10,800 in 1973; $13,200 in 1974; $14,100 in 1975; $15,300 in 1976, and $16,500 in 1977.

[2] Total wages through 1950, and total earnings beginning 1955; including estimated amounts above the taxable maximum.

[3] Beginning 1955, workers and earnings include self-employment.

[4] Preliminary data.

[5] Quarterly data not available for self-employment and agricultural employment. Total workers in covered employment includes estimated number of workers not reported because they had reached the taxable limit in an earlier quarter of the year.

Source: Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, Division of OASDI Statistics, Earnings and Employment Statistics Branch.

Table Q–4.—OASDI and Supplemental Security Income: Population aged 65 and over receiving OASDI cash benefits, SSI payments, or both, 1940–79,[1] and ranked by State, 1979

Year and State	Aged population [2] receiving—					Person receiving both OASDI and SSI as percent of—		
	OASDI		SSI [1]		Both OASDI and SSI number per 1,000	OASDI or SSI or both, number per 1,000	OASDI beneficiaries	SSI recipients [1]
	Number per 1,000	State rank	Number per 1,000	State rank				
1940 [3]	7	...	217	...	1	223	14.3	0.5
1950 [4]	164	...	224	...	22	366	12.6	9.8
1960 [4]	616	...	141	...	41	716	6.6	28.5
1965 [4]	752	...	117	...	52	817	7.0	44.7
1970 [4]	855	...	104	...	63	896	7.4	60.4
1975 [5 6]	904	...	111	...	78	938	8.6	69.5
1976 [5 6]	908	...	104	...	73	940	8.0	69.6
1977 [5 6]	916	...	100	...	70	946	7.6	69.9
1978 [5 6]	921	...	96	...	67	949	7.3	70.3
1979 [5]	925	...	92	...	64	952	7.0	70.4
Alabama	901	46	216	2	155	962	17.2	71.9
Alaska	945	16	154	8	85	1,014	9.0	55.1
Arizona	919	36	51	32	33	937	3.6	65.0
Arkansas	912	41	175	6	131	956	4.3	74.7
California	913	40	168	7	132	949	14.5	78.5
Colorado	917	37	68	24	44	941	4.8	65.0
Connecticut	946	15	27	49	13	960	1.4	49.5
Delaware	963	6	55	30	40	978	4.2	73.1
District of Columbia	807	51	87	17	57	837	7.1	65.8
Florida	892	49	64	27	34	922	3.8	52.9
Georgia	901	45	184	4	128	957	14.2	69.4
Hawaii	948	14	80	23	44	985	4.6	54.4
Idaho	959	7	38	40	29	969	3.0	75.1
Illinois	921	33	43	38	25	939	2.7	57.8
Indiana	954	10	34	46	24	964	2.5	71.6
Iowa	952	11	35	43	26	961	2.8	74.5
Kansas	929	27	35	44	25	940	2.6	70.1
Kentucky	919	35	129	12	91	957	9.9	70.6
Louisiana	872	50	211	3	135	948	15.5	64.2
Maine	983	2	88	16	74	997	7.6	84.3
Maryland	898	47	55	31	35	918	4.0	64.6
Massachusetts	923	32	109	15	88	944	9.6	81.0
Michigan	967	4	59	29	42	984	4.4	71.6
Minnesota	944	17	37	42	26	956	2.8	69.5
Mississippi	894	48	269	1	200	962	22.4	74.7
Missouri	928	30	80	22	57	951	6.1	70.9
Montana	939	22	38	41	27	950	2.9	71.9
Nebraska	934	23	34	45	24	944	2.6	70.8
Nevada	916	38	61	28	45	932	4.9	74.2
New Hampshire	991	1	26	51	17	1,000	1.7	64.0
New Jersey	930	25	47	37	26	951	2.8	55.7
New Mexico	910	42	128	13	87	951	9.6	68.0
New York	929	26	84	19	53	959	5.7	63.2
North Carolina	940	20	140	10	106	974	11.3	76.0
North Dakota	942	18	50	33	35	957	3.7	68.9
Ohio	929	28	42	39	27	944	2.9	63.8
Oklahoma	901	44	119	14	74	945	8.3	62.5
Oregon	954	9	33	47	24	964	2.5	71.5
Pennsylvania	941	19	50	34	34	957	3.7	68.6
Rhode Island	951	12	65	26	45	971	4.8	69.2
South Carolina	928	31	177	5	131	973	14.2	74.4
South Dakota	957	8	50	35	35	972	3.6	70.0
Tennessee	920	34	152	9	113	959	12.3	74.1
Texas	901	43	131	11	90	942	10.0	68.7
Utah	928	29	31	48	18	940	2.0	60.2
Vermont	973	3	82	21	65	1,008	6.6	79.6
Virginia	913	39	87	18	64	936	7.0	73.7
Washington	948	13	49	36	36	961	3.7	72.2
West Virginia	932	24	82	20	56	959	6.0	67.8
Wisconsin	963	5	66	25	55	974	5.7	83.4
Wyoming	940	21	28	50	20	949	2.1	70.6

[1] For 1940–73, data refers to Old-Age Assistance program. Beginning January 1974, the Supplemental Security Income program superseded the Old-Age Assistance program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2] Population data, on which ratio is based, furnished by the Bureau of the Census. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[3] June data.

[4] February data.

[5] December data.

[6] Revised.

Table Q-5.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and average amount of retired-worker benefits in current-payment status with and without reduction for early retirement, by sex, 1956–82

At end of selected month	Beneficiaries				Average monthly benefits				
	Total number	Without reduction for early retirement	With reduction for early retirement		All benefits	Without reduction for early retirement	With reduction for early retirement		
			Number	Percent of total			Before reduction [1]	After reduction	Percent of reduction
	Total								
December:									
1961	8,924,849	7,468,585	1,456,264	16.3	$75.65	$78.81	$67.92	$59.42	12.5
1970	13,349,175	7,282,295	6,066,880	45.4	118.10	130.22	116.23	103.56	10.9
1971	13,926,939	7,249,772	6,677,167	47.9	132.17	146.52	130.00	116.59	10.3
1972	14,555,475	7,235,502	7,319,973	50.3	162.33	180.36	160.60	144.55	9.9
1973	15,364,562	7,343,979	8,020,583	52.2	166.40	185.60	165.00	148.80	9.8
1974	15,958,521	7,262,789	8,695,732	54.5	188.20	210.56	187.60	169.50	9.6
1975	16,588,174	7,219,482	9,368,692	56.5	207.18	232.76	208.50	187.38	10.1
1976	17,165,415	7,303,297	9,862,118	57.5	224.86	252.89	224.15	204.11	8.9
1977	17,832,484	7,264,588	10,567,896	59.3	242.98	274.47	246.30	221.34	10.1
1978	18,357,985	7,220,065	11,137,920	60.7	263.19	299.00	267.70	239.97	10.4
1979	18,970,172	7,379,055	11,591,117	61.1	294.27	335.76	(2)	267.85	(2)
1980	19,582,625	7,387,308	12,195,317	62.3	341.41	391.91	(2)	310.82	(2)
1981	20,195,362	7,425,048	12,770,314	63.2	385.97	446.86	(2)	350.57	(2)
1981									
September	19,976,257	7,397,866	12,578,391	63.0	384.46	444.53	(2)	349.14	(2)
December	20,195,362	7,425,048	12,770,314	63.2	385.97	446.86	(2)	350.57	(2)
1982									
March	20,371,193	7,408,168	12,963,025	63.6	387.08	449.10	(2)	351.63	(2)
	Men								
December:									
1961	5,764,685	5,491,225	273,460	4.7	$83.13	$83.84	$76.94	$69.01	10.3
1970	7,688,460	4,930,440	2,758,060	35.9	130.53	139.05	128.89	115.30	10.5
1971	7,951,809	4,878,482	3,073,327	38.6	146.13	156.39	144.06	129.84	9.9
1972	8,230,847	4,833,280	3,397,567	41.3	179.44	192.37	176.93	161.04	9.0
1973	8,610,361	4,817,041	3,793,320	44.0	182.60	197.00	181.00	164.20	9.3
1974	8,832,270	4,737,114	4,095,156	46.4	206.56	223.55	205.80	186.91	9.2
1975	9,163,776	4,698,559	4,465,217	48.7	227.75	247.18	228.20	207.18	9.2
1976	9,420,659	4,633,096	4,787,563	50.8	247.70	269.82	249.60	226.30	9.3
1977	9,723,815	4,591,745	5,132,070	52.8	268.38	293.14	271.90	246.24	9.4
1978	9,928,463	4,535,918	5,392,545	54.3	291.61	319.86	296.60	267.85	9.7
1979	10,192,475	4,606,965	5,585,510	54.8	326.75	359.25	(2)	299.95	(2)
1980	10,470,788	4,581,918	5,888,870	56.2	380.18	419.64	(2)	349.48	(2)
1981	10,766,981	4,586,149	6,180,832	57.4	431.06	479.52	(2)	395.10	(2)
1981									
September	10,659,600	4,577,669	6,081,931	57.1	429.21	476.92	(2)	393.30	(2)
December	10,766,981	4,586,149	6,180,832	57.4	431.06	479.52	(2)	395.10	(2)
1982									
March	10,854,361	4,569,424	6,284,937	57.9	432.63	482.17	(2)	396.60	(2)
	Women								
December:									
1956	1,540,159	1,425,130	115,029	7.5	$51.16	$51.41	$53.64	$48.17	10.2
1970	5,660,715	2,351,895	3,308,820	58.5	101.22	111.71	105.60	93.77	11.2
1971	5,975,130	2,371,290	3,603,840	60.3	113.60	126.24	118.05	105.29	10.8
1972	6,324,628	2,402,222	3,922,406	62.0	140.11	156.20	144.53	130.26	9.9
1973	6,754,201	2,526,938	4,227,263	62.6	145.80	164.00	148.84	135.00	9.3
1974	7,126,251	2,525,675	4,600,576	64.6	165.47	186.21	171.40	154.09	10.1
1975	7,424,398	2,520,923	4,903,475	66.0	181.80	205.87	190.57	169.38	11.1
1976	7,744,756	2,670,201	5,074,555	65.5	197.08	223.52	200.14	183.17	8.5
1977	8,108,669	2,672,843	5,435,826	67.0	212.53	242.41	222.10	197.83	10.9
1978	8,429,522	2,684,147	5,745,375	68.2	229.72	263.77	240.50	213.81	11.1
1979	8,777,697	2,772,090	6,005,607	68.4	256.54	296.73	(2)	237.99	(2)
1980	9,111,837	2,805,390	6,306,447	69.2	296.86	346.61	(2)	274.72	(2)
1981	9,428,381	2,838,899	6,589,482	69.9	334.49	394.09	(2)	308.81	(2)
1981									
September	9,316,657	2,820,197	6,496,460	69.7	333.26	391.95	(2)	307.79	(2)
December	9,428,381	2,838,899	6,589,482	69.9	334.49	394.09	(2)	308.81	(2)
1982									
March	9,516,832	2,838,744	6,678,088	70.2	335.13	395.87	(2)	309.31	(2)

[1] Estimated.

[2] Data not available.

Table Q–6.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and average monthly amount of retired-worker benefits awarded with and without reduction for early retirement, by status of award, 1956–81

[Partly estimated; quarterly data exclude and annual data include foreign beneficiaries]

Period	Number of awards (in thousands)							Reduced benefit awards currently payable as percent of—			Average monthly amount of award			
			Currently payable										Currently payable regular	
				Regular [3]										
	All awards	Not currently payable [1]	Conversions and transitionally insured [2]	Total	Not reduced	Reduced	Awards moving to payment status [4]	All awards	All currently payable regular awards	All awards moving to payment status [4]	All awards	Not currently payable [1]	Not reduced	Reduced
	Total													
1965	1,183	209	99	875	296	579	979	49	66	59	$85.50	$115.25	$99.50	$70.25
1970	1,338	374	104	859	114	745	1,245	56	87	60	123.85	158.00	126.50	105.30
1971	1,391	364	108	919	120	799	1,259	57	87	63	138.30	176.60	142.60	119.20
1972 [5]	1,461	385	115	961	117	843	1,334	58	88	63	168.90	218.50	168.45	141.85
1973	1,493	315	130	1,047	135	912	1,548	61	87	59	169.80	220.00	167.30	151.50
1974 [6]	1,413	261	104	1,012	109	903	1,372	64	89	66	191.90	252.00	199.10	172.10
1975 [6]	1,506	263	149	1,081	117	964	1,412	65	89	68	213.00	278.20	226.50	191.90
1976 [6]	1,464	240	142	1,082	110	972	1,377	66	90	71	233.40	308.50	250.30	211.70
1977 [6]	1,582	252	152	1,178	114	1,064	1,409	67	90	76	254.80	342.10	273.50	231.50
1978 [6]	1,480	219	145	1,116	142	974	1,332	66	87	73	278.50	375.60	285.10	256.00
1979 [6]	1,597	286	156	1,156	139	1,016	1,423	64	88	71	317.40	427.40	319.30	287.80
1980 [6]	1,620	308	152	1,160	132	1,028	1,471	64	89	70	361.50	490.20	374.40	324.00
1981 [6]	1,588	279	149	1,161	135	1,025	(7)	61	88	(7)	402.20	548.60	429.90	358.20
	Men													
1962	904	138	44	722	299	423	837	47	59	51	$86.00	(7)	(7)	(7)
1968 [8]	766	267	59	440	73	367	677	48	83	54	114.25	$136.50	$111.25	$97.00
1971	840	265	77	498	67	430	752	51	86	57	153.00	181.40	154.00	133.00
1973	875	229	94	551	66	485	897	56	88	54	189.90	226.65	189.60	172.30
1975 [6]	902	196	105	593	61	531	873	59	90	61	239.70	287.40	248.40	221.00
1976 [6]	867	178	99	590	58	533	808	61	90	66	265.50	320.80	276.70	246.40
1977 [6]	933	187	104	642	59	583	855	62	91	68	291.70	358.50	305.90	270.80
1978 [6]	857	160	97	600	72	527	754	61	88	70	323.10	401.00	325.00	303.00
1979 [6]	930	210	103	618	73	545	811	59	88	67	369.70	453.60	360.90	344.50
1980 [6]	947	223	100	624	70	554	850	59	88	65	422.30	523.80	423.70	390.50
1981 [6]	933	195	97	641	72	569	(7)	61	89	(7)	469.90	594.00	490.30	428.30
1981														
April–June	225	51	24	150	17	133	(7)	59	89	(7)	424.50	539.40	441.20	387.20
July–September	221	49	24	148	18	130	(7)	59	88	(7)	471.90	597.10	484.50	426.90
October–December	213	43	23	147	17	130	(7)	61	88	(7)	466.40	613.30	486.30	416.90
	Women													
1956	370	10	...	360	245	115	362	31	32	32	$54.50	(7)	(7)	(7)
1968 [8]	474	84	22	367	59	308	435	65	84	71	87.25	$125.50	$94.25	$74.75
1970	524	96	30	398	50	348	496	66	87	70	103.70	147.00	113.90	89.50
1971	551	99	30	421	53	369	507	67	86	73	116.00	163.70	128.00	100.50
1973	618	86	36	496	70	426	650	70	86	66	141.40	203.10	146.30	127.80
1975 [6]	603	67	44	488	56	432	539	72	89	80	173.10	251.60	202.20	156.00
1976 [6]	596	62	43	492	52	439	569	74	89	77	186.80	272.70	221.30	169.60
1977 [6]	649	65	48	536	55	481	616	74	90	78	201.60	295.00	238.80	183.90
1978 [6]	623	59	48	516	70	447	578	72	87	77	217.00	315.20	243.60	200.50
1979 [6]	667	76	53	540	66	472	612	71	88	77	244.50	354.70	273.60	222.20
1980 [6]	673	85	52	536	62	474	621	70	89	76	276.10	402.50	319.20	289.40
1981 [6]	655	84	52	519	63	456	(7)	70	88	(7)	305.80	443.40	360.90	270.80
1981														
April–June	163	24	13	126	15	110	(7)	68	88	(7)	279.20	407.30	327.50	242.20
July–September	157	21	13	123	17	105	(7)	67	86	(7)	309.90	444.50	358.80	272.80
October–December	154	18	12	124	15	108	(7)	71	88	(7)	300.80	451.40	359.80	265.00

[1] Not currently payable awards are conditional and deferred awards suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because of earnings of the retired worker. Since September 1965, most not currently payable awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Conversions are awards of retired-worker benefits to disabled-worker beneficiaries on attainment of age 65; transitionally insured awards are those made to persons aged 72 and over with 3–5 quarters of coverage.

[3] Excludes disability conversions and transitionally insured as well as not currently payable awards.

[4] Currently payable regular awards plus those originally awarded as not currently payable that have moved to payment status; excludes conversions and awards to the transitionally insured.

[5] The average amounts shown are based on monthly averages for September–December 1972 and reflect the benefit increases authorized by 1967 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

[6] Benefit amounts awarded before June are included in the computation of the average after being converted to June rates.

[7] Data not available.

[8] The average amounts shown are based on monthly averages for March–December 1968 and reflect the benefit increases authorized by the 1967 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

Table Q–7.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for wives and husbands of retired workers, 1950–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
		Wives [1]				Wives [1]		
	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands [4]	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands [4]
December:								
1950	508,350	498,688	8,865	797	$11,995	$11,865	$114	$16
1955	1,191,963	1,124,616	57,284	10,063	39,416	37,826	1,315	274
1960	2,269,384	2,143,949	110,909	14,526	87,867	84,018	3,344	504
1961	2,392,012	2,238,716	139,545	13,751	94,366	89,753	4,109	503
1962	2,531,465	2,351,058	166,822	13,585	100,305	94,873	4,929	503
1963	2,580,566	2,397,589	170,047	12,930	103,059	97,481	5,091	487
1964	2,603,964	2,422,128	169,632	12,204	104,769	99,187	5,115	466
1965	2,613,550	2,433,602	168,951	10,997	114,035	108,069	5,508	458
1966	2,640,467	2,458,818	171,223	10,426	115,686	109,656	5,589	440
1967	2,644,937	2,467,870	167,295	9,772	117,016	111,091	5,507	418
1968	2,645,407	2,470,301	165,830	9,276	135,379	128,777	6,245	457
1969	2,644,022	2,471,827	163,400	8,795	137,176	130,527	6,210	439
1970	2,668,105	2,491,724	167,968	8,413	163,263	155,510	7,261	492
1971	2,698,117	2,517,267	172,716	8,134	184,420	175,759	8,130	531
1972	2,734,699	2,548,097	178,635	7,967	229,973	219,315	10,021	637
1973	2,807,996	2,607,572	192,522	7,902	238,072	226,494	10,940	638
1974	2,825,910	2,626,299	192,089	7,522	270,609	257,585	12,339	684
1975	2,867,421	2,661,587	198,571	7,263	301,628	286,832	14,070	720
1976	2,896,290	2,686,234	203,060	6,996	330,560	314,014	15,799	746
1977	2,964,287	2,724,690	206,591	33,006	364,805	343,973	17,496	3,335
1978	2,979,959	2,742,135	199,533	38,291	395,645	373,197	18,390	4,058
1979	2,991,340	2,756,606	195,558	39,176	443,799	419,010	20,244	4,545
1980	3,018,008	2,785,887	192,900	39,221	518,961	490,418	23,363	5,180
1981	3,030,815	2,805,274	186,982	38,559	590,266	558,805	25,834	5,627
1981								
March	3,010,676	2,779,986	191,857	38,833	521,292	492,797	23,377	5,117
June	3,009,786	2,781,907	189,200	38,679	581,251	549,945	25,654	5,652
September	3,016,815	2,789,531	188,658	38,626	585,193	553,731	25,824	5,639
December	3,030,815	2,805,274	186,982	38,559	590,266	558,805	25,834	5,627
1982								
March	3,029,706	2,808,495	182,968	38,243	592,038	561,267	25,195	5,576

[1] Beginning September 1965, includes entitled divorced wives.

[2] Wives aged 62 and over. Also includes wives aged 65 and over with entitled children.

[3] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[4] Dependency requirement for eligibility to benefits was eliminated in March 1977.

Table Q–8.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for wives and husbands of disabled workers, 1958–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
		Wives [1]				Wives [1]		
	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands
December:								
1958 [4]	12,231	4,845	7,370	16	$415	$192	$223	$1
1959	47,914	17,439	30,325	150	1,727	684	1,038	5
1960	76,599	21,845	54,543	211	2,636	841	1,788	7
1961	118,187	24,640	93,266	281	3,910	925	2,976	10
1962	147,066	25,673	121,007	386	4,767	934	3,821	13
1963	168,243	26,675	141,112	456	5,422	955	4,453	14
1964	179,344	28,693	150,164	487	5,781	1,013	4,754	14
1965	193,362	29,352	163,500	510	6,761	1,109	5,635	17
1966	219,559	32,513	186,536	510	7,577	1,207	6,353	16
1967	234,550	35,406	198,608	536	8,040	1,315	6,709	16
1968	253,198	37,705	214,973	520	9,686	1,597	8,070	19
1969	264,340	39,716	224,092	532	10,081	1,681	8,381	19
1970	283,447	41,582	241,341	524	12,060	2,063	9,975	22
1971	311,581	44,944	266,120	517	14,237	2,461	11,752	23
1972	350,139	50,671	298,942	526	19,044	3,401	15,614	29
1973	381,079	54,558	325,974	547	21,151	3,646	17,476	29
1974	411,660	59,104	352,003	553	25,479	4,387	21,060	32
1975	452,949	64,284	388,102	563	30,538	5,222	25,281	35
1976	473,909	69,355	404,004	550	34,586	5,989	28,561	36
1977	494,389	74,434	418,210	1,745	39,106	6,849	32,121	136
1978	491,535	76,108	413,123	2,304	42,324	7,503	34,638	182
1979	475,493	75,070	398,238	2,185	45,768	8,200	37,385	184
1980	462,204	75,232	384,825	2,147	51,065	9,398	41,470	197
1981	428,212	74,403	351,820	1,989	52,081	10,226	41,655	199
1981								
March	457,881	74,730	381,020	2,131	50,277	9,301	40,782	195
June	450,338	74,294	373,944	2,100	54,965	10,285	44,467	213
September	438,789	74,124	362,620	2,045	53,573	10,220	43,147	206
December	428,212	74,403	351,820	1,989	52,081	10,226	41,655	199
1982								
March	411,048	74,467	334,647	1,934	49,435	10,215	39,029	191

[1] Beginning September 1965, includes entitled divorced wives.
[2] Wives aged 62 and over. Also includes wives aged 65 and over with entitled children.
[3] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.
[4] November data; December data not available.

Table Q–9.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for children, 1940–82

At end of selected month	Number of children of—				Amount (in thousands) for children of—			
	All workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers	All workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers
December:								
1960	2,000,451	268,168	1,576,802	155,481	$93,275	$7,576	$81,003	$4,697
1970	4,122,305	545,708	2,687,997	888,600	279,844	24,473	221,041	34,330
1975	4,972,122	685,136	2,876,388	1,410,598	544,062	55,092	401,576	87,394
1978	4,938,441	668,324	2,772,704	1,497,213	700,449	70,655	504,952	124,842
1979	4,794,184	656,386	2,706,484	1,431,314	771,112	78,635	556,268	136,208
1980	4,609,813	642,445	2,608,653	1,358,715	864,944	90,256	624,822	149,866
1981	4,429,979	632,870	2,545,566	1,251,543	946,273	102,142	689,692	154,439
1981								
September	4,484,160	632,057	2,560,769	1,291,334	932,034	100,913	691,382	139,740
December	4,429,979	632,870	2,545,566	1,251,543	946,273	102,142	689,692	154,439
1982								
March	4,456,743	647,831	2,593,702	1,215,210	960,592	105,716	705,258	149,618
	Children under age 18							
December:								
1940	54,648	6,410	48,238	...	$668	$62	$606	...
1945	390,134	13,449	376,685	...	4,858	158	4,700	...
1950	699,703	46,241	653,462	...	19,366	788	18,578	...
1955	1,276,240	122,042	1,154,198	...	46,444	2,442	44,002	...
1960	1,896,397	214,343	1,529,535	152,519	88,681	5,654	78,446	$4,582
1965	2,688,592	339,507	1,816,888	532,197	135,432	9,598	109,392	16,442
1970	3,314,578	354,373	2,161,094	799,111	215,366	13,367	172,499	29,500
1975	3,835,809	412,650	2,184,019	1,239,140	395,036	27,161	295,315	72,560
1978	3,701,038	381,841	2,022,426	1,296,771	495,935	33,083	360,511	102,341
1979	3,565,644	368,610	1,957,843	1,239,191	542,516	36,098	394,765	111,653
1980	3,425,523	356,669	1,883,236	1,185,618	608,069	41,017	443,032	124,020
1981	3,206,450	340,356	1,796,094	1,070,000	645,620	44,611	477,276	123,733
1981								
September	3,265,276	343,763	1,812,280	1,109,233	653,965	44,695	480,196	129,074
December	3,206,450	340,356	1,796,094	1,070,000	645,620	44,611	477,276	123,733
1982								
March	3,136,670	336,111	1,780,999	1,019,560	635,244	44,263	474,107	116,875
	Students aged 18–21							
December:								
1965	205,677	34,152	155,088	16,437	$13,725	$1,597	$11,318	$811
1970	537,170	89,994	371,982	75,194	44,672	5,351	35,252	4,069
1975	774,018	148,158	478,613	147,247	104,534	15,938	75,802	12,794
1978	817,506	151,957	496,692	168,857	139,994	21,071	99,752	19,171
1979	793,194	149,020	484,314	159,860	153,913	23,432	109,723	20,759
1980	733,758	143,572	449,987	140,199	167,233	26,419	119,443	21,371
1981	760,508	148,881	462,748	148,879	196,702	31,358	139,600	25,744
1981								
September	759,414	145,707	464,397	149,310	195,241	30,369	139,183	25,687
December	760,508	148,881	462,748	148,879	196,702	31,358	139,600	25,744
1982								
March	855,376	167,834	523,852	163,690	220,534	35,107	157,525	27,902
	Persons aged 18 and over with childhood disability							
December:								
1957	28,869	16,686	12,183	...	$1,116	$526	$589	...
1960	104,054	53,825	47,267	2,962	4,594	1,922	2,557	$115
1965	198,390	87,122	102,287	8,981	10,271	3,541	6,357	374
1970	270,557	101,341	154,921	14,295	19,806	5,755	13,290	761
1975	362,295	124,328	213,756	24,211	44,492	11,993	30,459	2,039
1978	419,897	134,726	253,586	31,585	64,520	16,502	44,689	3,330
1979	435,346	138,756	264,327	32,263	74,682	19,106	51,780	3,796
1980	450,532	142,204	275,430	32,898	89,642	22,820	62,347	4,475
1981	463,021	143,633	286,724	32,664	103,951	26,173	72,816	4,962
1981								
September	459,470	142,587	284,092	32,791	102,829	25,849	72,001	4,979
December	463,021	143,633	286,724	32,664	103,951	26,173	72,816	4,962
1982								
March	464,697	143,886	288,851	31,960	104,814	26,346	73,626	4,842

Table Q-10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for mothers, widows, and widowers, 1950–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Mothers [1]				Mothers [1]			
	Widowed	Surviving divorced	Widows [2]	Widowers [3]	Widowed	Surviving divorced	Widows [2]	Widowers [3]
December:								
1950	169,426	12	314,126	63	$5,800	(4)	$11,479	$2
1955	291,656	260	700,294	1,066	13,389	$14	34,103	50
1960	400,979	379	1,541,790	2,053	23,768	27	88,943	110
1961	427,704	434	1,694,977	2,331	25,395	30	110,035	144
1962	451,527	457	1,856,658	2,533	26,806	32	122,318	157
1963	461,219	456	2,008,102	2,667	27,406	31	134,234	168
1964	470,107	490	2,156,143	2,769	27,920	34	146,300	176
1965	471,293	523	2,368,629	2,804	30,843	39	174,688	195
1966	486,963	792	2,599,178	2,837	31,927	56	192,621	200
1967	495,308	999	2,766,736	2,882	32,616	71	207,487	205
1968	503,774	1,142	2,934,872	3,018	37,743	90	253,677	247
1969	510,355	1,284	3,088,538	3,172	38,305	101	269,537	262
1970	521,698	1,438	3,224,009	3,151	45,127	131	327,944	301
1971	533,560	1,566	3,363,135	3,169	51,005	158	380,630	333
1972	539,153	1,812	3,506,610	3,167	62,237	220	482,760	401
1973	565,327	6,580	3,653,041	3,312	66,823	754	571,177	478
1974	562,801	10,705	3,766,319	3,240	75,605	1,374	663,046	524
1975	566,139	15,717	3,885,437	3,315	83,466	2,213	747,334	580
1976	559,092	19,688	3,991,743	3,278	89,427	3,049	826,863	616
1977	558,105	24,068	4,107,098	12,175	97,041	4,075	912,328	2,141
1978	548,504	27,849	4,195,782	15,967	104,511	5,206	1,003,006	2,933
1979	541,480	32,270	4,302,848	18,719	115,283	6,674	1,149,438	3,851
1980	526,110	36,688	4,393,336	21,253	129,879	8,679	1,355,199	5,002
1981	507,777	39,816	4,484,289	23,652	140,990	10,518	1,553,900	6,202
1981								
March	524,187	37,509	4,410,209	21,813	129,329	8,831	1,364,151	5,136
June	511,473	37,247	4,423,206	22,392	139,887	9,663	1,525,077	5,863
September	502,107	37,995	4,455,970	23,069	138,314	9,916	1,540,344	6,049
December	507,777	39,816	4,484,289	23,652	140,990	10,518	1,553,900	6,202
1982								
March	503,874	40,447	4,507,284	24,226	139,752	10,616	1,566,453	6,358

[1] Beginning June 1975, includes fathers with entitled children in their care.
[2] Includes surviving divorced wives and disabled widows.
[3] Includes disabled widowers. Dependency requirement for eligibility to benefits was eliminated in March 1977.
[4] Less than $500.

Table Q–11.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for wives and mothers with entitlement based on the entitlement of a disabled person to a child's benefit, 1957–79

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Wives of—				Wives of—			
	All workers	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Widowed mothers [1]	All workers	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Widowed mothers [1]
December:								
1957	2,865	2,865	...	2,387	$88	$88	...	$129
1958	5,854	5,829	25	4,008	186	185	$1	222
1959	8,492	7,882	610	5,284	306	280	26	313
1960	10,129	9,135	994	6,435	376	334	42	387
1961	11,627	10,323	1,304	7,460	429	374	55	459
1962	14,229	12,667	1,562	8,359	525	458	67	521
1963	15,714	13,735	1,979	9,133	589	502	87	576
1964	16,533	14,275	2,258	9,781	627	528	99	626
1965	16,700	14,122	2,578	10,304	684	561	123	713
1966	16,793	13,968	2,825	10,701	690	556	134	739
1967	16,763	13,838	2,925	10,910	694	559	136	768
1968	15,415	12,689	2,726	10,273	731	590	141	827
1969	16,104	12,964	3,140	11,061	781	616	164	905
1970	18,498	13,049	5,449	11,511	1,026	719	307	1,092
1971	18,784	14,640	4,144	13,292	1,140	877	263	1,406
1972	18,651	14,437	4,214	12,648	1,364	1,042	322	1,631
1973	19,378	14,952	4,426	15,135	1,438	1,091	347	2,122
1974	22,945	16,855	6,090	18,664	1,868	1,363	505	2,721
1975	23,795	17,084	6,711	21,778	2,075	1,470	606	3,489
1976	24,007	17,528	6,479	22,517	2,297	1,662	635	3,869
1977	27,090	17,943	9,147	23,077	2,757	1,866	892	4,261
1978	28,576	18,405	10,171	23,102	3,093	2,067	1,026	4,579
1979	27,115	18,768	8,347	23,487	3,361	2,363	998	5,172

[1] Includes surviving divorced mothers and, after 1974, fathers.

Table Q–12.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to children, 1940–82

Period	Children of—			
	All workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers
	All children			
1960	415,719	69,979	241,430	104,310
1970	1,090,865	182,595	591,724	316,546
1975	1,331,912	225,979	590,707	515,226
1978	1,234,448	282,181	494,403	457,864
1979	1,191,205	287,724	504,049	399,432
1980	1,174,123	287,694	500,099	386,330
1981	1,094,014	274,368	473,779	345,867
1981				
April–June	259,789	67,759	109,727	82,303
July–September	264,855	66,561	115,983	82,304
October–December	261,022	63,377	116,981	80,704
1982				
January–March	279,957	67,787	132,642	79,528
	Children under age 18			
1940	59,382	8,249	51,133	...
1945	127,514	7,215	120,299	...
1950	122,641	25,495	97,146	...
1955	238,795	40,402	198,393	...
1960	391,366	57,239	231,611	102,516
1965	523,453	84,707	263,637	175,109
1970	678,940	99,353	337,960	241,627
1975	788,217	109,968	294,162	384,087
1978	652,436	140,399	211,876	300,161
1979	600,412	141,082	211,831	247,499
1980	569,756	136,090	199,929	233,737
1981	512,813	126,626	183,948	202,239
1981				
April–June	123,098	32,243	43,259	47,596
July–September	128,979	31,296	48,223	49,460
October–December	117,328	28,267	42,761	46,300
1982				
January–March	122,411	29,429	49,767	43,215
	Students aged 18–21			
1965	238,351	39,463	179,094	19,794
1970	387,378	71,894	244,339	71,145
1975	510,650	101,214	285,330	124,106
1979	537,628	129,582	282,383	145,643
1980	570,792	133,892	290,545	116,355
1981	550,489	131,106	281,286	138,097
1981				
April–June	129,287	31,475	64,402	33,410
July–September	127,871	30,798	65,534	31,539
October–December	136,739	31,355	72,254	33,130
1982				
January–March	149,966	34,191	80,623	35,152
	Persons aged 18 and over with childhood disability			
1957	29,507	17,249	12,258	...
1960	24,353	12,740	9,819	1,794
1965	21,398	10,017	8,668	2,713
1970	24,547	11,348	9,425	3,774
1975	33,045	14,797	11,215	7,033
1978	33,581	16,652	9,639	7,290
1979	33,165	17,060	9,835	6,270
1980	33,575	17,712	9,625	6,238
1981	30,712	16,636	8,545	5,531
1981				
April–June	7,404	4,041	2,066	1,297
July–September	8,005	4,474	2,206	1,325
October–December	6,935	3,715	1,966	1,274
1982				
January–March	7,580	4,167	2,252	1,161

Table Q–13.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits being withheld, by reason, and by age and type of beneficiary, at end of March 1982

Reason payment withheld and age of beneficiary [1]	Total, all benefits	Retired workers			Disabled workers	Wives and husbands				Children	Widowed mothers and fathers [4]	Widows and widowers	Parents	Special age-72 beneficiaries
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Wives		Husbands					
							Without children [2]	With children [3]						
Total	914,724	438,635	337,368	101,267	19,141	125,575	72,366	30,500	22,709	134,780	67,307	57,061	203	72,022
Earnings of retired workers	484,192	411,100	318,732	92,368	...	57,595	52,257	5,127	211	15,487	...	...	...	...
62 and over	463,856	411,100	318,732	92,368	...	52,756	52,257	288	211	...	...	...	...	...
62–64	30,330	42,111	26,399	15,712	...	8,219	7,922	288	9	...	...	...	...	...
65 and over	413,526	368,989	292,333	76,656	...	44,537	44,335	...	202	...	...	...	...	...
Under age 62	20,336	...	...	...	...	4,839	...	4,839	...	15,497	...	...	...	...
Earnings of other beneficiaries	77,452	...	...	...	...	8,593	5,259	2,620	714	5,387	45,372	18,100	...	...
62 and over	20,298	...	...	...	...	6,001	5,259	28	714	...				
62–64	7,375	...	...	...	...	819	781	28	10	...	594	13,763	...	...
65 and over	12,923	...	...	...	...	5,182	4,478	...	704	...	594	5,962	...	...
Under age 62	57,154	...	...	...	...	2,592	...	2,592	...	5,387	...	7,741	...	...
											44,778	4,397	...	...
Entitled child not in care of beneficiary	29,767	...	...	...	...	14,237	143	14,094	...	...	15,530	...	...	...
Payee not determined	8,044	386	233	153	618	39	28	11	...	6,810	14	165	...	12
Recoupment of overpayment	7,464	2,959	1,855	1,104	265	752	449	294	9	2,437	571	480	...	...
Address unknown	32,765	11,631	7,023	4,608	4,035	1,375	696	655	24	8,335	606	5,755	48	980
Determination of continuing disability pending	10,770	...	...	...	5,227	1,008	30	978	...	4,494	...	41	...	...
Workmens' compensation offset	4,219	...	...	...	738	962	73	889	...	2,519	...	...	...	...
Governmental pension offset	58,552	...	...	...	...	23,732	2,267	...	21,465	...	11	8,251	...	26,558
Receipt of public assistance	41,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,573
Other reasons [5]	159,926	12,559	9,525	3,034	8,258	17,282	11,164	5,832	286	89,301	5,203	24,269	155	2,899

[1] Age on birthday in 1982.
[2] Age 62 and over.
[3] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.
[4] Fathers' benefits where payable as of March 1975.
[5] For details see **Annual Statistical Supplement, 1980**, page 8.

Table Q-14.—OASDI benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status, by type of beneficiary and State, December 1980

State	Total [1]	Retired workers [2]	Disabled workers [3]	Wives and husbands [4] of—		Children [5] of—			Widowed mothers and fathers [6]	Widows and widowers [7]	Parents [7]	Special age-72 beneficiaries
				Retired workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers				
Total	35,584,942	19,562,070	2,858,680	3,015,549	461,878	638,712	2,609,920	1,357,887	562,316	4,410,515	14,779	92,636
Alabama	642,231	300,367	61,612	57,538	11,356	15,614	59,809	32,164	13,701	88,586	523	961
Alaska	21,318	9,656	1,701	1,194	249	808	4,355	1,002	837	1,495	9	12
Arizona	426,297	244,826	33,743	38,632	5,676	7,780	31,874	15,496	6,483	40,989	141	657
Arkansas	444,189	221,072	44,335	42,915	8,391	10,089	31,224	23,535	6,377	55,011	201	1,039
California	3,198,493	1,836,631	284,649	260,115	36,431	53,782	211,359	111,697	44,197	349,295	775	9,062
Colorado	332,303	183,620	24,104	31,657	3,634	4,689	26,622	10,882	5,457	40,544	73	1,021
Connecticut	478,509	301,352	30,074	32,600	3,718	6,657	28,808	11,599	6,207	55,668	135	1,691
Delaware	86,815	48,653	7,359	6,197	997	1,302	6,888	3,079	1,482	10,637	29	192
D.C.	86,885	50,364	7,361	4,831	534	1,431	8,229	2,108	1,573	10,048	45	361
Florida	2,080,288	1,287,239	149,797	185,783	22,790	26,849	102,615	58,819	22,809	219,003	501	4,083
Georgia	770,994	373,379	86,305	52,982	13,454	13,510	77,449	42,544	16,700	92,260	483	1,928
Hawaii	113,538	64,266	7,001	9,966	1,035	7,062	8,989	3,361	2,070	9,425	66	397
Idaho	132,591	76,420	8,945	13,021	1,435	2,409	9,919	4,081	1,809	14,197	17	338
Illinois	1,639,206	942,823	109,823	128,952	14,456	25,047	127,762	46,284	26,267	212,229	639	4,924
Indiana	822,372	458,701	61,992	67,501	9,424	12,540	62,233	29,150	12,599	106,295	236	1,701
Iowa	494,121	285,386	26,766	54,044	3,910	7,166	28,463	11,124	5,464	69,353	82	2,363
Kansas	377,917	222,270	20,573	38,827	2,738	5,181	22,754	8,352	4,111	51,310	70	1,731
Kentucky	601,747	279,709	58,374	59,227	13,745	12,237	48,025	34,773	11,090	83,138	275	1,154
Louisiana	587,826	247,641	58,367	55,854	13,367	13,060	61,189	38,407	13,701	84,067	278	1,895
Maine	198,227	113,976	15,148	16,146	2,669	3,074	12,466	7,475	2,807	23,932	61	473
Maryland	531,389	298,050	40,250	38,821	5,111	8,173	45,593	15,162	9,532	68,655	236	1,786
Massachusetts	927,008	569,891	60,526	64,268	9,189	12,250	56,291	25,680	12,963	112,955	232	2,763
Michigan	1,359,201	723,257	112,919	116,489	17,849	23,298	108,061	53,821	22,575	177,815	448	2,678
Minnesota	616,599	364,329	31,275	64,157	4,585	11,250	37,931	13,425	7,384	79,471	97	2,695
Mississippi	432,715	196,497	44,369	35,688	8,216	13,549	43,845	27,028	9,002	52,873	320	828
Missouri	862,781	484,585	66,409	75,970	10,382	13,276	57,328	30,612	11,662	110,110	219	2,228
Montana	119,496	65,976	8,565	11,451	1,489	2,186	9,299	4,078	1,758	14,234	33	427
Nebraska	255,677	150,553	13,317	27,255	1,798	3,481	15,754	5,671	2,963	33,516	51	1,318
Nevada	96,023	56,545	8,664	6,280	1,044	1,501	8,310	3,181	1,715	8,633	16	134
New Hampshire	141,117	88,772	9,228	9,617	1,377	1,933	8,774	4,090	1,896	14,950	19	461
New Jersey	1,138,224	674,804	89,100	76,876	12,087	15,221	75,496	35,480	17,440	138,785	455	2,480
New Mexico	176,110	84,940	14,754	16,722	3,579	4,621	18,237	10,528	4,171	18,073	116	369
New York	2,872,791	1,690,266	229,202	193,221	33,557	46,248	188,532	100,449	40,981	340,866	1,082	8,387
North Carolina	899,503	466,988	90,113	64,812	13,033	15,546	82,038	37,425	17,440	109,575	574	1,959
North Dakota	105,455	56,220	4,895	13,546	862	2,458	6,988	2,372	1,352	14,315	23	424
Ohio	1,624,863	854,858	132,042	150,538	21,525	23,681	116,766	60,950	25,754	234,138	479	4,132
Oklahoma	482,422	258,951	37,663	47,826	6,130	7,275	33,428	17,743	6,594	65,450	160	1,202
Oregon	411,552	249,919	30,105	35,211	4,254	5,867	24,587	11,603	4,712	44,227	82	985
Pennsylvania	2,071,576	1,169,473	156,917	177,541	23,778	27,071	127,428	58,624	30,375	294,037	797	5,535
Rhode Island	169,800	105,496	14,059	9,734	1,856	1,891	9,471	5,321	2,216	19,206	40	510
South Carolina	450,213	218,706	50,263	28,357	7,580	8,506	49,899	22,843	10,979	51,794	324	962
South Dakota	120,221	67,214	6,300	13,693	1,051	2,304	8,167	2,825	1,605	16,495	15	552
Tennessee	740,498	367,745	73,447	65,725	12,569	14,484	59,316	35,695	13,110	96,115	457	1,835
Texas	1,830,930	933,318	130,822	183,361	23,972	38,242	165,103	70,098	35,987	244,994	888	4,145
Utah	148,873	85,118	8,825	14,372	1,393	2,762	13,207	4,361	2,448	16,100	25	262
Vermont	80,937	46,197	6,249	6,679	1,035	1,253	5,203	2,950	1,149	9,943	21	258
Virginia	720,554	373,248	66,350	56,666	11,323	12,905	60,792	30,325	13,420	92,867	412	2,246
Washington	580,220	346,709	41,703	49,721	5,718	8,581	37,180	16,474	6,820	65,623	106	1,585
West Virginia	360,263	156,407	38,049	35,756	9,599	8,066	27,052	22,046	6,694	55,577	202	815
Wisconsin	769,523	451,724	48,065	70,826	7,271	13,408	47,686	22,356	9,375	96,043	135	2,634
Wyoming	49,909	28,967	2,732	4,503	405	779	4,512	1,256	785	5,820	13	137
Other areas:												
American Samoa	2,373	423	119	226	73	461	394	250	131	69	7	...
Guam	3,075	885	188	304	54	278	811	181	208	161	5	...
Puerto Rico	578,387	181,304	82,898	52,592	25,024	37,322	50,600	98,335	11,407	37,955	937	13
Virgin Islands	7,698	3,591	475	599	100	551	1,297	346	254	468	17	...
Abroad	311,099	139,793	9,294	38,173	3,001	17,747	32,812	8,371	9,678	51,125	1,097	8

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Aged 62 and over.

[3] Under age 65.

[4] Includes wife beneficiaries aged 62 and over, nondivorced and divorced, and those under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 and entitled full-time students aged 18–21.

[6] Includes surviving divorced mothers and fathers with entitled children in their care.

[7] Aged 60 and over for widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives, and aged 62 and over for parents. Also includes disabled widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives aged 50–59.

Table Q–15.—OASDI benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status, by type of beneficiary and State, December 1980

[In thousands]

State	Total	Retired workers [1]	Disabled workers	Wives and husbands [2]— Retired workers	Wives and husbands [2]— Disabled workers	Children [3] of— Retired workers	Children [3] of— Deceased workers	Children [3] of— Disabled workers	Widowed mothers and fathers [4]	Widows and widowers [5]	Parents	Special age–72 beneficiaries
Total	$10,682,541	$6,678,214	$1,059,768	$518,519	$51,023	$89,383	$625,076	$149,741	$138,407	$1,358,832	$3,957	$9,621
Alabama	167,957	91,895	21,509	8,476	1,196	1,861	12,999	3,301	3,109	23,387	128	96
Alaska	6,145	3,346	684	176	23	92	1,074	118	200	430	1	1
Arizona	131,620	85,573	13,205	6,814	660	1,090	7,682	1,780	1,606	13,105	36	69
Arkansas	113,503	65,458	15,177	6,088	855	1,073	6,762	2,333	1,411	14,194	45	107
California	993,711	635,787	109,235	46,211	4,213	7,946	52,884	13,537	11,047	111,684	226	941
Colorado	98,697	60,923	8,998	5,411	439	721	6,803	1,326	1,406	12,551	17	102
Connecticut	163,176	113,641	11,652	6,480	420	1,201	7,445	1,413	1,664	19,040	43	177
Delaware	27,792	17,466	2,786	1,193	120	217	1,744	376	398	3,464	8	20
D.C.	23,453	15,033	2,388	790	53	190	1,657	230	302	2,760	12	38
Florida	645,843	441,483	56,694	32,838	2,703	4,028	25,027	6,998	5,753	69,759	140	420
Georgia	204,493	113,813	29,411	8,073	1,364	1,652	17,217	4,411	3,767	24,473	117	195
Hawaii	33,078	22,096	2,614	1,560	110	857	2,151	368	486	2,785	20	31
Idaho	39,371	25,477	3,315	2,216	159	367	2,511	461	469	4,361	2	33
Illinois	530,045	342,017	42,549	24,360	1,730	4,132	31,998	5,736	6,780	70,030	192	521
Indiana	262,336	164,537	24,086	12,487	1,145	2,136	16,274	3,627	3,422	34,375	70	177
Iowa	150,574	97,469	9,837	9,533	459	1,165	7,334	1,353	1,474	21,682	21	247
Kansas	115,380	75,687	7,548	6,961	315	818	5,771	994	1,066	16,026	16	178
Kentucky	158,397	85,523	21,016	8,702	1,482	1,466	11,082	3,560	2,666	22,722	59	119
Louisiana	152,186	76,355	20,831	8,610	1,407	1,526	13,235	3,655	3,132	23,161	71	203
Maine	56,746	36,361	5,316	2,732	280	441	2,940	783	684	7,143	16	50
Maryland	164,154	102,516	15,319	7,024	616	1,275	11,181	1,927	2,398	21,639	70	189
Massachusetts	294,019	199,054	22,607	12,133	1,041	1,994	13,600	2,945	3,276	37,016	64	289
Michigan	440,631	266,031	45,836	21,792	2,190	4,086	28,293	6,791	6,082	59,114	140	276
Minnesota	183,340	120,724	11,555	10,801	528	1,775	9,584	1,617	1,897	24,558	22	279
Mississippi	102,211	55,048	14,750	4,617	771	1,248	8,566	2,433	1,826	12,791	76	85
Missouri	254,527	160,267	24,206	12,740	1,178	1,966	14,061	3,505	2,952	33,363	59	230
Montana	35,483	22,055	3,219	1,954	174	331	2,331	485	449	4,432	6	47
Nebraska	76,084	50,100	4,745	4,735	202	539	3,903	650	758	10,300	11	141
Nevada	29,979	19,381	3,383	1,103	125	236	2,145	405	446	2,737	5	13
New Hampshire	44,510	30,774	3,430	1,773	153	314	2,247	479	497	4,787	8	48
New Jersey	381,225	252,248	34,755	15,002	1,435	2,644	18,953	4,614	4,545	46,819	152	258
New Mexico	47,076	27,229	5,349	2,573	359	528	3,883	994	910	5,181	30	40
New York	945,836	623,835	89,400	36,987	3,996	7,712	46,519	12,326	10,457	113,379	348	877
North Carolina	243,350	144,405	30,566	9,663	1,321	2,041	18,425	4,054	3,988	28,541	143	203
North Dakota	29,378	18,548	1,670	2,211	90	343	1,643	250	326	4,254	3	40
Ohio	508,195	301,996	51,401	27,699	2,586	3,921	29,750	7,279	6,830	76,153	146	432
Oklahoma	135,602	82,385	13,368	7,622	676	964	8,043	1,956	1,614	18,816	34	124
Oregon	130,568	87,499	11,603	6,299	516	995	6,598	1,464	1,293	14,173	27	101
Pennsylvania	665,469	419,900	60,493	33,414	2,930	4,615	31,962	7,180	8,074	96,089	234	578
Rhode Island	53,661	36,562	5,070	1,821	203	312	2,286	603	566	6,172	12	54
South Carolina	120,101	67,741	17,079	4,308	754	1,098	10,760	2,358	2,405	13,417	79	102
South Dakota	33,168	21,023	2,154	2,170	113	327	1,828	305	367	4,827	1	56
Tennessee	197,445	112,963	25,147	9,939	1,303	1,807	13,548	3,684	3,074	25,680	112	188
Texas	506,261	297,451	46,892	29,604	2,486	4,549	38,001	7,072	8,381	71,181	216	428
Utah	45,671	29,493	3,382	2,561	173	419	3,293	512	635	5,172	6	25
Vermont	24,238	15,575	2,249	1,156	112	192	1,277	328	293	3,024	6	26
Virginia	201,871	118,697	23,550	9,009	1,236	1,762	14,392	3,349	3,293	26,242	107	234
Washington	185,470	122,766	16,305	9,044	696	1,422	9,875	2,112	1,832	21,224	31	163
West Virginia	102,121	52,376	14,596	5,822	1,154	1,077	6,558	2,380	1,720	16,307	52	79
Wisconsin	242,101	158,978	18,375	12,688	860	2,256	12,301	2,719	2,540	31,069	38	277
Wyoming	15,097	9,743	1,014	785	48	122	1,189	150	214	1,815	3	14
Other areas:												
American Samoa	265	91	29	13	3	21	68	9	17	12	2	0
Guam	545	228	59	31	2	15	127	14	34	35	0	0
Puerto Rico	94,466	39,085	23,920	4,868	1,573	2,149	7,490	5,901	1,760	7,514	206	0
Virgin Islands	1,865	1,129	161	79	8	50	232	33	46	123	4	0
Abroad	72,057	40,378	3,280	4,768	279	1,299	5,574	698	1,770	13,747	264	0

[1] Aged 62 and over.

[2] Includes wife beneficiaries aged 62 and over, nondivorced and divorced, and those under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 and entitled full-time students aged 18–21.

[4] Includes surviving divorced mothers and fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Aged 60 and over for widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives, and aged 62 and over for parents. Also includes disabled widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives aged 50–59.

Table Q–16.—OASDI benefits: Estimated amount of payments, by type of program and beneficiary, and by State, calendar year 1981

[In millions]

State	Total [1]	OASI				DI		
		Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children	Survivors [2]	Total	Disabled workers	Spouses and children
Total	$140,995	$123,685	$83,615	$8,865	$31,205	$17,200	$14,380	$2,820
Alabama	2,240	1,885	1,150	150	585	355	290	65
Alaska	80	70	40	5	25	10	10	...
Arizona	1,710	1,495	1,060	115	320	215	180	35
Arkansas	1,500	1,250	820	105	325	245	205	40
California	13,135	11,380	7,970	795	2,615	1,750	1,495	255
Colorado	1,300	1,150	760	90	300	145	120	25
Connecticut	2,125	1,940	1,415	110	415	185	160	25
Delaware	365	320	220	20	80	45	40	5
D.C.	315	275	190	15	70	40	35	5
Florida	8,380	7,480	5,475	535	1,470	900	765	135
Georgia	2,720	2,225	1,415	140	670	475	395	80
Hawaii	430	385	270	35	80	40	35	5
Idaho	515	460	315	40	105	55	45	10
Illinois	6,975	6,295	4,280	415	1,600	680	575	105
Indiana	3,450	3,060	2,060	210	790	390	325	65
Iowa	1,985	1,825	1,225	155	445	160	135	25
Kansas	1,515	1,395	950	115	330	120	100	20
Kentucky	2,110	1,755	1,075	150	530	350	280	70
Louisiana	2,035	1,670	955	145	570	350	280	70
Maine	750	660	455	45	160	85	70	15
Maryland	2,165	1,915	1,275	120	520	245	210	35
Massachusetts	3,860	3,505	2,495	210	800	365	310	55
Michigan	5,850	5,100	3,340	380	1,380	745	620	125
Minnesota	2,420	2,235	1,520	185	530	190	160	30
Mississippi	1,355	1,110	690	85	335	240	195	45
Missouri	3,355	2,965	2,015	215	733	390	325	65
Montana	470	410	275	30	105	55	45	10
Nebraska	1,000	925	630	75	220	75	65	10
Nevada	380	330	235	20	75	55	45	10
New Hampshire	575	525	385	30	110	55	45	10
New Jersey	5,110	4,545	3,215	265	1,065	570	485	85
New Mexico	620	530	340	45	145	90	70	20
New York	12,500	11,035	7,845	660	2,530	1,465	1,230	235
North Carolina	3,200	2,710	1,795	170	745	485	410	75
North Dakota	390	360	235	35	90	30	25	5
Ohio	6,750	5,905	3,780	460	1,665	835	695	140
Oklahoma	1,790	1,570	1,035	125	410	215	180	35
Oregon	1,710	1,525	1,095	105	325	185	155	30
Pennsylvania	8,795	7,820	5,255	555	2,010	975	830	145
Rhode Island	700	620	455	30	135	80	70	10
South Carolina	1,585	1,310	840	80	390	275	230	45
South Dakota	435	400	265	35	100	35	30	5
Tennessee	2,610	2,200	1,410	170	620	405	335	70
Texas	6,675	5,905	3,710	495	1,700	765	635	130
Utah	595	535	365	40	130	55	45	10
Vermont	320	285	195	20	70	35	30	5
Virginia	2,670	2,275	1,475	155	645	380	315	65
Washington	2,440	2,175	1,535	150	490	260	220	40
West Virginia	1,375	1,120	660	100	360	250	200	50
Wisconsin	3,180	2,890	2,000	220	670	300	250	50
Wyoming	195	185	120	15	50	20	15	5
Other areas:								
American Samoa	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	...
Guam	7	6	3	1	2	1	1	...
Puerto Rico	1,270	835	490	100	245	415	315	100
Virgin Islands	25	23	15	2	6	2	2	...
Abroad	980	925	520	90	315	60	45	15

[1] Includes special age-72 payments.

[2] Children, widows and widowers, widowed mothers and fathers, and parents.

Table Q-17.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of families and beneficiaries receiving benefits and average monthly benefit in current-payment status, by family group, at end of 1978 and 1979

Family classification of beneficiaries	December 31, 1978			December 31, 1979		
	Number of families (in thousands) [1]	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Average monthly amount per family	Number of families (in thousands) [1]	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Average monthly amount per family
Total	27,161	34,598	$310.40	27,830	35,126	$325.60
Retired-worker families	18,361	21,999	315.20	18,973	22,613	321.90
Worker only	15,148	15,148	256.60	15,748	15,748	287.00
Male	6,791	6,791	288.90	7,044	7,044	324.00
Full benefit	3,044	3,044	316.90	3,142	3,142	356.10
Reduced benefit	3,747	3,747	266.10	3,902	3,902	298.20
Female	8,357	8,357	230.30	8,704	8,704	257.10
Full benefit	2,670	2,670	265.30	2,758	2,758	298.30
Reduced benefit	5,687	5,687	213.90	5,947	5,947	238.00
Worker and wife	2,697	5,394	437.50	2,710	5,421	488.60
Full worker benefit	1,362	2,723	475.60	1,333	2,667	532.60
Reduced worker benefit	1,335	2,671	398.60	1,377	2,755	445.90
Worker and husband	38	76	307.30	39	77	336.00
Worker and children	237	525	433.80	237	526	484.40
Worker, wife and children	241	856	510.50	238	841	569.30
Wife entitlement not dependent on children	52	161	533.50	52	165	590.50
Wife entitlement dependent on children	189	694	504.20	186	676	563.30
Survivor families	5,786	7,596	280.90	5,874	7,623	312.10
Widow or widower only	4,064	4,068	241.40	4,149	4,155	267.80
Full benefit	1,839	1,843	253.70	1,840	1,846	283.40
Reduced benefit	2,074	2,074	234.80	2,146	2,146	259.30
Surviving divorced wife	28	28	253.50	39	39	275.60
Disabled widow or widower	123	123	165.80	124	124	181.50
Remarried widows	72	72	143.50	84	84	264.20
Widow or widower and children	82	170	422.70	83	172	474.50
Mother and children	572	1,783	542.30	569	1,747	602.60
1 child	228	466	474.10	234	480	532.90
2 children	186	566	591.90	187	574	655.00
3 children or more	158	751	582.80	148	693	646.70
Children only	979	1,486	291.00	974	1,450	322.10
1 child	650	650	206.70	657	657	230.70
2 children	209	417	428.90	209	417	480.50
3 children	78	234	512.50	74	222	575.50
4 children or more	42	184	498.50	35	155	559.90
Parents with or without children	16	17	228.60	15	16	252.70
Disabled-worker families	2,882	4,869	349.00	2,872	4,778	387.20
Worker only	2,043	2,043	277.90	2,050	2,050	308.90
Male	1,245	1,245	308.50	1,248	1,248	343.60
Female	798	798	230.20	802	802	254.80
Worker and spouse	81	162	443.00	80	159	497.10
Worker and children	348	928	472.60	346	916	529.00
Worker, wife and children	411	1,736	579.20	396	1,652	646.70
Special age-72 beneficiaries	132	134	83.90	111	112	92.20

[1] For a small number of retired-worker and disabled-worker families, the number of families exceeds the number of workers where the worker's benefit was not in current-payment status for some temporarily technical reason but some family members were still receiving their benefit.

Table Q–18.—Medicare Hospital Insurance: Number of bills approved for payment and amount reimbursed, by type of benefit, type of beneficiary and period approved, as of September 26, 1981 [1]

[In thousands]

Period approved [2]	Total [3]		Inpatient hospital		Home health		Skilled-nursing facility	
	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]
	Total [5]							
1974	9,562	$8,408,221	8,206	$8,079,556	828	$94,419	528	$234,247
1975	10,318	10,414,195	8,687	10,006,206	1,078	145,631	553	262,358
1976	11,170	12,789,987	9,243	12,283,674	1,329	200,140	597	301,173
1977	11,758	14,719,549	9,381	14,150,022	1,590	255,061	587	314,464
1978	12,277	16,842,130	9,936	16,219,064	1,800	311,018	541	312,047
1979	12,802	19,263,400	10,289	18,560,482	1,997	377,731	515	325,186
1980	13,744	22,959,786	10,993	22,140,573	2,259	472,140	492	347,072
Jan.–Sept. 1981	9,331	17,296,674	7,362	16,680,534	1,654	378,044	314	238,093
	Persons aged 65 and over [6]							
1980	12,212	$20,209,767	9,646	$19,441,221	2,091	$435,073	475	$333,472
Jan.–Sept. 1981	8,308	15,247,533	6,471	14,669,324	1,533	349,208	304	229,000
	Disability beneficiaries [7]							
1980	1,532	$2,750,019	1,347	$2,699,352	168	$37,067	17	$13,600
Jan.–Sept. 1981	1,023	2,049,141	891	2,011,210	121	28,836	10	9,093

[1] Includes only those bills recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before September 26, 1981. A bill does not necessarily represent a total stay in a covered facility or a complete series of visits covered under an established home health plan. Usually, more than one bill is submitted for each stay in a long-term hospital, or in a skilled-nursing facility and for visits under a home health plan. Because of lags in bill processing by intermediaries and the Social Security Administration, data for recent time periods are incomplete; comparison of most recent periods with similar periods in earlier years are, therefore, not valid.

[2] Period in which the intermediary approved bills for payment.

[3] Included in total, but not shown separately, are bills for outpatient diagnostic services approved for payment under the Hospital Insurance program.

[4] Actual benefit payments as represented in trust fund transactions differ from amounts reimbursed as shown above, which represent payments for covered services based on an interim rate (either per diem or a percent of total charges) and adjusted at the end of each provider's operating year on the basis of audited reasonable costs of operation. Payments exclude deductibles and coinsurance amounts and noncovered services as specified by law.

[5] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over, and the new group of beneficiaries, who became entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits on or after July 1, 1973, (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[6] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

Table Q-19.—Medicare Hospital Insurance: Number of bills for inpatient short-stay hospital[1] care approved for payment, covered days, total charges and amount reimbursed, by type of beneficiary and period approved, as of September 26, 1981[2]

Period approved[3]	Approved bills			Hospital charges				
		Covered days of care					Amount reimbursed[4]	
	Number (in thousands)	Total (in thousands)	Average per bill	Total (in thousands)	Per bill	Per day	Total (in thousands)	Percent of total
	Total[5]							
1974	8,073	87,925	10.9	$10,524,686	$1,304	$120	$7,936,618	75.4
1975	8,542	90,292	10.6	13,104,395	1,534	145	9,835,732	75.1
1976	9,084	95,060	10.5	16,215,493	1,785	171	12,074,678	74.5
1977	9,421	96,409	10.2	19,014,392	2,018	197	13,914,134	73.2
1978	9,779	98,497	10.1	22,149,690	2,265	225	15,958,917	72.1
1979	10,149	100,744	9.9	25,706,488	2,533	255	18,305,228	71.2
1980	10,856	106,880	9.8	31,417,258	2,894	294	21,859,378	69.6
Jan.-Sept. 1981	7,275	70,834	9.8	23,981,203	3,278	334	16,475,333	68.7
	Persons aged 65 and over[6]							
1980	9,565	94,746	9.9	$27,627,033	$2,888	$292	$19,257,789	69.7
Jan.-Sept. 1981	6,420	62,849	9.8	21,126,110	3,291	336	14,535,529	68.8
	Disability beneficiaries[7]							
1980	1,291	12,134	9.4	$3,790,225	$2,936	$312	$2,601,589	68.6
Jan.-Sept. 1981	855	7,985	9.3	2,855,093	3,339	358	1,939,804	67.9

[1] General and special hospitals reporting average stays of less than 30 days.

[2] Includes only those bills recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before September 26, 1981. A bill does not necessarily represent a total stay in a covered facility or a complete series of visits covered under an established home health plan. Usually, more than one bill is submitted for each stay in a long-term hospital, or in a skilled-nursing facility and for visits under a home health plan. Because of lags in bill processing by intermediaries and the Social Security Administration, data for recent time periods are incomplete; comparison of most recent periods with similar periods in earlier years are, therefore, not valid.

[3] Period in which the intermediary approved bills for payment.

[4] Actual benefit payments as represented in trust fund transactions differ from amounts reimbursed as shown above, which represent payments for covered services based on an interim rate (either per diem or a percent of total charges) and adjusted at the end of each provider's operating year on the basis of audited reasonable costs of operation. Payments exclude deductibles and coinsurance amounts and noncovered services as specified by law.

[5] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over, and the new group of beneficiaries who became entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits on or after July 1, 1973, (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[6] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

Table Q–20.—Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance: Number of reimbursed bills and amount reimbursed, by type of service, type of beneficiary, and period recorded, as of November 28, 1981 [1]

[In thousands]

Calendar year recorded [2]	All services [3]		Physicians		Outpatient hospital		Independent laboratory		Home health		All others [5]	
	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]
	Total [6]											
1974	67,995	$3,189,502	54,190	$2,675,850	8,026	$303,998	1,858	$25,946	477	$38,273	3,247	$138,435
1975	83,106	4,109,848	64,505	3,269,126	10,479	462,028	2,683	39,205	641	61,856	4,566	268,644
1976	87,116	4,564,484	66,598	3,496,957	11,740	585,338	3,106	48,053	742	84,409	4,672	339,125
1977	111,723	6,190,645	86,007	4,751,187	14,031	767,446	4,352	67,533	872	105,297	6,139	489,974
1978	112,660	6,627,144	85,294	4,931,792	15,420	909,377	4,345	70,519	926	120,839	6,385	584,039
1979	142,725	8,750,043	109,645	6,569,097	17,482	1,130,809	5,961	102,761	998	142,408	8,103	767,704
1980	154,338	10,291,340	117,487	7,561,652	19,794	1,420,707	6,478	117,274	1,127	180,593	8,995	964,681
Jan. 1–Nov. 28, 1981	149,720	10,766,653	113,750	7,923,141	18,622	1,489,031	6,825	134,722	826	145,884	8,961	1,040,572
	Persons aged 65 and over [7]											
1980	136,558	$8,608,990	105,143	$6,724,177	16,531	$1,006,146	5,869	$105,008	1,034	$164,444	7,642	$589,264
Jan. 1–Nov. 28, 1981	132,252	9,033,149	101,682	7,038,985	15,557	1,081,651	6,179	120,560	759	133,094	7,550	655,752
	Disability beneficiaries [8]											
1980	17,830	$1,682,350	12,344	$837,475	3,263	$414,561	609	$12,266	93	$16,149	1,353	$375,417
Jan. 1–Nov. 28, 1981	17,468	1,733,504	12,068	884,156	3,065	407,380	646	14,162	67	12,790	1,411	384,820

[1] Includes only those bills for which reimbursements were made by carriers or intermediaries and that were recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before November 28, 1981.

[2] Determined by summarization date of administrative records. If days from more than 1 month are included in period summarized, data are prorated by month according to the number of calendar days represented in each month.

[3] Includes in total, but not shown separately, are data for which type of service is unknown.

[4] Amount reimbursed to or in behalf of the beneficiary—generally 80 percent of the allowed charges, once the beneficiary has satisfied the $60 deductible in the current year (before January 1, 1973, the deductible was $50). Some radiology and pathology services are reimbursed at 100-percent rate, regardless of the beneficiary's deductible status. Beginning calendar year 1973, home health services provided under the Supplementary Medical Insurance program are reimbursed at 100 percent of the reasonable cost less any applicable deductible.

[5] Includes bills for (1) ancillary and other miscellaneous SMI services provided by hospitals, skilled-nursing facilities, and home health agencies; (2) chronic renal dialysis services furnished by limited care facilities; (3) hospital based physicians' services with charges calculated on a per diem rate; and (4) supplier (other than independent laboratory) services.

[6] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over, the new group of beneficiaries who became entitled to Supplementary Medical Insurance on or after July 1, 1973 (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to Supplementary Medical Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[8] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to Supplementary Medical Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

Table Q-21.—Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance: Number of physicians' bills paid, total charges, and amount reimbursed, by type of bill, type of beneficiary, and period recorded, as of November 28, 1981 [1]

[In thousands, except percents]

Calendar year recorded [2]	Total physicians' bills				Surgical bills				Medical bills			
	Number	Allowed charges [3]	Amount reimbursed [4]		Number	Allowed charges [3]	Amount reimbursed [4]		Number	Allowed charges [3]	Amount reimbursed [4]	
			Total	Percent of allowed charges			Total	Percent of allowed charges			Total	Percent of allowed charges
	Total [5]											
1974	54,190	$3,626,579	$2,675,850	73.8	8,265	$1,523,903	$1,158,036	76.0	45,926	$2,102,675	$1,517,814	72.2
1975	64,505	4,367,672	3,269,126	74.8	9,357	1,815,784	1,392,595	76.7	55,148	2,551,891	1,876,532	73.5
1976	66,598	4,630,124	3,496,957	75.5	9,004	1,867,424	1,440,561	77.1	57,594	2,762,701	2,056,396	74.4
1977	86,007	6,224,792	4,751,187	76.3	10,995	2,485,672	1,930,688	77.7	75,012	3,739,118	2,820,498	75.4
1978	85,294	6,427,211	4,931,792	76.7	10,597	2,554,245	1,990,518	77.9	74,699	3,872,967	2,941,276	75.9
1979	109,645	8,482,230	6,569,097	77.4	13,256	3,377,687	2,645,098	78.3	96,389	5,104,543	3,923,999	76.9
1980	117,487	9,711,949	7,561,652	77.9	14,342	3,925,041	3,082,750	78.5	103,046	5,786,909	4,478,873	77.4
Jan. 1–Nov. 28, 1981	113,750	10,144,109	7,923,141	78.1	13,808	4,112,092	3,236,445	78.7	99,942	6,032,016	4,686,696	77.7
	Persons aged 65 and over [6]											
1980	105,143	$8,645,961	$6,724,177	77.8	13,033	$3,527,380	$2,769,036	78.5	92,011	$5,118,581	$3,955,132	77.3
Jan.1–Nov. 28, 1981	101,682	9,021,014	7,038,985	78.0	12,540	3,696,038	2,907,626	78.7	89,142	5,324,975	4,131,359	77.6
	Disability beneficiaries [7]											
1980	12,344	$1,065,988	$837,475	78.6	1,309	$397,661	$313,714	78.9	11,035	$668,328	$523,741	78.4
Jan. 1–Nov. 28, 1981	12,068	1,123,095	884,156	78.7	1.268	416,054	328,819	79.0	10,800	707,041	555,337	78.5

[1] Includes only those bills for which reimbursements were made by carriers and that were recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before November 28, 1981.

[2] Determined by summarization date of administrative records. If days from more than 1 month are included in period summarized, data are prorated by month according to the number of calendar days represented in each month.

[3] Represents allowed charges as determined by the carriers on the basis of customary charges for similar services generally made by the physician or supplier of covered services and also on prevailing charges in the locality for similar services.

[4] Amount reimbursed to or in behalf of the beneficiary—generally 80 percent of the allowed charges, once the beneficiary has satisfied the $60 deductible in the current year (before January 1, 1973, the deductible was $50). Some radiology and pathology services are reimbursed at 100-percent rate, regardless of the beneficiary's deductible status. Beginning calendar year 1973, home health services provided under the Supplementary Medical Insurance program are reimbursed at 100 percent of the reasonable cost less any applicable deductible.

[5] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over, the new group of beneficiaries who became entitled to Supplementary Medical Insurance on or after July 1, 1973 (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[6] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to Supplementary Medical Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to Supplementary Medical Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

SSI Quarterly Data

Tables Q-22-32 present data on the number of persons who received federally administered Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled at the end of the quarter and the average monthly amount of these payments. Those receiving Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementary payments are included. Emergency advance payments are not included; adjustments have not been made for overpayment refunds, returned checks, and special disbursements for underpayments. The data in the tables are estimated on the basis of the figures for the last month of the quarter.

Tables Q-33-37 present data on the number of persons who received Federal SSI payments and/or State-administered State supplementary payments in States with State-administered State supplementation programs. The data reported represent figures for the last month of the quarter.

Table Q-22.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and average monthly amount, by reason for eligibility and type of payment, March 1982

Type of payment	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
	Number of persons			
Total	3,998,043	1,655,225	[1] 78,509	[2] 2,264,309
Federal SSI payments [3]	3,572,759	1,408,728	69,265	2,094,766
Federal SSI payments only	2,380,745	1,012,620	42,215	1,325,910
Federal SSI and State Supplementation	1,192,014	396,108	27,050	768,856
State supplementation [4]	1,617,298	642,605	36,294	938,399
State supplementation only	425,284	246,497	9,244	169,543
	Amount of payments (in thousands)			
Total	$738,623	$228,524	$18,016	$492,082
Federal SSI payments	579,487	167,005	13,090	399,392
State supplementation	159,136	61,519	4,926	92,691
	Average monthly amount			
Total	$184.74	$138.06	$229.47	$217.32
Federal SSI payments	162.19	118.55	188.98	190.66
State supplementation	98.39	95.73	135.72	98.77

[1] Includes approximately 24,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[2] Included approximately 419,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments only, and Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation, data partly estimated.
[4] Includes persons with federally administered State supplementation only, and Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation, data partly estimated.

Table Q-23.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, race, and sex, March 1982

Race and sex	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	3,998,043	1,655,225	78,509	2,264,309
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	62.1	61.2	61.8	62.8
Black	27.3	24.5	28.2	29.4
Other	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.2
Not reported	6.8	9.9	6.2	4.6
Men	34.4	26.8	42.7	39.6
White	21.6	16.2	27.2	25.3
Black	9.0	6.4	11.4	10.8
Other	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4
Not reported	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.0
Women	65.6	73.2	57.2	60.3
White	40.5	44.9	34.5	37.4
Black	18.3	18.0	16.8	18.6
Other	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.8
Not reported	4.6	7.5	3.8	2.6

Table Q-24.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and living arrangement, March 1982

Living arrangement [1]	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	3,998,043	1,655,225	78,509	2,264,309
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own household	88.7	90.5	89.3	87.3
Another's household	5.7	4.5	5.5	6.5
Institutional care covered by Medicaid	5.5	4.9	4.2	6.0

[1] As used for determination of Federal SSI payment standards.

Table Q–25.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons in concurrent receipt of federally administered payments and unearned income other than OASDI benefits and average monthly unearned income, by reason for eligibility and type of income, March 1982

Type of income	Total	Reason for eligibility		
		Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	3,998,043	1,655,225	78,509	2,264,309
	Number			
OASDI benefits	2,004,767	1,157,740	29,568	817,459
Other unearned income	423,376	210,395	9,143	203,838
Earned income	131,167	28,456	5,367	97,344
	Percent with income			
OASDI benefits	50.1	69.9	37.7	36.1
Other unearned income	10.6	12.7	11.6	9.0
Earned income	3.3	1.7	6.8	4.3
	Average monthly income			
OASDI benefits	$217.44	$219.77	$230.53	$213.66
Other unearned income	79.49	69.56	81.58	89.64
Earned income	109.12	101.51	408.57	94.84

Table Q–26.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of adults receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and age, March 1982 [1]

Age	Total	Reason for eligibility		
		Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	3,767,089	1,655,225	71,379	2,040,485
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18–21	2.3	...	4.4	4.0
22–29	7.2	...	14.0	12.9
30–39	6.9	...	11.7	12.3
40–49	6.8	...	10.2	12.2
50–59	12.4	...	16.1	22.2
60–64	8.5	...	10.1	13.3
65–69	13.3	13.2	9.9	13.6
70–74	14.4	23.8	8.0	7.0
75–79	12.1	26.9	5.1	.3
80 and over	16.2	36.2	10.4	.1

[1] Of the 230,954 blind and disabled children, 84.2 percent were under age 18 and 15.8 were aged 18–21.

Table Q–27.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	3,998,043	1,655,225	78,509	2,264,309
Alabama [2]	129,341	69,786	1,939	58,116
Alaska [2]	3,083	1,135	61	1,887
Arizona [2]	29,052	10,605	592	17,855
Arkansas	74,137	38,871	1,458	33,808
California	689,018	296,569	17,997	374,452
Colorado [2]	29,182	11,584	378	17,220
Connecticut [2]	23,307	6,770	406	16,131
Delaware	6,881	2,285	154	4,442
District of Columbia	14,626	3,948	206	10,472
Florida	171,780	81,323	2,813	87,644
Georgia	149,446	65,440	2,910	81,096
Hawaii	9,980	4,665	169	5,146
Idaho [2]	7,368	2,310	112	4,946
Illinois [2]	121,064	32,336	1,912	86,816
Indiana [2]	40,804	13,117	1,169	26,518
Iowa	24,781	9,621	1,043	14,117
Kansas	19,698	6,960	302	12,436
Kentucky [2]	92,034	37,976	2,041	52,017
Louisiana	129,078	57,909	2,115	69,054
Maine	20,686	8,613	299	11,774
Maryland	47,210	14,780	680	31,750
Massachusetts	114,397	58,714	5,031	50,652
Michigan	111,282	33,635	1,911	75,736
Minnesota [2]	30,441	11,368	635	18,438
Mississippi	110,950	57,544	1,815	51,591
Missouri [2]	79,927	34,905	1,302	43,720
Montana	6,666	2,031	129	4,506
Nebraska [2]	13,151	4,655	227	8,269
Nevada	6,782	3,390	458	2,934
New Hampshire [2]	5,248	1,811	121	3,316
New Jersey	84,615	30,550	1,159	52,906
New Mexico [2]	24,716	9,716	461	14,539
New York	350,035	124,331	4,083	221,621
North Carolina [2]	135,526	58,610	3,029	73,887
North Dakota [2]	5,973	2,821	80	3,072
Ohio	115,936	30,678	2,316	82,942
Oklahoma [2]	62,502	29,883	981	31,638
Oregon [2]	22,081	6,740	508	14,833
Pennsylvania	157,177	51,441	3,128	102,608
Rhode Island	14,650	5,475	208	8,967
South Carolina [2]	81,539	35,328	1,868	44,343
South Dakota	7,771	3,432	142	4,197
Tennessee	126,683	55,395	2,010	69,278
Texas [3]	251,759	135,092	4,224	112,443
Utah [2]	7,621	2,180	165	5,276
Vermont	8,599	3,254	120	5,225
Virginia [2]	79,035	32,027	1,400	45,608
Washington	43,719	13,727	572	29,420
West Virginia [2]	39,801	12,161	646	26,994
Wisconsin	64,029	26,715	971	36,343
Wyoming [2]	1,749	667	35	1,047
Unknown	26	5	...	21
Other:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	601	341	18	242

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table Q-28.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving Federal SSI payments, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982 [1]

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total [2]	With Federal SSI and State supplementation [3]	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation
Total [4]	3,572,759	1,192,014	1,408,728	396,108	69,265	27,050	2,094,766	768,856
States with federally administered State supplementation [5]	2,255,329	1,192,001	844,799	396,106	44,955	27,050	1,365,575	768,845
Arkansas	74,121	295	38,858	176	1,458	18	33,805	101
California	416,804	400,606	141,618	137,300	11,717	11,294	263,469	252,012
Delaware	6,803	365	2,251	105	146	37	4,406	223
District of Columbia	14,231	13,933	3,761	3,650	201	199	10,269	10,084
Florida	171,780	12	81,323	8	2,813	1	87,644	3
Georgia	149,385	318	65,403	191	2,910	15	81,072	112
Hawaii	9,379	8,911	4,304	4,177	165	158	4,910	4,576
Iowa	24,570	1,529	9,559	193	995	885	14,016	451
Kansas	19,691	188	6,958	44	302	7	12,431	137
Louisiana	129,013	973	57,852	928	2,113	2	69,046	43
Maine	16,713	15,697	6,163	5,754	272	263	10,278	9,680
Maryland	47,191	450	14,775	133	680	24	31,735	293
Massachusetts	72,979	68,256	28,473	27,073	3,088	2,965	41,418	38,218
Michigan	100,052	93,734	28,736	26,948	1,820	1,763	69,496	65,023
Mississippi	110,938	382	57,538	262	1,815	7	51,585	113
Montana	6,574	637	2,022	52	129	4	4,423	581
Nevada	5,774	2,773	2,568	2,474	285	268	2,921	31
New Jersey	77,412	72,051	27,010	25,251	1,107	1,068	49,295	45,732
New York	303,351	283,485	97,587	89,738	3,756	3,646	202,008	190,101
Ohio	115,901	388	30,668	131	2,311	22	82,922	235
Pennsylvania	143,762	134,086	44,553	40,608	3,045	2,917	96,164	90,561
Rhode Island	12,100	10,882	4,010	3,601	188	178	7,902	7,103
South Dakota	7,769	102	3,432	39	141	2	4,196	61
Tennessee	126,682	44	55,394	16	2,010	4	69,278	24
Vermont	7,220	6,708	2,468	2,302	113	109	4,639	4,297
Washington	39,770	36,255	11,837	11,033	534	488	27,399	24,734
Wisconsin	45,364	39,941	15,678	13,919	839	706	28,847	24,316

[1] Partly estimated.

[2] Includes all persons with Federal SSI payments whether receiving Federal payments only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementary payments.

[3] Includes persons eligible for both Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation.

[4] Includes all persons eligible for Federal SSI payments in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[5] The number of persons receiving Federal SSI payments in States without federally administered State supplementation is shown in table Q-27.

Table Q–29.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982 [1]

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total [2]	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only
Total	1,617,298	425,284	642,605	246,497	36,294	9,244	938,399	169,543
Arkansas	311	16	189	13	18	...	104	3
California	672,820	272,214	292,251	154,951	17,574	6,280	362,995	110,983
Delaware	443	78	139	34	45	8	259	36
District of Columbia	14,328	395	3,837	187	204	5	10,287	203
Florida	12	...	8	...	1	...	3	...
Georgia	379	61	228	37	15	...	136	24
Hawaii	9,512	601	4,538	361	162	4	4,812	236
Iowa	1,740	211	255	62	933	48	552	101
Kansas	195	7	46	2	7	...	142	5
Louisiana	1,038	65	985	57	2	...	51	8
Maine	19,670	3,973	8,204	2,450	290	27	11,176	1,496
Maryland	469	19	138	5	24	...	307	14
Massachusetts	109,674	41,418	57,314	30,241	4,908	1,943	47,452	9,234
Michigan	104,964	11,230	31,847	4,899	1,854	91	71,263	6,240
Mississippi	394	12	268	6	7	...	119	6
Montana	729	92	61	9	4	...	664	83
Nevada	3,781	1,008	3,296	822	441	173	44	13
New Jersey	79,254	7,203	28,791	3,540	1,120	52	49,343	3,611
New York	330,169	46,684	116,482	26,744	3,973	327	209,714	19,613
Ohio	423	35	141	10	27	5	255	20
Pennsylvania	147,501	13,415	47,496	6,888	3,000	83	97,005	6,444
Rhode Island	13,432	2,550	5,066	1,465	198	20	8,168	1,065
South Dakota	104	2	39	...	3	1	62	1
Tennessee	45	1	17	1	4	...	24	...
Vermont	8,087	1,379	3,088	786	116	7	4,883	586
Washington	40,204	3,949	12,923	1,890	526	38	26,755	2,021
Wisconsin	57,606	18,665	24,956	11,037	838	132	31,812	7,496
Unknown	14	1	2	...	...	...	12	...

[1] Partly estimated.

[2] Includes all persons with both Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation and those eligible for federally administered State supplementation only.

Table Q–30.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$135.58	$105.33	$177.11	$168.56
California	263.15	208.14	318.27	304.07
Delaware	158.11	99.75	173.77	187.58
District of Columbia	209.10	136.60	220.42	236.21
Florida	173.74	150.99	195.62	194.14
Georgia	151.37	113.25	190.13	180.75
Hawaii	198.21	169.58	224.99	223.29
Iowa	137.11	91.21	176.71	165.47
Kansas	141.97	101.79	183.48	163.46
Louisiana	160.31	124.26	196.46	189.43
Maine	135.16	79.00	172.22	175.29
Maryland	175.10	114.20	204.43	202.87
Massachusetts	191.34	142.51	244.10	242.70
Michigan	201.02	132.25	222.04	231.03
Mississippi	150.32	114.09	190.18	189.32
Montana	160.17	96.17	182.29	188.38
Nevada	169.63	140.06	211.61	197.24
New Jersey	194.92	151.31	216.57	219.63
New York	214.55	161.13	227.44	244.26
Ohio	170.90	109.49	189.93	193.08
Pennsylvania	188.16	126.33	236.67	217.67
Rhode Island	168.79	117.07	211.33	199.38
South Dakota	133.04	94.19	192.51	162.80
Tennessee	152.87	108.26	195.62	187.31
Vermont	179.22	118.44	279.52	215.92
Washington	186.31	126.03	225.66	213.67
Wisconsin	181.20	123.62	227.14	222.31

Table Q–31.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly amount of Federal SSI payments, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$162.20	$118.55	$168.99	$190.66
Alabama	146.49	113.52	185.84	184.77
Alaska	179.19	141.54	191.77	201.43
Arizona	182.20	136.03	217.61	208.45
Arkansas	135.53	105.28	176.98	168.52
California	178.59	137.78	181.97	200.37
Colorado	156.03	114.00	166.22	184.08
Connecticut	174.24	122.60	191.75	195.47
Delaware	154.10	96.07	168.09	183.29
District of Columbia	190.93	120.38	205.32	216.49
Florida	173.73	150.98	195.59	194.14
Georgia	151.39	113.25	190.01	180.77
Hawaii	170.02	146.80	199.20	189.39
Idaho	155.98	99.47	200.33	181.37
Illinois	172.15	122.44	201.62	190.02
Indiana	151.59	96.70	187.23	177.17
Iowa	134.48	89.64	160.84	163.20
Kansas	141.72	101.64	182.63	163.17
Kentucky	163.19	115.77	214.24	195.81
Louisiana	160.29	124.18	196.44	189.44
Maine	142.47	85.71	166.79	175.86
Maryland	174.85	113.93	203.19	202.61
Massachusetts	161.79	113.44	166.28	194.69
Michigan	171.57	110.49	197.82	196.14
Minnesota	134.95	99.69	163.60	155.71
Mississippi	150.27	114.02	190.05	189.31
Missouri	153.67	112.06	172.66	186.32
Montana	152.43	94.10	179.50	178.31
Nebraska	144.31	89.62	168.56	174.43
Nevada	160.04	116.80	159.35	198.12
New Hampshire	150.46	93.85	169.55	180.68
New Jersey	173.58	133.70	191.24	195.04
New Mexico	165.48	117.77	194.35	196.45
New York	183.05	133.33	196.17	206.82
North Carolina	151.88	108.40	185.94	184.98
North Dakota	138.81	97.53	172.11	175.85
Ohio	170.86	109.41	190.05	193.05
Oklahoma	146.24	116.84	199.19	172.37
Oregon	162.77	108.39	187.89	186.62
Pennsylvania	171.52	112.53	209.29	197.65
Rhode Island	154.39	107.54	184.63	177.44
South Carolina	149.60	108.19	196.36	180.62
South Dakota	132.67	93.89	192.75	162.37
Tennessee	152.86	108.25	195.54	187.29
Texas	140.78	111.65	187.89	174.00
Utah	156.68	119.33	199.36	170.78
Vermont	153.02	94.47	193.81	183.17
Virginia	153.15	107.35	185.22	184.33
Washington	169.31	112.92	202.29	193.03
West Virginia	178.20	120.24	212.49	203.49
Wisconsin	138.04	85.04	161.97	166.15
Wyoming	146.78	97.06	207.94	176.41
Other:				
Northern Mariana Islands	213.94	203.83	202.33	229.02

Table Q-32.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly amount of federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$98.40	$95.73	$135.73	$98.78
Arkansas	18.09	19.22	10.61	17.33
California	158.86	144.46	204.60	168.24
Delaware	89.29	83.95	49.33	99.10
District of Columbia	23.81	22.56	20.28	24.35
Florida	53.92	47.75	(1)	(1)
Georgia	19.73	20.75	23.20	17.63
Hawaii	40.33	35.10	31.82	45.54
Iowa	53.75	81.28	26.02	87.91
Kansas	30.39	26.98	36.86	31.18
Louisiana	12.41	12.00	(1)	19.69
Maine	21.08	18.55	21.13	22.94
Maryland	32.17	33.19	34.96	31.50
Massachusetts	91.92	89.63	145.60	89.13
Michigan	49.58	39.99	34.67	54.25
Mississippi	16.08	15.85	33.29	15.58
Montana	90.00	82.52	(1)	90.68
Nevada	59.87	53.05	116.79	...
New Jersey	38.56	35.13	35.09	40.64
New York	59.28	60.31	48.28	58.91
Ohio	24.04	24.70	24.89	23.59
Pennsylvania	33.33	31.27	34.34	34.31
Rhode Island	45.02	41.39	46.70	47.22
South Dakota	30.56	26.90	(1)	31.79
Tennessee	33.29	25.12	(1)	37.83
Vermont	53.96	49.30	48.64	57.03
Washington	35.12	30.45	40.04	37.28
Wisconsin	92.70	78.91	101.03	103.30

[1] Not computed for fewer than five persons.

Table Q-33.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and/or State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	[2] 1,300,402	544,796	23,139	731,924
Alabama	133,147	72,270	1,955	58,922
Alaska [3]	3,343	1,263	63	2,017
Arizona	29,231	10,752	592	17,887
Colorado	40,431	21,422	385	18,624
Connecticut	31,772	10,471	455	20,846
Florida [4]	171,780	81,323	2,813	87,644
Idaho	7,984	2,629	115	5,240
Illinois	128,158	33,839	1,953	92,366
Kentucky	93,780	39,276	2,047	52,457
Maryland	[2] 47,753	14,780	680	31,750
Minnesota [3]	31,819	11,861	656	19,302
Missouri	85,893	39,462	1,610	44,821
Nebraska	14,600	5,282	249	9,069
New Hampshire [1]	5,248	1,811	121	3,316
New Mexico	24,716	9,716	461	14,539
North Carolina	137,954	60,265	[3] 3,068	74,621
North Dakota	5,975	2,822	80	3,073
Oklahoma	64,939	31,691	992	32,256
Oregon	24,363	8,066	588	15,709
South Carolina [4]	81,539	35,328	1,868	44,343
South Dakota [1]	7,771	3,432	142	4,197
Utah [4]	7,621	2,180	165	5,276
Virginia [1]	79,035	32,027	1,400	45,608
West Virginia [4]	39,801	12,161	646	26,994
Wyoming [4]	1,749	667	35	1,047

[1] Excludes data for State supplementation only in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia.

[2] Includes data for State supplementation only not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Includes March 1980 supplementation data for Alaska, February 1982 data for Minnesota and North Carolina blind; data not available for March 1982.

[4] Represents data for federally administered payments; no persons receiving State supplementation only.

Table Q-34.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving Federal SSI payments in States with State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation
Total	1,251,002	...	514,909	...	22,334	...	713,559	...
States reporting combined payment cases	[1] 1,158,948	[1] 190,628	465,743	99,121	17,432	2,636	640,623	83,631
Alabama	129,841	13,533	69,786	9,891	1,939	105	58,116	3,537
Alaska	3,083	[2] 668	1,135	[2] 251	61	[2] 10	1,887	[2] 407
Arizona	29,052	1,534	10,605	872	592	4	17,855	658
Colorado	29,182	23,706	11,584	14,891	378	140	17,220	8,675
Connecticut	23,307	3,314	6,770	1,535	406	38	16,131	1,741
Florida	171,780	7,223	81,323	3,848	2,813	(3)	87,644	[4] 3,375
Idaho	7,368	2,282	2,310	852	112	25	4,946	1,405
Illinois	121,064	22,149	32,336	4,533	1,912	262	86,816	17,354
Kentucky	92,034	6,198	37,976	3,146	2,041	100	52,017	2,952
Maryland	47,210	...	14,780	...	680	...	31,750	...
Minnesota	30,441	[2] 8,761	11,368	[2] 2,393	635	[2] 135	18,438	[2] 6,233
Missouri	79,927	15,276	34,905	12,634	1,302	488	43,720	2,154
Nebraska	13,151	6,912	4,655	2,768	227	115	8,269	4,029
New Hampshire	5,248	(3)	1,811	(3)	121	(3)	3,316	(3)
New Mexico	24,716	[1] 273	9,716	(3)	461	(3)	14,539	(3)
North Carolina	135,526	8,485	58,610	4,593	3,029	[2] 217	73,887	3,673
North Dakota	5,973	102	2,821	67	80	2	3,072	33
Oklahoma	62,502	51,558	29,883	33,190	981	447	31,638	17,921
Oregon	22,081	10,115	6,740	2,715	508	507	14,833	6,893
South Carolina	81,539	1,748	35,328	737	1,868	22	44,343	989
South Dakota	7,771	(3)	3,432	(3)	142	(3)	4,197	(3)
Utah	7,621	[1] 5,967	2,180	(3)	165	(3)	5,276	(3)
Virginia	79,035	(3)	32,027	(3)	1,400	(3)	45,608	(3)
West Virginia	39,801	109	12,161	42	646	...	26,994	67
Wyoming	1,749	715	667	161	35	19	1,047	535

[1] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[2] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, February 1982 data for Minnesota and North Carolina blind; data not available for March 1982.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Includes data for the blind.

Table Q-35.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only
Total	[1] 248,375	...	132,598	...	3,456	...	105,538	...
States reporting supplementation only cases	[1] 240,028	49,400	129,008	29,887	3,241	605	100,996	18,365
Alabama	16,839	3,306	12,375	2,484	121	16	4,343	806
Alaska [2]	928	260	379	128	12	2	537	130
Arizona	1,713	179	1,019	147	4	...	690	32
Colorado	34,955	11,249	24,729	9,838	147	7	10,079	1,404
Connecticut	11,779	8,465	5,236	3,701	87	49	6,456	4,715
Florida	7,223	...	3,848	...	(3)	...	[4] 3,375	...
Idaho	2,898	616	1,171	319	28	3	1,699	294
Illinois	29,243	7,094	6,036	1,503	303	41	22,904	5,550
Kentucky	7,944	1,746	4,446	1,300	106	6	3,392	440
Maryland	[1] 543	[1] 543	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Minnesota [2]	10,139	1,378	2,886	493	156	21	7,097	864
Missouri	21,242	5,966	17,191	4,557	796	308	3,255	1,101
Nebraska	8,361	1,449	3,395	627	137	22	4,829	800
New Hampshire	4,483	(3)	1,575	(3)	171	(3)	2,737	(3)
New Mexico	[1] 273	...	(3)	...	(3)	...	(3)	...
North Carolina	10,913	2,428	6,250	1,655	[2] 256	39	4,407	734
North Dakota	104	2	68	1	2	...	34	1
Oklahoma	53,995	2,437	34,998	1,808	458	11	18,539	618
Oregon	12,397	2,282	4,041	1,326	587	80	7,769	876
South Carolina	1,748	...	737	...	22	...	989	...
South Dakota	356	(3)	216	(3)	3	(3)	137	(3)
Utah	[1] 5,967	...	(3)	...	(3)	...	(3)	...
Virginia	3,508	(3)	1,799	(3)	41	(3)	1,668	(3)
West Virginia	109	...	42	...	...	...	67	...
Wyoming	715	...	161	...	19	...	535	...

[1] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[2] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, February 1982 data for Minnesota and North Carolina blind; data not available for March 1982.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Includes data for the blind.

Table Q-36.—Supplemental Security Income: Amount of combined federally administered payments and State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982

[In thousands]

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	[2] $220,510	$72,103	$4,699	$143,557
Alabama	19,930	8,581	366	10,983
Alaska [3]	678	208	14	456
Arizona	5,407	1,530	129	3,749
Colorado	8,236	4,381	68	3,788
Connecticut	5,901	1,616	88	4,197
Florida [1]	30,117	12,401	550	17,166
Idaho	1,445	333	24	1,088
Illinois	23,237	4,350	408	18,478
Kentucky	15,935	4,892	445	10,598
Maryland [1]	[2] 8,338	1,688	139	6,440
Minnesota [3]	5,089	1,349	117	3,623
Missouri	13,045	4,435	338	8,272
Nebraska	2,367	545	48	1,774
New Hampshire	1,264	236	35	993
New Mexico	[2] 4,110	1,144	90	2,856
North Carolina	23,004	7,720	627	14,657
North Dakota	831	276	14	541
Oklahoma	12,484	5,613	226	6,645
Oregon	4,150	950	131	3,069
South Carolina	12,397	3,902	370	8,125
South Dakota [1]	1,074	350	27	697
Utah	[2] 1,254	260	33	961
Virginia	12,845	3,811	267	8,766
West Virginia	7,100	1,465	137	5,498
Wyoming	271	68	7	196

[1] Includes federally administered mandatory supplementary payments totaling $19,000 for three States: $1,000 for Florida, $15,000 for Maryland, and $3,000 for South Dakota.

[2] Includes State-administered optional supplementary payments for three States totaling $151,000 not distributed by reason for eligibility: $71,000 for Maryland, $20,000 for New Mexico, and $60,000 for Utah.

[3] Includes March 1980 supplementary payment for Alaska, February 1982 data for Minnesota, and North Carolina blind; data not available for March 1982.

Table Q-37.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly amount of State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, March 1982

State	All persons				Persons with Federal SSI and State supplementation				Persons with State supplementation only			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Alabama	$56.06	$53.23	$53.59	$56.44	$58.04	$57.17	$56.11	$60.54	$37.78	$37.55	$37.00	$30.49
Alaska [1]	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79	156.62	147.99	172.30	161.55	80.29	79.22	(2)	79.92
Arizona	66.19	84.89	(2)	38.63	59.73	76.40	(2)	37.65	121.59	135.27	...	58.75
Colorado	105.34	123.73	31.07	61.31	82.77	107.15	22.24	41.91	152.90	148.83	207.86	181.17
Connecticut	156.23	150.15	115.16	161.71	150.07	153.11	97.87	148.54	158.64	148.92	128.57	166.57
Florida	37.74	31.66	(3)	[4] 44.67	37.74	31.66	(3)	[4] 44.67	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Idaho	102.14	87.83	80.75	112.35	104.18	86.80	81.40	115.13	94.57	90.60	(2)	99.07
Illinois	81.89	64.75	73.96	86.51	58.21	53.37	71.65	59.27	155.83	99.07	88.76	171.70
Kentucky	115.22	111.44	71.64	121.55	112.99	107.10	68.13	120.79	123.16	121.95	130.17	126.65
Maryland	[6] 129.89	(3)	(3)	(3)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	[6] 129.89	(3)	(3)	(3)
Minnesota [1]	96.74	74.79	84.88	105.92	79.21	55.67	71.39	88.42	208.14	167.59	171.62	232.17
Missouri	35.92	30.46	142.30	38.80	30.88	27.48	107.78	33.39	48.84	38.70	196.98	49.39
Nebraska	56.26	37.82	71.45	68.80	51.91	34.65	66.13	63.36	77.04	51.80	99.27	96.20
New Hampshire	105.71	41.69	80.36	144.13	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
New Mexico	[6] 75.00	(3)	(3)	(3)	[6] 75.00	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
North Carolina	221.85	218.67	[1] 249.55	224.74	238.41	237.26	[1] 259.20	238.62	163.96	167.06	[1] 195.87	155.28
North Dakota [8]	21.29	19.59	(2)	25.68	21.35	19.53	(2)	26.12	(2)	(2)	...	(2)
Oklahoma	61.93	60.61	67.34	64.30	62.35	60.97	67.63	64.77	53.18	54.06	55.45	50.58
Oregon	44.85	54.22	60.91	38.77	44.18	50.16	63.21	37.27	47.85	46.17	46.31	50.55
South Carolina	113.59	108.35	129.73	117.13	113.59	108.35	129.73	117.13	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
South Dakota	116.18	124.36	(2)	104.21	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Utah	[6] 10.00	(3)	(3)	(3)	[6] 10.00	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Virginia	211.10	207.29	200.27	215.49	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(3)
West Virginia	71.73	73.62	...	70.55	71.73	73.62	...	70.55	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Wyoming	20.00	20.00	(2)	20.00	20.00	20.00	(2)	20.00	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)

[1] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, February 1982 data for Minnesota, and North Carolina blind; data not available for March 1982.

[2] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes data for the blind.

[5] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[6] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[7] No persons receiving SSI and State supplementation.

[8] Excludes data for optional supplementation; data not available.

Table Q-38.—Black lung benefits to miners and their spouses and children: Number and monthly amount in current-payment status, December 1970–81 and by State, June 1982[1]

Year and State	Number				Monthly amount		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners	Widows
December:							
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$12,515,000	$8,785,000	$3,730,000
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	27,250,000	16,430,000	10,820,000
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	37,860,000	22,920,000	14,940,000
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	63,700,000	40,400,000	23,300,000
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	71,500,000	45,100,000	26,400,000
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	75,500,000	46,600,000	28,900,000
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	77,400,000	46,500,000	30,800,000
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	80,500,000	47,100,000	33,400,000
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	82,300,000	46,800,000	35,500,000
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	86,500,000	47,800,000	38,700,000
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	91,400,000	48,800,000	42,600,000
1981	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	91,700,000	47,300,000	44,400,000
June 1982, total	364,610	106,347	145,455	112,808	89,400,000	45,200,000	44,200,000
Alabama	15,941	4,463	6,731	4,747	3,954,000	1,897,000	2,057,000
Alaska	32	11	13	8	8,000	4,000	4,000
Arizona	950	268	251	431	243,000	113,000	130,000
Arkansas	2,384	742	918	724	594,000	318,000	276,000
California	2,945	737	1,520	688	766,000	310,000	456,000
Colorado	2,865	909	1,154	802	725,000	379,000	346,000
Connecticut	793	200	403	190	204,000	83,000	121,000
Delaware	405	108	184	113	101,000	46,000	55,000
District of Columbia	161	35	92	34	42,000	14,000	28,000
Florida	6,572	2,006	2,375	2,191	1,591,000	872,000	719,000
Georgia	679	161	351	167	173,000	67,000	106,000
Hawaii	16	4	3	9	3,000	2,000	1,000
Idaho	101	31	39	31	25,000	13,000	12,000
Illinois	19,816	5,244	9,774	4,798	5,136,000	2,206,000	2,930,000
Indiana	8,932	2,393	4,096	2,443	2,264,000	1,027,000	1,237,000
Iowa	2,226	643	1,013	570	573,000	270,000	303,000
Kansas	1,064	271	558	235	279,000	112,000	167,000
Kentucky	44,207	13,780	13,717	16,710	10,299,000	6,044,000	4,255,000
Louisiana	167	44	73	50	41,000	19,000	22,000
Maine	13	5	7	1	4,000	2,000	2,000
Maryland	3,532	913	1,747	872	904,000	377,000	527,000
Massachusetts	153	27	97	29	40,000	11,000	29,000
Michigan	4,372	1,040	2,313	1,019	1,135,000	438,000	697,000
Minnesota	80	18	45	17	21,000	7,000	14,000
Mississippi	170	46	87	37	45,000	19,000	26,000
Missouri	1,472	380	732	360	380,000	160,000	220,000
Montana	544	170	229	145	139,000	70,000	69,000
Nebraska	34	9	18	7	9,000	4,000	5,000
Nevada	237	72	98	67	59,000	30,000	29,000
New Hampshire	38	10	19	9	10,000	4,000	6,000
New Jersey	3,331	789	1,803	739	871,000	332,000	539,000
New Mexico	874	266	355	253	219,000	112,000	107,000
New York	2,646	594	1,490	562	691,000	244,000	447,000
North Carolina	1,717	488	688	541	421,000	211,000	210,000
North Dakota	52	14	27	11	14,000	6,000	8,000
Ohio	21,583	6,052	9,467	6,064	5,411,000	2,539,000	2,872,000
Oklahoma	2,160	650	854	656	536,000	279,000	257,000
Oregon	264	61	139	64	68,000	26,000	42,000
Pennsylvania	105,697	30,275	45,493	29,929	26,302,000	12,615,000	13,687,000
Rhode Island	59	15	21	23	13,000	7,000	6,000
South Carolina	400	114	167	119	100,000	49,000	51,000
South Dakota	21	7	9	5	6,000	3,000	3,000
Tennessee	12,081	3,614	4,467	4,000	2,932,000	1,569,000	1,363,000
Texas	740	190	366	184	190,000	80,000	110,000
Utah	1,775	531	692	552	440,000	232,000	208,000
Vermont	23	6	12	5	7,000	3,000	4,000
Virginia	21,833	6,714	7,034	8,085	5,117,000	2,942,000	2,175,000
Washington	675	170	332	173	173,000	73,000	100,000
West Virginia	65,050	20,427	21,946	22,677	15,485,000	8,702,000	6,783,000
Wisconsin	179	36	103	40	47,000	16,000	31,000
Wyoming	953	266	452	235	247,000	111,000	136,000
Other	1,596	428	701	567	224,000	12,000	212,000

[1] Benefits payable under the black lung program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the U.S. Treasury.

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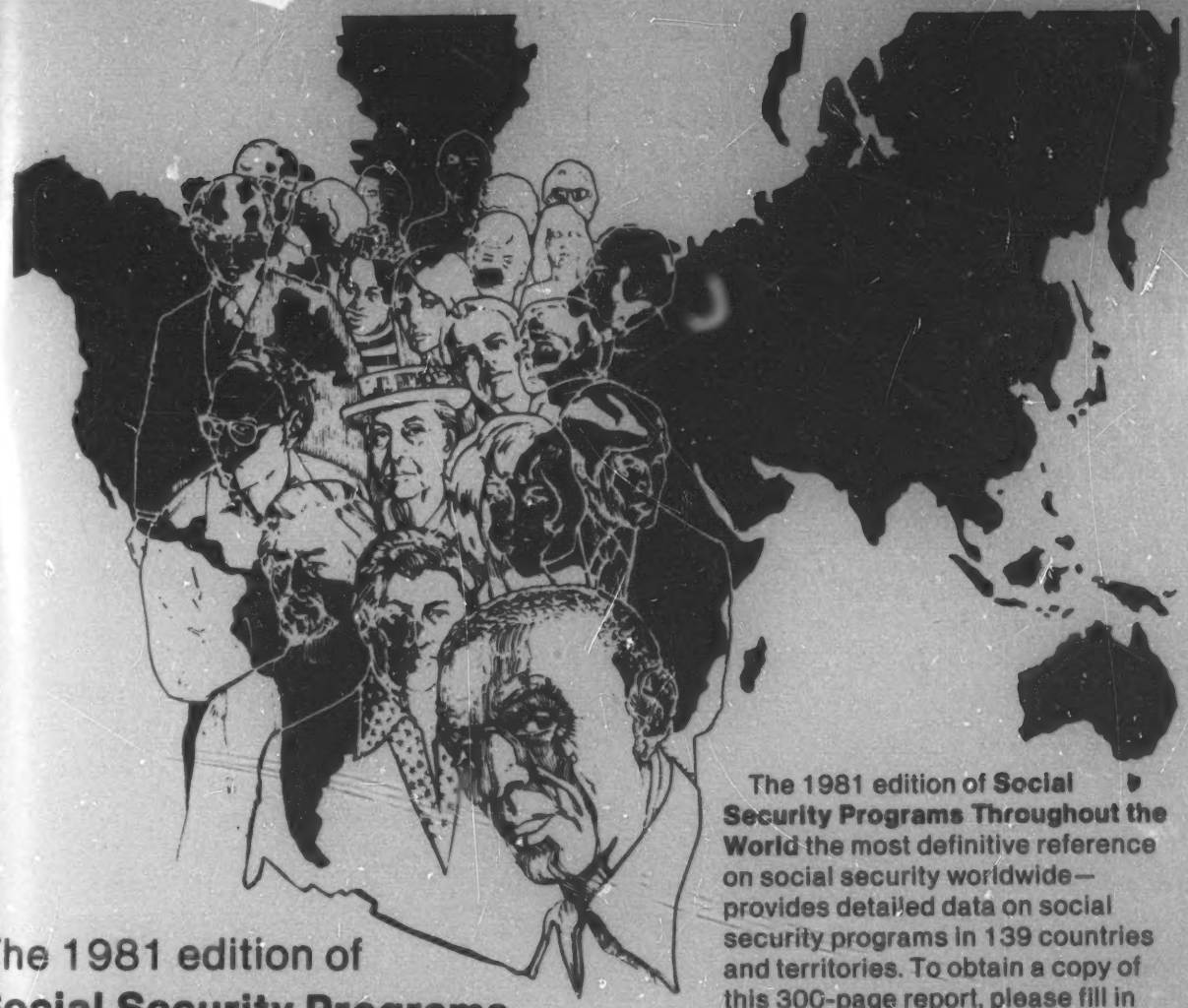

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October 1982 Volume 45, Number 10

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The **Social Security Bulletin** is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Statements in **Bulletin** articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.

The **Bulletin** is prepared in the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, under the general supervision of Robert Robinson, Chief of the Publication Staff, and the editorial supervision of Marilyn Thomas. Suggestions or comments concerning the **Bulletin** should be addressed to the Office of Research and Statistics.

Calendar-year data for each year 1939–48 were published in the **Social Security Yearbooks** and, beginning with the data for 1949, in the **Annual Statistical Supplements** to the **Bulletin**. (The **Supplements** with data for each year 1949-54 were included in the September **Bulletin**, 1950–55; beginning with 1955 data, the **Supplement** is a separate publication.)

The **Social Security Bulletin** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A copy of the **Supplement** is included in the annual subscription price of the **Bulletin.**

Price: $22.00 a year in the United States and $27.50 in all other countries; single copies, $3.50 domestic and $4.40 foreign. Price of the 1980 **Supplement** is $5.50 domestic and $6.50 foreign.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

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ISSN 0037-7910

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
John A. Svahn, Commissioner

OFFICE OF POLICY
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OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Lawrence H. Thompson, Director

Social Security in Review

Further Reforms Announced for Continuing Disability Investigations

On September 8, Richard S. Schweiker, Secretary of Health and Human Services, and John A. Svahn, Commissioner of Social Security, announced further administrative reforms of the Continuing Disability Investigation (CDI) review process. The action follows by 1 week the decision to initiate CDI reviews with face-to-face beneficiary interviews in Social Security Administration (SSA) district or branch offices (noted in this space in the September issue). In the joint announcement, the officials also renewed their endorsement of several legislative proposals intended to ease the impact of the CDI program on persons whose cases are selected for review.

The new administrative reforms include:

—A 20-percent reduction in the number of CDI cases to be selected for review by State Disability Determination Service agencies during the 1983 fiscal year, which begins this month. The number of such cases will fall from about 806,000 to about 640,000, a move designed to ease the workload burden and allow States more time to develop medical evidence for the cases.

—Continuation through September 1982 of a selective moratorium on referral of cases to a number of States with unusually large CDI backlogs. For August and September, approximately 56,000 such case files were held at SSA headquarters in Baltimore pending State action to clear up overdue reviews.

Re-examination at least every 3 years of the cases of all disabled beneficiaries whose conditions are not permanent was mandated by the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980 (Public Law 96-265). As a result of these reviews, many individuals have been removed from the rolls after having been found to be no longer disabled under the terms of the law.

Chief among the legislative proposals endorsed by Secretary Schweiker and Commissioner Svahn are:

—A mandate, beginning October 1, 1983, for face-to-face evidentiary hearings at the reconsideration level of review of State agency decisions, a review that is now restricted to examination of submitted evidence.

—A provision that Disability Insurance benefits be continued for up to 6 months during the initial appeals (reconsideration) process. Benefits are now generally terminated after the second month following the month of the original State agency decision.

Program Operations

OASDI Benefits

About 35,459,700 beneficiaries under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program received $13.1 billion in monthly cash benefits for June 1982—an increase of $1.0 billion from the amount paid for June 1981. This increase reflects the 7.4-percent cost-of-living increase that became effective with the checks for June 1982.

As a result of the benefit increase, the June average monthly benefit amounts for OASDI beneficiaries were substantially higher than the May averages. Retired and disabled workers had June monthly benefit amounts averaging $415.94 and $442.85, respectively. The corresponding averages for May were $387.23 and $412.28. The benefit amounts referred to here are the amounts before the new rounding of benefits procedure that also went into effect in June.

OASDI	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Monthly beneficiaries, total (in thousands)	35,460	35,475	35,793
Aged 65 and over, total	24,561	24,552	23,990
Retired workers	18,187	18,183	17,693
Survivors and dependents	6,305	6,300	6,213
Special age-72 beneficiaries	69	70	83
Under age 65, total	10,899	10,923	11,803
Retired workers	2,205	2,195	2,099
Disabled workers	2,713	2,713	2,835
Survivors and dependents	5,981	6,015	6,869
Total monthly benefits (in millions) [1]	$13,100	$12,193	$12,053
Average benefit in current-payment status:			
Retired workers	$415.94	$387.23	$382.83
Disabled workers	442.85	412.28	413.56
Aged widows and widowers	373.67	347.71	344.37
Children of deceased workers	289.63	269.39	268.58
Average benefits awarded:			
Retired workers	$379.98	$385.58	$394.60
Disabled workers	454.08	414.30	438.88
Aged widows and widowers	363.34	341.10	338.67
Children of deceased workers	282.21	255.23	268.37

[1] In current-payment status; excludes lump-sum and retroactive payments and adjustments.

The number of monthly cash benefits awarded in June 1982 totaled 183,839, 44 percent of which were to retired workers. Eighty-eight percent of all awards and 87 percent of awards to retired workers were immediately payable. The average monthly benefit amounts for currently payable awards were $356.65 for retired workers and $454.87 for disabled workers.

SSI Payments

Federally administered payments. In June 1982, 3,956,900 persons received federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, down 5,100 from the total in May. The number of aged recipients decreased by 5,900, while the disabled rose by 800 and the blind by 30. Thirty-six out of 51 States reported a gain in their overall SSI caseload. The number of disabled cases increased in 35 States, the blind in 25, and the aged in 5.

Federally administered payments in June totaled $729.1 million, up $5.4 million from the previous month. Federal SSI payments increased by $4.5 million to $572.4 million, and federally administered State supplementation rose by $1 million to $156.7 million.

State-administered supplementary payments. During April 1982, the number of persons receiving State-administered supplementation continued its downward trend, reaching a total of 248,000. Expenditures for these State payments also dropped from $20.7 million in March to $20.3 million in April. The majority of the caseload and expenditures decrease occurred in the aged category.

Earnings Replacement Rates and Total Income: Findings From the Retirement History Study

by Alan Fox*

This article describes and reports on the degree to which Social Security and private pensions replaced preretirement earnings for a sample of individuals retiring in the early 1970's. Although simple in concept, replacement rates can be defined in many different ways. Because no one definition is best for all purposes, several are considered, and the contexts in which each might be utilized are discussed. Both Social Security and total replacement rates are presented for individual retired workers and married couples. Also presented are rough estimates of changes in total income at retirement.

Several types of empirical measures are available for assessing the performance of the Social Security system among its various beneficiary populations. Two such measures—the level of retirement benefits and total retirement income—may be examined either by themselves or in comparison with some measure of income adequacy such as the poverty line or the median income of current workers. In addition, expected lifetime retirement benefits might be compared with total payroll taxes paid before retirement; this comparison would measure the rate of return on taxes paid into the system.

This article applies yet another measure of the system's performance—the earnings replacement rate—to a sample of recently retired workers. At first glance, the concept of an earnings replacement rate is simple: it is the ratio of retirement benefits to preretirement earnings.[1] This ratio approximates the change in living standards at retirement, since for most persons earnings are the primary source of preretirement income, while pension benefits are the primary income source after retirement. Developing this concept, however, can be rather complex because replacement rates are used to examine many different aspects of the retirement system. The nature of the question being asked may lead to different specifications for the replacement rate calculation, with widely varying results. Each of the specifications is valid, but its appropriateness depends on the use to which it is put. This article therefore presents different constructs of replacement rates and suggests the context for each.

The first section below describes the issues and options for computing replacement rates and provides an overview of the data base used in this study. The remaining sections describe replacement rates calculated on the basis of various sets of specifications. A Technical Note that expands the definitions and methodology used in the analysis is available on request from the Publications Staff, Room 1120, 1875 Connecticut Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Issues in Calculating Replacement Rates

Debate can arise over virtually every aspect of the replacement rate calculation. Perhaps the first issue to be addressed is whether these rates should be based on average earnings for all workers paying into Social Security or on actual earnings experiences of specific individuals. The former method, producing "illustrative" replacement rates, is useful for many program-related purposes, such as assessing overall differences in benefit structures and costs of changes in benefit computation methods. To assess the performance of the system among a group of current retirees, their actual earnings experience may be more appropriate, because the preretirement earnings of individual workers tend to be erratic and, for the most part, rise faster in the immediate preretirement period than do average earnings for workers of all ages.[2] Throughout this study, calculations are

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[1] Throughout this article the word "pension" will be used to include private pensions and public employee pensions earned while the person was simultaneously covered under Social Security. Excluded are public employee pensions that take the place of Social Security, such as Federal Civil Service benefits.

[2] For a discussion of "illustrative" and "actual" replacement rates, see Alan Fox, "Earnings Replacement Rates of Retired Couples: Findings From the Retirement History Study," Social Security Bulletin, January 1979, pages 17-39.

based on the actual earnings of one cohort of individual workers (and, in some instances, their wives).

The next issue is what to include in the denominator of the calculation (the measure of the preretirement standard of living) and what to include in the numerator (the measure of the postretirement standard of living), as well as how to calculate each. Among the factors to be considered are:

- Which years' earnings should be used? The ones immediately preceding retirement? Maximum or average recent earnings? Career or lifetime average earnings?
- Should earnings be indexed to a given year's wage or price levels?
- What definitions of income should be included in the numerator and denominator? Social Security benefits alone or Social Security plus pensions and perhaps other retirement income sources? Earnings restricted to the Social Security taxable wage base, or total earnings? Social Security benefits actually received, or benefits that would be received for age-65 retirement? Earnings and benefits before or after payroll and income taxes?

Which Years' Earnings

Two sets of years are emphasized here: (1) The highest, recent years; specifically, the average of the 3 years of highest earnings out of the 10 years immediately before retirement—the "high-3"—and (2) "typical" recent years; specifically, the average of the 4 years remaining after disregarding the highest and lowest 3 out of the 10 years immediately before retirement. Neither alternative is unequivocally "correct."

Using the *high-3* is common practice in calculating private pensions. The objective there is to base the pension on the highest justifiable measure of preretirement earnings. The highest single year would be most advantageous but may be anomalous or may be manipulated by the worker. The high-3 therefore represents a reasonable compromise between the desire to provide a favorable base for the computation and the desire to avoid using a nonrepresentative year. However, the high-3 measure is not a representative average of preretirement earnings; rather, it is a measure that guarantees that any deviation in earnings from average preretirement levels will favor the retiree by overstating preretirement earnings levels. Although this may be a reasonable way to compute private pensions, the high-3 measure may not be the most appropriate tool to evaluate how well postretirement income replaces preretirement earnings, especially when examining income sources whose amount is not related solely to these particular earnings.

The base may alternately be measured by recent typical or *average* earnings rather than maximum earnings. The example used here is derived by disregarding both the highest and lowest 3 years of the last 10, and using the remaining 4 years to compute a representative average—"middle-4." By definition, this measure produces a higher replacement rate than the high-3.

Two other bases can also be used: Career average earnings and earnings in the last full year before retirement. Since Social Security benefits are designed to replace a portion of a worker's lifetime earnings, it is appropriate to compute replacement rates in terms of *career average* earnings. One drawback, however, is that few workers think of their preretirement standard of living in terms of a career average, because that is a difficult value to conceptualize. Of the measures discussed, the career average produces the highest replacement rates because workers' earnings tend to increase as they grow older and have more work experience. Thus, any measure that includes years of earlier, lower earnings provides a less stringent test of a retirement system.

The last part of this article briefly considers the ratio of total postretirement income—including income from earnings, assets, and other sources—to total preretirement income. For that analysis, only data for the last full year before and after retirement are available so no "average" or "maximum" total income levels are considered.

Indexing

Whether earnings should be indexed depends largely on which years' earnings are being used. Clearly, it is more necessary to index earnings received several years before retirement than more recent earnings. On average, the midpoint of the middle-4 period was about 6 years before retirement; for workers retiring in 1976, a dollar in 1970 earnings was worth only 68 cents. But the midpoint for the high-3 measure was, on average, 3 years before retirement, and the Consumer Price Index increased 28 percent between 1973 and 1976—so it can be argued that even these more recent earnings should be indexed. On the other hand, it can be argued that workers do not mentally index their earnings when they think about how their postretirement income replaces preretirement income. In this article, when the middle-4 years of earnings are used, they are indexed; and when the highest-3 years are used, replacement rates are based on both indexed and nonindexed earnings.

If wages and prices were not increasing at the same rate, it would also be necessary to decide whether to use a wage or price index. During most of this study, wages and prices were both rising at about the same rate, so the issue is moot. With one exception, all earnings here are price-indexed. The one exception is career average earnings, which were wage-indexed to more closely ap-

proximate the indexing done as the basis for determining a person's Social Security benefit.

Replacement rates based on nonindexed earnings will tend to be higher than those based on indexed earnings because indexing increases the dollar amount of the earnings and therefore the amount to be replaced. This is particularly true during times of rapid inflation.

Types and Amounts of Income

What income sources should be included in the calculation, whether to include earnings above the maximum subject to Social Security taxes, and whether to use earnings before or after taxes depends on the focus of the inquiry. Each of the sections in this article has a slightly different focus and includes different sources of income and amounts of earnings.

One section of this article looks at the role of Social Security benefits alone and presents replacement rates based on Social Security benefits as a percent of Social Security taxable earnings (that is, earnings up to the amount subject to Social Security payroll taxes). Another section looks at the extent to which all retirement benefits—Social Security as well as public and private employer pensions—replace total preretirement earnings; these rates are most useful in assessing the Social Security system in conjunction with the private pension system. Another section briefly discusses replacement rates based on after-tax (disposable) income. The final section focuses on total income ratios—retirement income from all sources, including assets and earnings (if any), as a percent of total preretirement income.

Structure of Social Security

It is important to remember several key elements in the design of the Social Security system. First, the benefit formula is weighted to replace a higher portion of lower paid workers' earnings than of higher paid workers' (although higher paid workers will always receive higher benefits). In 1982, for example, 90 percent of the first $211 of average indexed monthly earnings is replaced, 32 percent of the next $1,063, and 15 percent of earnings above that amount.

Second, as noted earlier, earnings only up to a set amount are taxed and included in the benefit calculation. In 1982, this taxable maximum is $32,400. (In 1976, the maximum was considerably lower, even in relation to prevailing wages. At 1982 wage levels, the 1976 ceiling was about $25,100. Starting in 1974, the ceiling has been indexed to average wages.) Both the weighting in the formula and the ceiling on taxable earnings are intended to encourage private savings and to permit supplementation of retirement income for higher earners by employer pensions.

Third, Social Security pays the spouse (almost always the wife) of a worker a benefit equal to half the worker's if she has not worked or has not worked long enough to become insured on the basis of her own earnings. If a spouse is also entitled to a benefit as a worker, then she receives that benefit plus the difference, if any, between it and the benefit to which she is entitled as the spouse of a worker. In this article, married women are categorized as spouses if they receive benefits only on the basis of their husbands' earnings. If they receive only a worker's benefit or a worker's benefit plus a partial spouse benefit, they are categorized as workers.

The Data Base

Replacement rates in this article are based on the Social Security Administration's Retirement History Study (RHS), a 10-year longitudinal survey of a sample of 11,153 persons aged 58–63 when first interviewed in 1969. By December 1976, persons in the sample were aged 65–71, and 9 out of 10 had claimed Social Security benefits of one sort or another. Replacement rates were computed for those who had begun receiving cash benefits as retired workers by December 1976. Persons who had ever received disabled-worker benefits were excluded, as were those whose benefits began before 1968 or whose earnings or benefit records were unusable for any reason.

For all types of replacement rates presented in this article, preretirement earnings were taken from the Summary Earnings Record (SER), which is updated yearly for all persons with Social Security numbers. For each RHS sample person (and wife, if married), both the SER and extracts from the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR) have been linked to the survey data. Because the SER contains only taxable earnings, total earnings in many instances had to be estimated using a rather crude, but relatively unbiased, method. (The estimation procedure is explained in the Technical Note, available separately as indicated.)

This study tabulates replacement rates for all men, married men, and nonmarried men and women (never married, widowed, or divorced). Married women were not sampled separately for the RHS, but are included where possible as wives of married men in the sample. Surviving spouses—widows of married men in the RHS sample—are excluded from all tabulations.

Standardizing Replacement Rates to 1976

Because of the longitudinal nature of this survey, sample persons and their wives retired in different years and under different circumstances during the period 1968–76. Persons retiring during early years of the survey tended to have done so at younger ages and with greater benefit reductions than those retiring later.

Those retiring later tended to have had higher preretirement earnings. Furthermore, the benefit formula was changed to increase benefits substantially during the early 1970's, and, since 1974, benefits have been automatically indexed to changes in average wages; benefits after entitlement are indexed to changes in the Consumer Price Index. Benefit increases totaled 94 percent over the 1968–76 period, compared with a 64-percent rise in the CPI.

Thus, several counteractive factors confound the levels of replacement rates among RHS persons. To put everyone on the same footing, all replacement rates have been standardized to 1976 levels. Preretirement earnings have been wage-indexed from the year of actual retirement to 1976 levels, as have pension benefits. Social Security benefits have been adjusted upward by the rate of increase in the benefit formula.

Replacement of Earnings Subject to Social Security Taxes

Social Security offers workers the option of retiring at age 65 with full benefits or at ages 62–64 with actuarially reduced benefits.[3] The reduction is designed to ensure that, roughly speaking, workers on average will receive the same total amount of benefits over their remaining years regardless of the age at which they first claim benefits. In effect, the early retiree trades a lower monthly benefit for receipt of benefits over a longer period of time. Thus, it is debatable whether the numerator in the replacement rate calculation should be based on the amount a retiree actually receives (the monthly benefit amount—MBA) or the amount to which he or she would be entitled by waiting until 65 to retire (the primary insurance amount—PIA). Using the MBA shows the system's actual performance; using the PIA shows its potential. Because both are reasonable measures, this section includes illustrations of both to examine the extent to which Social Security benefits alone replace earnings subject to payroll taxes.

Only taxable earnings are included in these replacement rate calculations because Social Security was designed to permit higher earners to save for their own retirement and because higher earners also are more likely to be covered by private pension systems. Thus, if one wishes to focus on the degree to which Social Security alone replaces preretirement income, it seems reasonable to limit the denominator to earnings subject to the Social Security payroll tax. For this article, these earnings have been calculated using the high-3 indexed, middle-4 indexed, and career average indexed measures, as highlighted in the tabulation in the next column.

[3] The reduction is 5/9 of 1 percent of the worker's primary insurance amount for every month before age 65 that benefits are claimed, for a maximum reduction of 20 percent at age 62. Workers claiming benefits after age 65 receive an increase of 3 percent of PIA per year.

Sex and marital status	Median Social Security replacement rates, based on taxable earnings		
	High-3, price-indexed	Middle-4, price-indexed	Career average, wage-indexed
	Benefits actually paid (MBA)		
All men	34	39	45
Married men	34	38	45
Nonmarried men	35	40	45
Nonmarried women	39	46	53
	Benefits unreduced by actuarial reduction (PIA)		
All men	36	40	46
Married men	36	40	46
Nonmarried men	37	43	48
Nonmarried women	41	48	55

Source: Tables 1–3.

High-3 Indexed Earnings

As would be expected, the actual benefit amount (MBA) as a percent of the high-3 years of earnings produces the lowest replacement rate. For men, both married and nonmarried, the median Social Security benefit replaced approximately one-third of indexed preretirement earnings (table 1). Nonmarried women, whose preretirement earnings tend to be lower and who therefore tend to receive proportionately higher benefits from the weighted Social Security formula, had a median replacement rate of 39 percent. In all cases, the range of rates was very narrow: for men, half fell in the 30–38 percent range, while for women this range was slightly wider—33–47 percent. Had all persons in the sample claimed benefits at age 65, instead of choosing to retire earlier or later, median replacement rates would have been about 5 percent (or 2 percentage points) higher than those based on the MBA.

Middle-4 Indexed Earnings

Replacement rates based on average recent earnings are, by definition, higher than those based on maximum earnings, as discussed above. As shown in table 2, the median was about 40 percent for men and 46 percent for nonmarried women, or about 15 percent higher than the rates based on maximum earnings. As before, the distribution of these replacement rates was highly concentrated, and PIA replacement rates were slightly higher than those based on actual benefits.

Career Average Taxable Earnings

As expected, the much longer averaging period for this measure, which most closely approximates the intent of the Social Security benefit calculation, results in median replacement rates that are considerably higher

Table 1.—Social Security benefits with and without reduction for early retirement as percent of indexed earnings limited to the annual taxable maximum in the highest 3 years of the last 10, by sex and marital status at award [1]

[Standardized to 1976 levels]

Replacement rate	Men			Nonmarried women
	Total	Married	Nonmarried	
	With reduction for early retirement			
Total number	3,323	2,921	402	823
Total percent	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	1	1	1	1
20–39.9	85	87	77	59
40–59.9	12	11	17	37
60–79.9	1	1	2	3
80–99.9	0	0	1	2
100 or more	1	1	2	3
First quartile	30	30	30	33
Median	34	34	38	39
Third quartile	38	38	40	47
	Without reduction for early retirement			
Total number	3,323	2,921	402	823
Total percent	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	0	0	0	0
20–39.9	82	83	72	45
40–59.9	15	14	21	44
60–79.9	2	2	3	6
80–99.9	1	1	1	1
100 or more	1	1	3	4
First quartile	33	33	33	35
Median	36	36	37	41
Third quartile	39	39	42	48

[1] Restricted to those with earnings records usable for computation of estimated total earnings, who received their first retired-worker benefit in 1968–76.

than those based only on earnings shortly before retirement: about 45 percent for men and 55 percent for nonmarried women, as shown in table 3. PIA replacement rates again are slightly higher than rates based on MBA's.

Replacement of Total Earnings

This section examines the extent to which Social Security and private and public employer pensions together replace total earnings, including earnings above the taxable maximum. As noted, Social Security is not intended to replace total earnings. In addition to excluding earnings above the taxable maximum from the benefit calculation, the system encourages private savings and the provision of private pensions by using a benefit formula that replaces a smaller fraction of a higher-paid worker's earnings than of a lower-paid worker's. That is, a greater portion of a lower-paid worker's earnings are replaced by Social Security benefits than of a higher-paid worker's. Pensions are usually designed as supplements to Social Security for workers at or near the taxable maximum and provide the primary source of wage replacement for earnings above that level. Therefore, it is appropriate to evaluate the way in which Social Security and pensions together replace total earnings.

This section also examines replacement of a couple's total earnings, in addition to individual earnings. The spouse's earnings, if any, are included in the couple's preretirement earnings, and the spouse's Social Security benefit and pension income, if any, is included in the couple's postretirement income.

Three measures of preretirement earnings are used here: price-indexed earnings for the high-3 years, nonindexed earnings for the high-3 years, and price-indexed earnings for the middle-4 years of the 10 years preceding retirement. As already discussed, using the high-3 years will most closely approximate the base for most pension calculations. The middle-4 measure is a more typical representation of "average" preretirement earnings. By

Table 2.—Social Security benefits with and without reduction for early retirement as percent of indexed earnings limited to the annual taxable maximum in the middle-4 years, by sex and marital status at award [1]

[Standardized to 1976 levels]

Replacement rate	Men			Nonmarried women
	Total	Married	Nonmarried	
	With reduction for early retirement			
Total number	3,126	2,752	374	761
Total percent	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	0	0	0	0
20–39.9	58	59	49	23
40–59.9	34	34	36	60
60–79.9	4	4	9	10
80–99.9	2	2	2	3
100 or more	3	1	4	5
First quartile	34	34	34	40
Median	39	38	40	46
Third quartile	46	46	47	54
	Without reduction for early retirement			
Total number	3,126	2,752	374	761
Total percent	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	0	0	0	0
20–39.9	50	51	40	11
40–59.9	40	40	42	69
60–79.9	6	5	9	10
80–99.9	2	2	3	5
100 or more	2	2	5	5
First quartile	35	35	36	43
Median	40	40	43	48
Third quartile	48	47	52	57

[1] Restricted to those with earnings records usable for computation of estimated total earnings, who received their first retired-worker benefit in 1968–76.

Table 3.—Social Security benefits with and without reduction for early retirement as percent of wage-indexed career taxable earnings, by sex and marital status at award [1, 2]

[Standardized to 1976 levels]

Replacement rate	Men			Nonmarried women
	Total	Married	Nonmarried	
	With reduction for early retirement			
Total number	3,936	3,494	442	896
Total percent	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	0	0	0	0
20–39.9	29	29	30	13
40–59.9	62	63	56	56
60–79.9	5	5	6	20
80–99.9	1	1	2	4
100 or more	3	3	6	7
First quartile	38	38	38	44
Median	45	45	45	53
Third quartile	51	51	54	64
	Without reduction for early retirement			
Total number	4,023	3,579	444	901
Total percent	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	0	0	0	0
20–39.9	18	18	17	4
40–59.9	71	72	65	61
60–79.9	6	6	9	22
80–99.9	1	1	2	5
100 or more	4	3	7	8
First quartile	41	41	42	47
Median	46	46	48	55
Third quartile	53	52	57	66

[1] Earnings limited to annual taxable maximum, from 1951 to year before benefits claimed, less the 5 lowest years. Wage-indexed to age 60, nonindexed thereafter. Resembles Average Indexed Monthly Earnings (AIME) computation.

[2] Restricted to persons who received their first retired-worker benefit in 1968–76.

definition, if both are indexed in the same way, the high-3 measure will produce lower replacement rates than the middle-4 measure.

High-3 Indexed Earnings

The median replacement rate including both Social Security and pensions was almost 40 percent for men: 37 percent for married men and 39 percent for nonmarried men (table 4). The distribution of rates was quite concentrated, with three-fourths of the men having replacement rates below 48 percent. Reflecting their generally lower preretirement earnings, nonmarried women had somewhat higher median replacement rates, 46 percent.

Almost one-half the men reported having pensions. Their median replacement rate was 44 percent, compared with 33 percent for those with only Social Security benefits. Furthermore, their high-3 indexed earnings were about 60 percent higher: $14,410 versus $9,140 for

Table 4.—Social Security and total replacement rates of sample respondents and married couples based on high-3 price-indexed estimated total earnings, by pension receipt, wife's benefit type, sex, and marital status at award [1]

[Standardized to 1976 levels]

Replacement rate	Total		With pension		Without pension (Social Security only)
	Social Security benefits	All retirement benefits	Social Security alone	All retirement benefits	
	All men				
Total number	3,457	3,312	1,495	1,495	1,962
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	17	5	26	1	10
20–39.9	69	53	70	36	68
40–59.9	11	32	3	47	17
60–79.9	2	7	0	12	3
80–99.9	1	2	0	2	1
100 or more	1	2	0	2	1
First quartile	22	30	19	36	25
Median	29	38	25	44	33
Third quartile	36	48	31	55	39
	Married men				
Total number	3,033	2,898	1,336	1,336	1,697
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	18	5	27	1	10
20–39.9	70	54	70	37	70
40–59.9	10	31	3	46	16
60–79.9	1	7	0	12	2
80–99.9	0	1	0	2	1
100 or more	1	1	0	2	1
First quartile	22	30	19	35	25
Median	28	37	25	44	32
Third quartile	36	47	30	54	39
	Nonmarried men				
Total number	424	414	159	159	265
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	12	3	21	0	6
20–39.9	65	49	72	29	61
40–59.9	16	35	7	57	22
60–79.9	3	7	0	10	5
80–99.9	2	2	0	2	3
100 or more	3	4	0	3	4
First quartile	24	32	21	38	28
Median	32	39	27	47	36
Third quartile	39	50	33	56	45
	Nonmarried women				
Total number	880	842	288	288	592
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	3	1	6	0	1
20–39.9	55	31	74	8	45
40–59.9	35	46	21	52	42
60–79.9	3	14	0	31	5
80–99.9	2	4	0	7	2
100 or more	3	4	0	2	5
First quartile	31	37	27	47	33
Median	38	46	34	56	41
Third quartile	47	59	39	66	49

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.—Social Security and total replacement rates of sample respondents and married couples based on high-3 price-indexed estimated total earnings, by pension receipt, wife's benefit type, sex, and marital status at award [1]—Continued

Replacement rate	Total		With pension		Without pension (Social Security only)
	Social Security benefits	All retirement benefits	Social Security alone	All retirement benefits	
	All married couples [2]				
Total number	1,911	1,802	930	905	981
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	6	2	9	0	4
20–39.9	53	29	67	20	40
40–59.9	33	48	23	53	42
60–79.9	6	15	2	19	10
80–99.9	1	4	0	5	2
100 or more	1	3	0	3	2
First quartile	28	37	25	42	33
Median	37	48	33	51	43
Third quartile	47	58	40	61	54
	Wife retired worker				
Total number	939	880	489	469	450
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	6	1	9	0	3
20–39.9	64	37	76	25	51
40–59.9	24	47	14	55	36
60–79.9	4	11	1	14	6
80–99.9	1	3	0	4	1
100 or more	1	3	0	2	3
First quartile	27	35	24	40	32
Median	34	48	31	49	39
Third quartile	43	55	37	58	48
	Wife with spouse's benefits				
Total number	972	922	441	436	531
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	6	2	8	0	5
20–39.9	42	22	57	15	30
40–59.9	41	50	32	51	48
60–79.9	9	19	2	25	14
80–99.9	1	4	0	7	2
100 or more	1	2	0	3	2
First quartile	30	40	26	44	35
Median	41	51	38	54	46
Third quartile	52	61	44	65	57

[1] Restricted to those who received their first retired-worker benefit in 1968–76. Pensions include private or public employee pensions assumed to be combined with Social Security; see Technical Note for further explanation.

[2] Both husband and wife first receiving benefits in 1968–76; husband as retired worker, wife as retired worker or spouse. High-3 earnings based on last 10 years before husband's first benefit.

men, and $10,200 versus $6,140 for nonmarried women. Thus, pensioners were better off before retirement, and the combination of Social Security and pensions replaced a greater proportion of their earnings, allowing them to come closer than others to maintaining their preretirement standard of living.

The distributions themselves, and the interquartile ranges, indicate a much greater degree of concentration among persons with Social Security benefits alone (mostly in the 20–40 percent range) than among persons with pensions (for whom replacement rates were most commonly in the 20–60 percent range). The different degrees of concentration indicate the wider range of replacement rates resulting from pensions than from Social Security benefits.

Among those who had it, the pension income came close to doubling the Social Security-only replacement rate. For example, among men with pensions, on average, Social Security benefits replaced 25 percent of preretirement earnings, while pensions and Social Security benefits together replaced 44 percent.

Nonmarried women were somewhat less likely than men (married or nonmarried) to receive pensions (33 percent, compared with 43 percent), and their total replacement rates, whether with or without pensions, were higher than those of men: 56 percent among women with pensions, and 41 percent among women without pensions, compared with 44 percent and 33 percent, respectively, for men.

The second part of table 4 shows couples' replacement rates by pension receipt (mostly attributable to the husband) and by benefit type of the wife. As highlighted in the tabulation below, on average, the presence of a beneficiary wife raised the couple's replacement rate about 10 percentage points, from 37 percent for the husband alone to 48 percent for both the husband and wife.

Median total replacement rate [1]	Husband alone	Couples		
		Total	Wife receiving retired-worker benefit	Wife receiving only spouse benefit
All couples	37	48	45	51
With pension	44	51	49	54
Without pension	32	43	39	46

[1] Total retirement benefits as percent of high-3 price-indexed earnings.
Source: Table 4.

Among all retired couples, three-fourths had total replacement rates below 58 percent and one-fourth were below 37 percent.

Couples in which the wife was a retired worker had a median replacement rate of 45 percent, compared with 51 percent for couples with the wife receiving a spouse's benefit. Because the replacement rate calculation includes the earnings of both spouses in the denominator, the rate tends to be higher if only one spouse had earnings. Absolute benefit levels, however, are somewhat higher for couples in which both spouses are entitled as workers.[4]

[4] Alan Fox, op. cit.

High-3 Nonindexed Earnings

As shown in table 5, the median nonindexed replacement rate for men was 45 percent, with three-fourths having replacement rates below 60 percent. The median replacement rate for nonmarried women was 55 percent. These medians are somewhat higher than the indexed rates shown in table 4 because, as noted, indexing increases the amount of preretirement earnings and therefore the denominator of the replacement rate calculation.

Of course the difference between indexed and nonindexed replacement rates would be far greater during a time of high inflation than when inflation is not rapid. For workers retiring in the 1960's inflation was not much of a factor, but in more recent times it has been much harder to ignore. For instance, for a 1970 beneficiary, prices in that year were 16 percent higher than 3 years previously, while for a 1976 beneficiary, the 3-year difference was 28 percent.

Among couples, the median total replacement rate was almost 60 percent, about 15 percentage points higher than that of the husband alone. Three-fourths had replacement rates below 71 percent. Pension receipt and wife's benefit type had the same general effects on nonindexed replacement rates as with indexed ones: Couples with pensions had higher total replacement rates than those without, and couples with retired-worker wives had lower replacement rates than those with wives receiving spouse benefits only. These relationships are summarized in the following tabulation.

Median total replacement rate [1]	Husband alone	Couples		
		Total	Wife receiving retired-worker benefit	Wife receiving only spouse benefit
All couples	45	58	55	62
With pension	54	63	60	66
Without pension	39	52	48	56

[1] Total retirement benefits as percent of high-3 nonindexed earnings.
Source: Table 5.

Middle-4 Indexed Earnings

This measure produces replacement rates that are quite similar to those based on high-3 nonindexed earnings. As shown in table 6, the median replacement rate for all men was 46 percent—52 percent for those with second pensions and 40 percent for those without pensions. For nonmarried women, the overall median was 55 percent—64 percent for those with pensions and 48 percent for those without. For married men and their wives, the previously noted relationships obtain, as shown in the tabulation in the next column.

Median total replacement rate [1]	Husband alone	Couples		
		Total	Wife receiving retired-worker benefit	Wife receiving only spouse benefit
All couples	46	58	54	63
With pension	52	61	58	65
Without pension	40	53	47	59

[1] Total retirement benefits as percent of middle-4 price-indexed earnings.
Source: Table 6.

Thus, as expected, the data indicate that replacement rates based on high-3 price-indexed earnings are the lowest of the group, and the high-3 nonindexed rates are, purely coincidentally, very close to the middle-4 indexed rates, as illustrated in the following tabulation. For couples, replacement rates that include the earnings and benefits of the wife are higher than those where only the husband's earnings and benefits are considered.

Median total replacement rate	High-3, price-indexed	High-3, non-indexed	Middle-4, price-indexed
All men	38	45	46
Married men:			
Alone	37	45	46
With wives	48	58	58
Nonmarried women	46	55	55

Although median replacement rates are a useful measure, the role of pensions can more clearly be seen if the data are disaggregated by preretirement earnings levels, as shown in tables 7 and 8. The earnings distribution is divided into five equal intervals, based on the combined distribution of the RHS sample.[5] Table 7 shows that the Social Security replacement rate falls rapidly with each succeeding increase in the level of preretirement earnings. Because pension receipt is increasingly likely for higher earners, however, the *total* replacement rate falls at a lower rate than the Social Security replacement rate over the income spectrum.

Men and women are concentrated in different earnings quintiles. In addition, the RHS sample does not represent the entire population of retired workers, since married women were included only as spouses of men in the sample; they were not sampled separately. To highlight nonmarried women and married couples, all men, married couples, and nonmarried women are classified in table 8 by their own preretirement earnings quintiles. That is, the quintile limits were computed separately for each of the three groups. This assures an even distribu-

[5] That is, the earnings of men and women were combined and one set of earnings quintiles developed for use with both subgroups of the sample.

Table 5.—Social Security and total replacement rates of sample respondents and married couples based on high-3 nonindexed estimated total earnings, by pension receipt, wife's benefit type, sex, and marital status at award [1]

[Standardized to 1976 levels]

Replacement rate	Total		With pension		Without pension (Social Security only)
	Social Security benefits	All retirement benefits	Social Security alone	All retirement benefits	
	All men				
Total number	3,457	3,312	1,495	1,495	1,962
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	9	2	14	0	5
20–39.9	58	33	69	15	49
40–59.9	29	44	16	50	38
60–79.9	3	14	1	24	6
80–99.9	1	4	0	7	1
100 or more	1	3	0	4	2
First quartile	26	35	23	44	31
Median	35	48	30	54	39
Third quartile	44	58	38	66	48
	Married men				
Total number	3,033	2,898	1,336	1,536	1,697
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	9	3	14	0	6
20–39.9	39	33	69	15	50
40–59.9	28	44	16	50	37
60–79.9	3	14	1	24	4
80–99.9	1	4	0	7	1
100 or more	1	3	0	4	2
First quartile	26	35	23	43	30
Median	34	45	30	53	38
Third quartile	43	57	37	66	47
	Nonmarried men				
Total number	424	414	159	159	265
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	5	1	9	0	3
20–39.9	51	29	71	14	39
40–59.9	34	46	18	48	44
60–79.9	4	13	3	26	5
80–99.9	2	5	0	8	3
100 or more	4	6	0	4	6
First quartile	30	38	25	46	34
Median	38	47	32	56	43
Third quartile	48	60	39	67	52
	Nonmarried women				
Total number	880	842	288	288	592
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	1	0	3	0	0
20–39.9	31	16	47	4	24
40–59.9	52	46	48	30	54
60–79.9	9	24	2	44	12
80–99.9	2	8	0	16	3
100 or more	5	7	0	7	7
First quartile	37	44	32	56	40
Median	45	53	40	66	48
Third quartile	55	69	47	79	59

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—Social Security and total replacement rates of sample respondents and married couples based on high-3 nonindexed estimated total earnings, by pension receipt, wife's benefit type, sex, and marital status at award [1]—**Continued**

Replacement rate	Total		With pension		Without pension (Social Security only)
	Social Security benefits	All retirement benefits	Social Security alone	All retirement benefits	
	All married couples [2]				
Total number	1,911	1,802	930	905	981
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	2	1	5	0	2
20–39.9	36	14	16	7	22
40–59.9	41	39	39	36	43
60–79.9	16	32	17	38	24
80–99.9	3	9	1	13	5
100 or more	2	5	0	6	4
First quartile	34	46	31	52	40
Median	45	58	39	63	53
Third quartile	54	71	49	76	65
	Wife retired worker				
Total number	939	880	489	469	450
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	3	1	4	0	1
20–39.9	41	15	54	7	26
40–59.9	43	45	38	43	48
60–79.9	10	28	3	35	18
80–99.9	2	7	1	9	4
100 or more	2	5	0	6	4
First quartile	33	44	31	50	38
Median	42	58	38	60	48
Third quartile	53	67	46	71	60
	Wife with spouse's benefits				
Total number	972	922	441	436	531
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	2	1	2	0	3
20–39.9	31	13	44	7	19
40–59.9	39	33	40	28	38
60–79.9	22	36	12	42	30
80–99.9	4	11	1	16	7
100 or more	3	6	1	7	3
First quartile	36	48	32	54	42
Median	49	63	42	66	56
Third quartile	62	74	54	79	68

[1] Restricted to those who received their first retired-worker benefit in 1968–76. Pensions include private or public employee pensions assumed to be combined with Social Security; see Technical Note for further explanation.

[2] Both husband and wife first receiving benefits in 1968–76; husband as retired worker, wife as retired worker or spouse. High-3 earnings based on last 10 years before husband's first benefit.

tion across the earnings distribution for each demographic group. The lower earnings of nonmarried women are reflected in the fact that the top quintile among nonmarried women approximated the median among married men.

Table 6.—Social Security and total replacement rates of sample respondents and married couples based on "middle-4" price-indexed estimated total earnings, by pension receipt, wife's benefit type, sex, and marital status at award [1]

[Standardized to 1976 levels]

Replacement rate	Total		With pension		Without pension (Social Security only)
	Social Security benefits	All retirement benefits	Social Security alone	All retirement benefits	
	All men				
Total number	3,282	3,144	1,458	1,458	1,824
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	7	2	11	0	4
20–39.9	39	31	76	16	46
40–59.9	25	45	12	53	36
60–79.9	5	15	1	22	8
80–99.9	2	4	0	6	3
100 or more	2	4	0	4	4
First quartile	27	37	23	43	32
Median	35	46	29	52	40
Third quartile	45	59	37	64	50
	Married men				
Total number	2,888	2,759	1,304	1,304	1,584
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	7	2	12	0	4
20–39.9	60	31	76	17	47
40–59.9	25	45	11	52	36
60–79.9	4	14	1	22	7
80–99.9	2	5	0	6	3
100 or more	2	4	0	4	3
First quartile	26	36	23	43	31
Median	34	46	29	52	40
Third quartile	44	58	36	64	49
	Nonmarried men				
Total number	394	385	154	154	240
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	4	1	7	0	2
20–39.9	51	26	73	11	37
40–59.9	30	45	18	57	38
60–79.9	9	18	3	24	13
80–99.9	2	4	0	4	4
100 or more	5	7	0	5	8
First quartile	30	39	25	45	35
Median	39	48	31	54	44
Third quartile	49	63	39	65	59
	Nonmarried women				
Total number	802	767	279	279	523
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	1	0	1	0	0
20–39.9	33	14	52	3	23
40–59.9	49	47	43	36	52
60–79.9	9	25	1	44	14
80–99.9	3	6	0	10	4
100 or more	5	8	1	8	7
First quartile	37	44	32	55	41
Median	45	55	39	64	48
Third quartile	54	69	46	76	60

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.—Social Security and total replacement rates of sample respondents and married couples based on "middle-4" price-indexed estimated total earnings, by pension receipt, wife's benefit type, sex, and marital status at award [1]—Continued

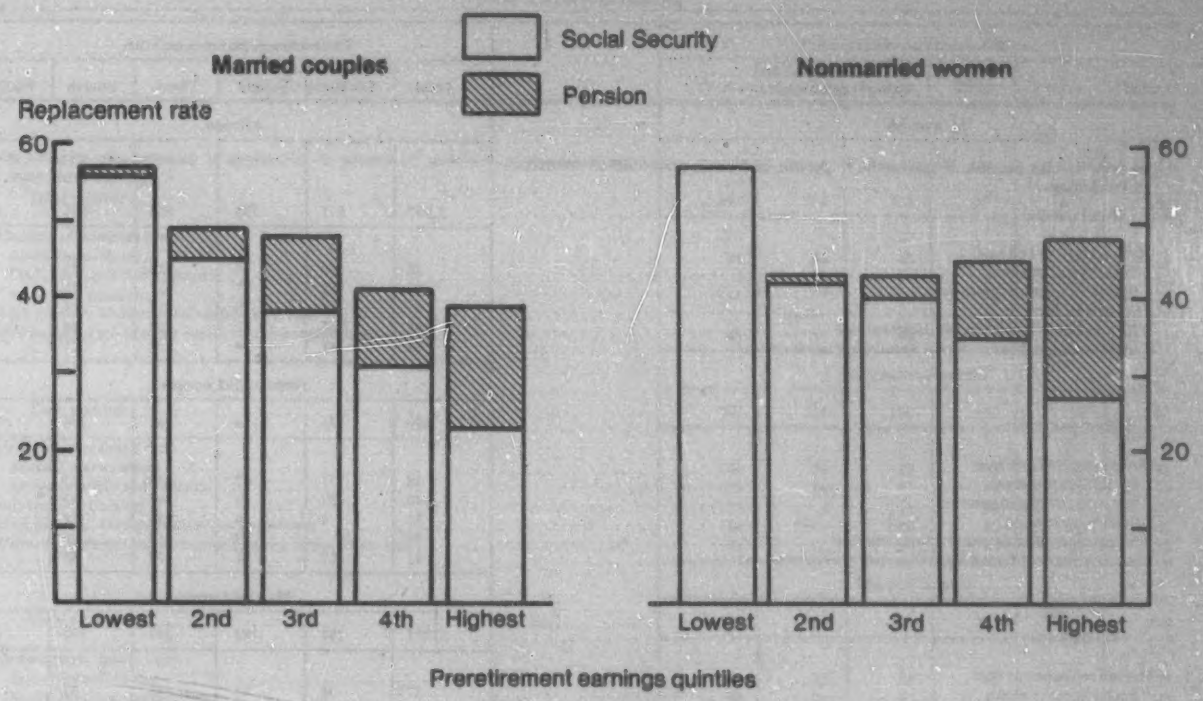
Replacement rate	Total		With pension		Without pension (Social Security only)
	Social Security benefits	All retirement benefits	Social Security alone	All retirement benefits	
	All married couples [2]				
Total number	1,859	1,753	916	891	943
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	2	0	2	0	1
20–39.9	37	14	53	9	21
40–59.9	40	40	38	38	42
60–79.9	14	30	6	36	21
80–99.9	4	9	1	10	7
100 or more	3	8	1	6	9
First quartile	36	46	31	50	41
Median	45	58	38	61	53
Third quartile	58	72	47	74	68
	Wife retired worker				
Total number	924	866	485	465	439
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	2	1	3	0	1
20–39.9	45	18	60	11	27
40–59.9	39	46	33	45	46
60–79.9	8	23	3	31	14
80–99.9	3	6	1	7	5
100 or more	3	7	1	7	6
First quartile	33	43	30	47	38
Median	41	54	37	58	47
Third quartile	51	67	45	69	60
	Wife with spouse's benefits				
Total number	935	887	431	426	504
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	1	0	2	0	1
20–39.9	29	10	45	7	15
40–59.9	40	34	43	32	37
60–79.9	19	36	9	43	28
80–99.9	5	11	1	14	8
100 or more	6	9	1	5	12
First quartile	37	50	32	53	45
Median	49	63	41	65	59
Third quartile	64	76	50	77	75

[1] Restricted to those who received their first retired-worker benefit in 1968–76. Pensions include private or public employee pensions assumed to be combined with Social Security; see Technical Note for further explanation.

[2] Both husband and wife first receiving benefits in 1968–76; husband as retired worker, wife as retired worker or spouse. Middle-4 earnings based on last 10 years before husband's first benefit.

As was true in table 7 when all sample persons' earnings were combined, table 8 and chart 1 show that even though the Social Security replacement rates decline sharply with increasing levels of preretirement earnings, reflecting the tilted benefit formula, total replacement

Chart 1. —Replacement rates by preretirement earnings quintiles[1]



[1] Based on price-indexed estimated total earnings in high-3 years.

Source: Table 8, part 1.

Table 7.—Median Social Security and total earnings replacement rates, by preretirement earnings levels and pension receipt[1]

[Standardized to 1976 levels]

Pension receipt and type of replacement rate	Preretirement earnings quintiles[2]					
	Total	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest
	All men					
Total number	3,457	536	589	714	819	799
Median replacement rate:						
Social Security alone	29	44	35	32	26	18
Social Security and pension	38	44	37	37	38	33
Percent with pension	43	4	19	44	63	67
With pension: Median total replacement rate	44	(3)	35	48	43	38
Without pension: Median Social Security replacement rate	33	43	35	32	26	19
	Nonmarried women					
Total number	880	333	256	181	66	44
Median replacement rate:						
Social Security alone	38	47	39	33	28	[4] 22
Social Security and pension	46	48	44	47	48	[4] 44
Percent with pension	33	8	33	59	62	[4] 70
With pension: Median total replacement rate	56	[4] 58	56	57	[4] 57	[4] 53
Without pension: Median Social Security replacement rate	41	48	39	33	(3)	(3)

[1] Social Security plus pension benefits, if any, as percent of estimated total price-indexed earnings in highest 3 years of last 10.

[2] Quintiles derived from combined earnings distribution of all sample respondents. Quintile boundaries are—$6,283, $9,290, $12,780, and $16,246.

[3] Not computed; base fewer than 25.

[4] Based on 50 or fewer cases; subject to high sampling variability.

Table 8.—Median Social Security and total earnings replacement rates, by preretirement earnings levels, pension receipt, sex, and marital status [1]

[Standardized to 1976 levels]

Pension receipt and type of replacement rate	Preretirement earnings quintiles					
	Total	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest
Social Security plus pension, if applicable, as percent of high-3, price-indexed estimated total earnings: [2]						
			All men			
Total number	3,033	571	595	602	623	642
Median replacement rate:						
Social Security alone	28	50	34	30	25	17
Social Security and pension	37	42	37	37	38	33
Percent with pension	44	6	26	52	64	67
With pension: Median total replacement rate	44	[3] 67	52	47	44	38
Without pension: Median Social Security replacement rate	32	41	34	29	25	18
			Nonmarried women			
Total number	880	173	184	169	178	176
Median replacement rate:						
Social Security alone	38	57	42	40	35	27
Social Security and pension	46	57	43	43	45	48
Percent with pension	33	1	16	33	51	64
With pension: Median total replacement rate	56	(4)	[3] 59	55	56	57
Without pension: Median Social Security replacement rate	41	57	41	39	35	29
			Married couples			
Total number	1,911	381	382	391	396	361
Median replacement rate:						
Social Security alone	37	56	45	38	31	23
Social Security and pension	48	57	49	48	41	39
Percent with pension	49	9	34	60	66	74
With pension: Median total replacement rate	51	[3] 84	64	55	47	44
Without pension: Median Social Security replacement rate	43	56	44	38	32	23
Social Security plus pension, if applicable, as percent of high-3, nonindexed estimated total earnings: [5]						
			All men			
Total number	3,033	560	600	579	666	628
Median replacement rate:						
Social Security alone	34	49	42	36	31	21
Social Security and pension	45	50	44	45	45	41
Percent with pension	44	6	26	50	66	67
With pension: Median total replacement rate	53	[3] 89	61	58	53	47
Without pension: Median Social Security replacement rate	38	49	41	36	31	21
			Nonmarried women			
Total number	880	173	179	177	179	172
Median replacement rate:						
Social Security alone	45	69	49	46	42	32
Social Security and pension	55	69	51	51	50	61
Percent with pension	33	1	16	32	47	67
With pension: Median total replacement rate	66	(4)	[3] 67	66	64	68
Without pension: Median Social Security replacement rate	48	68	69	45	42	33
			Married couples			
Total number	1,911	385	377	382	385	382
Median replacement rate:						
Social Security alone	45	68	55	47	37	28
Social Security and pension	58	69	61	59	51	48
Percent with pension	49	9	34	59	68	74
With pension: Median total replacement rate	63	[3] 98	78	67	58	53
Without pension: Median Social Security replacement rate	52	68	55	46	38	28

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.—Median Social Security and total earnings replacement rates, by preretirement earnings levels, pension receipt, sex, and marital status [1]—**Continued**

Pension receipt and type of replacement rate	Preretirement earnings quintiles					
	Total	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest
	All men					
Social Security plus pension, if applicable, as percent of middle-4 price-indexed estimated total earnings: [6]						
Total number	2,288	553	545	577	613	600
Median replacement rate:						
Social Security alone	34	56	42	34	30	23
Social Security and pension	46	57	44	45	43	41
Percent with pension	45	7	26	54	64	70
With pension: Median total replacement rate	52	(3,7)	59	54	51	47
Without pension: Median Social Security replacement rate	40	56	43	34	31	23
	Nonmarried women					
Total number	802	161	160	162	158	161
Median replacement rate:						
Social Security alone	45	70	50	44	41	32
Social Security and pension	55	70	52	48	49	59
Percent with pension	33	4	19	33	49	69
With pension: Median total replacement rate	64	(4)	[3] 66	62	62	66
Without pension: Median Social Security replacement rate	48	70	50	44	41	35
	Married couples					
Total number	1,859	366	386	373	366	368
Median replacement rate:						
Social Security alone	43	76	55	45	37	28
Social Security and pension	58	79	60	57	50	46
Percent with pension	49	9	35	57	69	76
With pension: Median total replacement rate	61	(3,7)	74	63	57	51
Without pension: Median Social Security replacement rate	53	77	55	46	37	31

[1] Earnings measures correspond to base of replacement rate. Quintiles computed separately for each group.

[2] Quintile boundaries are: All men—$7,127, $10,304, $13,600, and $17,567; nonmarried women—$4,435, $6,563, $8,583, and $11,167; married couples—$8,568, $13,000, $16,342, and $21,957.

[3] Based on 50 cases or fewer; subject to high sampling variability.

[4] Not computed; base fewer than 25.

[5] Quintile boundaries are: All men—$5,934, $8,600, $11,230, and $14,528; nonmarried women—$3,646, $5,525, $7,236, and $9,516; married couples—$7,018, $10,484, $13,345, and $17,400.

[6] Quintile boundaries are: All men—$5,731, $9,133, $11,801, and $14,317; nonmarried women—$3,803, $5,792, $7,713, and $9,988; married couples—$6,891, $10,800, $13,766, and $18,027.

[7] More than 100 percent.

rates vary less across the income distribution. For nonmarried women the relationship is U-shaped: Total replacement rates fall and then rise as income increases. This pattern reflects the very strong relationship between earnings level and the probability of receiving a pension. Far fewer nonmarried women than married couples in the lowest two quintiles have pensions (1 percent and 16 percent for the nonmarried women, compared with 9 percent and 34 percent for the married couples), so their total replacement rate drops virtually as fast as the Social Security replacement rate up to the third quintile.

Table 8 also shows pensioners and nonpensioners separately. At all income levels, the total replacement rates of pensioners are considerably higher than the replacement rates from Social Security of those without pensions. One group stands out: Persons or couples with high earnings but no pensions have particularly low replacement rates. This group comprises slightly under one-third of the married couples in the top two quintiles.

These figures represent the retirees' situation only in the year they first collect benefits. Most private pensions are not regularly adjusted for cost-of-living increases after retirement, although Social Security benefits are adjusted every year.[6] Therefore, the relative advantage enjoyed by retired persons with pensions might well be rapidly eroded in times of high inflation. Nevertheless, their level of preretirement earnings is on average 55–70 percent higher, as shown in the tabulation on the following page, and their total retirement benefits are commensurately higher.

After-Tax Replacement Rates

Probably the best measure of a person's or couple's standard of living is disposable income—income net of taxes, fringe benefits, and work-related expenses. It is

[6] Bankers Trust Company, "1975 Study of Corporate Pension Plans," 1975; and Gayle B. Thompson, "Impact of Inflation on Private Pensions of Retirees, 1970–74: Findings From the Retirement History Study," **Social Security Bulletin**, November 1978, pages 16–25.

Sex and marital status and pension receipt	Median preretirement earnings, price-indexed [1]	
	High-3	Middle-4
Married men, total	$12,570	$10,660
With pension	14,520	13,050
Without pension	9,390	7,940
Nonmarried women, total	7,680	6,780
With pension	10,200	9,180
Without pension	6,140	5,390

[1] In 1976 dollars.

difficult to estimate the value of fringe benefits and the cost of work expenses for individual workers, and no attempt to do so was made here. It was possible, however, to estimate Federal and State income taxes as well as the employee portion of the Social Security tax; the replacement rates in this section are based on those estimates. These rates are particularly relevant because the major source of retirement income—Social Security—is tax exempt and the other source—pensions—is fully taxable, and because each person over age 65 is eligible for two personal exemptions from the Federal income tax.

As shown in table 9, median total replacement rates after taxes were approximately 15 percent higher than before taxes. For example, for all married couples the median rates based on high-3 price-indexed earnings were 48 percent before taxes and 55 percent after taxes. For nonmarried women these medians were 46 percent and 52 percent, respectively. Couples in higher income brackets—notably those with pensions—benefited only slightly more by the tax computation than those without pensions. For instance, after-tax replacement rates (based on price-indexed, high-3 earnings) were 17 percent higher for married couples with pensions, compared with a 14-percent increase for those without. Similar relationships between before- and after-tax replacement rates are shown in table 9 for all three replacement rate definitions.

Table 10 shows after-tax replacement rates by relative level of preretirement earnings. As was seen in table 8, the increased incidence of pensions partially counteracts the sharp decline in Social Security replacement rates as earnings rise. The combination of income and payroll taxes further evens out the structure of total replacement rates, especially for nonmarried women, as shown in table 10 for rates based on high-3 price-indexed earnings. A regression analysis of the relationship between earnings and replacement rates, before and after taxes, is discussed in the Appendix, page 22.

Total Income Ratios

The most comprehensive measure of the change in living standards that accompanies retirement is the comparison of total income before and after retirement. A low replacement rate based on Social Security benefits and pensions may well be counterbalanced by other income sources. In particular, workers expecting low retirement benefits relative to their preretirement standards of living might be expected to save more; indeed, the maximum on earnings subject to Social Security taxes leaves room for just such savings. High asset income might therefore make up for low retirement benefits. Or persons might supplement low replacement rates or low benefits by working, at least part time, after claiming retirement benefits.

Total income ratios have been computed for persons receiving retired-worker benefits and for couples in which the wife receives any sort of cash benefit. The ratios are price-indexed to the year of first benefit payment. For nonmarried individuals, the ratios are derived from total income reported in the RHS survey in the full years nearest to when Social Security benefits were first claimed. For couples, total income in the last full year before the first spouse received benefits is compared with total income in the first full year after the second spouse received benefits; these amounts are price-indexed to the year in which the first spouse received benefits. (Additional details are included in the Technical Note.) Because of high nonresponse on income, figures presented here must be regarded as **preliminary**.

Table 11 presents total income ratios by pension receipt. For married men and their wives, the median was 62 percent. Of particular interest is that while by any measure pension recipients have higher median replacement rates than nonrecipients, median total income ratios are the same for the two groups—62 percent. Detailed examination of the distributions shows that somewhat more nonpensioners had relatively high ratios: the top one-fourth of the married couples without pensions had income ratios above 90 percent while among those with pensions, one-fourth had a 78-percent or higher income ratio.

As expected, however, the ratio among pension recipients starts at an initial level of absolute income 60–100 percent higher for recipients than nonrecipients, as shown in the first part of table 11. Therefore, it is obvious that absolute income after retirement is higher among pension recipients than nonrecipients.

Postretirement work among pension nonrecipients is the major reason for the equality of total income ratios. Although 57 percent of married men without pensions reported earnings 1 or 2 years after retirement, only 26 percent of pension recipients did so (table 12). Furthermore, nonrecipients who worked after retirement earned slightly more (the median was $2,390 in 1976 dollars for married men) than did working recipients ($2,150)—presumably because the nonpensioners, who had significantly lower preretirement earnings, continued to earn less but worked more hours than did pensioners.

Table 9.—Total earnings replacement rates before and after taxes, by pension receipt and marital status[1]

[Standardized to 1976 levels]

Replacement rate	Married couples		Nonmarried men		Nonmarried women	
	Before taxes	After taxes	Before taxes	After taxes	Before taxes	After taxes
	Total					
Social Security plus pension, if applicable, as percent of price-indexed estimated total earnings in highest 3 years of last 10:						
Total number	1,932	1,939	318	317	807	806
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	2	1	4	1	1	0
20–39.9	28	18	45	32	31	18
40–59.9	47	44	36	44	46	50
60–79.9	16	27	8	14	14	21
80–99.9	4	7	2	4	4	6
100 or more	4	4	4	4	3	5
First quartile	38	43	32	36	37	43
Median	48	55	40	46	46	52
Third quartile	59	67	52	59	58	66
	With pension[2]					
Total number	944	935	116	115	276	275
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–39.9	19	9	27	11	8	4
40–59.9	52	42	59	54	52	35
60–79.9	20	35	11	27	32	46
80–99.9	6	10	1	5	7	11
100 or more	4	5	3	3	3	5
First quartile	42	49	39	47	47	55
Median	52	59	48	55	57	68
Third quartile	63	70	56	65	66	76
	Without pension					
Total number	1,008	1,004	202	202	531	531
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	3	1	6	2	1	0
20–39.9	37	26	56	44	43	25
40–59.9	42	46	23	38	44	58
60–79.9	12	19	7	7	5	8
80–99.9	3	4	3	4	2	3
100 or more	4	4	5	5	6	6
First quartile	34	39	30	33	34	40
Median	44	50	37	41	42	47
Third quartile	56	61	47	49	50	56

See footnotes at end of table.

The other major source of postretirement income—asset income—is lower in both incidence and amount among pension nonrecipients than recipients. This finding reflects the pattern of asset ownership found in previous studies of the elderly: Persons who are better-off during their working lifetimes tend to accumulate more assets than those less well-off.[7] The amounts of asset income are much lower than earnings, however, so it is the greater propensity to work after retirement that equalizes income ratios between pensioners and nonpensioners. Note again that nonpensioners' earnings cannot be expected to continue indefinitely, although they will eventually increase their Social Security benefits, while asset income can be expected to continue for some time, if not indefinitely.

Nonmarried men and women have somewhat higher total income ratios, 69 percent and 77 percent, respectively, compared with 62 percent for married couples (table 11). This difference, of course, reflects the progressive benefit formula, which results in higher replacement rates for lower earners. Although married couples with pensions have the same income ratio as those with-

[7] Joseph Friedman and Jane Sjogren, "Assets of the Elderly as They Retire," Social Security Bulletin, January 1981, pages 16–31. (Reprinted as Retirement History Study Report No. 23.)

Table 9.—Total earnings replacement rates before and after taxes, by penison receipt and marital status [1]—Continued

Replacement rate	Married couples		Nonmarried men		Nonmarried women	
	Before taxes	After taxes	Before taxes	After taxes	Before taxes	After taxes
	Total					
Social Security plus pension, if applicable, as percent of nonindexed estimated total earnings in highest 3 years of last 10:						
Total number	1,952	1,939	318	317	807	806
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	1	0	2	0	0	0
20–39.9	13	7	26	16	15	7
40–59.9	38	30	46	42	46	38
60–79.9	32	37	14	27	24	33
80–99.9	10	16	5	7	8	13
100 or more	7	10	7	8	7	10
First quartile	46	53	38	44	44	51
Median	59	67	48	56	55	63
Third quartile	73	81	61	70	70	78
	With pension [2]					
Total number	944	935	116	115	276	275
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–39.9	7	3	10	4	3	1
40–59.9	35	21	51	30	31	13
60–79.9	38	42	28	47	44	46
80–99.9	13	22	7	11	16	28
100 or more	7	12	4	7	7	12
First quartile	52	61	47	55	56	65
Median	64	73	56	66	67	76
Third quartile	77	88	67	77	79	91
	Without pension					
Total number	1,008	1,004	202	202	531	531
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	1	0	3	1	0	0
20–39.9	19	12	33	23	22	10
40–59.9	41	38	44	48	55	51
60–79.9	26	33	7	13	13	26
80–99.9	6	10	4	5	3	4
100 or more	7	8	8	8	7	8
First quartile	42	48	35	41	41	46
Median	54	60	44	50	49	56
Third quartile	68	75	55	63	59	67

See footnotes at end of table.

out pensions, nonmarried persons without pensions had somewhat higher income ratios than those with pensions: 79 percent and 58 percent, respectively, for nonmarried men, and 83 percent and 71 percent for nonmarried women. The relatively few nonmarried persons who have pensions received somewhat lower pension amounts compared with their total income. Thus, although nonmarried persons without pensions have lower replacement rates than do pension recipients, their other sources of income in retirement more than compensate. The same pattern of postretirement work and receipt of asset income is evident among nonmarried persons as married couples: Those without pensions are much more likely to work but less likely to have income-producing assets.

Summary

The level of earnings replacement is one measure of the performance of the income maintenance system that supports our Nation's retirees. The concept of a replacement rate would seem straightforward: It is the ratio between retirement benefits and preretirement earnings. Implementing this concept, however, involves a complex set of options. No one replacement rate can be considered best for all purposes. For this reason, the study reviews many options involved in replacement rate computations and presents a selection of rates applicable to different circumstances.

A general option is how to define the preretirement standard of living, usually defined here as total earnings

Table 9.—Total earnings replacement rates before and after taxes, by pension receipt and marital status [1]—Continued

Replacement rate	Married couples		Nonmarried men		Nonmarried women	
	Before taxes	After taxes	Before taxes	After taxes	Before taxes	After taxes
	Total					
Social Security plus pension, if applicable, as percent of price-indexed estimated total earnings in middle-4 years:						
Total number	1,893	1,880	295	294	739	738
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–39.9	13	7	24	11	14	4
40–59.9	39	30	45	46	47	42
60–79.9	29	36	20	27	26	33
80–99.9	9	15	3	8	6	13
100 or more	10	12	7	8	7	9
First quartile	46	53	40	46	44	52
Median	59	66	49	57	55	62
Third quartile	74	82	64	72	69	77
	With pension [2]					
Total number	929	920	114	113	268	267
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–39.9	8	3	11	4	3	0
40–59.9	37	24	53	36	35	15
60–79.9	36	43	31	45	45	50
80–99.9	11	19	3	11	10	24
100 or more	7	11	4	4	8	11
First quartile	50	59	46	54	55	64
Median	62	70	55	64	64	74
Third quartile	75	85	66	75	75	88
	Without pension					
Total number	964	960	181	181	471	471
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	1	0	1	1	0	0
20–39.9	18	11	33	16	20	6
40–59.9	40	36	40	52	53	57
60–79.9	23	30	14	16	13	23
80–99.9	8	11	3	6	4	6
100 or more	12	12	9	10	7	8
First quartile	43	49	37	43	41	48
Median	56	63	48	51	49	56
Third quartile	73	79	62	66	61	68

[1] Includes those who received their first retired-worker benefit in 1968–76. Taxes simulated. Includes Federal, State, and local income taxes, and Social Security (FICA) taxes, on both preretirement earnings and pension benefits. See the Technical Note for further explanation.

[2] Private or public employee pensions assumed to be combined with Social Security benefits; see the Technical Note for further explanation.

in selected years since, for most persons, earnings constitute the bulk of preretirement income. But which years' earnings should be used? One might use the maximum level of recent earnings (such as the highest 3 years of the last 10 before retirement) or average earnings in recent years (such as the 4 years left after disregarding the highest and lowest 3 years of the last 10). Alternately, some lifetime average might be used.

Since the value of income amounts changes over time, earnings can be indexed to remove the effects of inflation. On the other hand, it may be argued that many retirees do not mentally index their earnings when assessing the adequacy of their own retirement benefits. Because neither method is unequivocally "correct," both indexed and nonindexed earnings are used in this article to compute replacement rates based on the highest 3 years' earnings; for replacement rates based on earnings in the more distant past, only indexed earnings are used.

Because persons in this sample retired during the period 1968–76, and did so at different ages and subject to different Social Security benefit formulas, all replacement rates in this article have been standardized to 1976 levels. The replacement rates thus approximate those of a cross-sectional sample retiring in that year.

Social Security benefits are computed on the basis of

Table 10.—Median after-tax Social Security and total earnings replacement rates, by preretirement earnings quintiles and pension receipt for married couples and nonmarried women [1]

[Standardized to 1976 levels]

Pension receipt and type of replacement rate	Preretirement earnings quintiles [2]					
	Total	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest
	Married couples					
Total number	2,077	431	419	431	425	371
Median replacement rate:						
Social Security alone	43	63	51	44	36	28
Social Security and pension	55	64	56	56	48	45
Percent with pension	47	9	32	59	64	72
With pension: Median total replacement rate	59	[3] 91	72	64	55	51
Without pension: Median Social Security replacement rate	48	63	50	44	36	28
	Nonmarried women					
Total number	847	166	175	164	171	171
Median replacement rate:						
Social Security alone	44	60	47	44	42	33
Social Security and pension	52	60	49	49	50	56
Percent with pension	33	1	16	32	50	63
With pension: Median total replacement rate	65	([4])	[3] 64	64	63	66
Without pension: Median Social Security replacement rate	46	60	47	43	42	34

[1] Includes those who received their first retired-worker benefits in 1968–76. Taxes simulated. Includes Federal, State, and local income taxes, and Social Security (FICA) taxes, on both preretirement earnings and taxable retirement benefits. See the Technical Note for description of simulation procedure. Social Security and total retirement benefits as percent of price-indexed high-3 estimated total earnings, after taxes.

[2] Earnings quintiles based on pre-tax estimated total price-indexed earnings in highest 3 years, adjusted to 1976 level (see table 7).

[3] Based on 50 or fewer cases; subject to high sampling variability.

[4] Not computed; base fewer than 25.

payroll taxes paid on earnings limited to a maximum in each year. Replacement rates based on these truncated earnings are most useful for assessing the performance of the Social Security system by itself. Both Social Security benefits actually received and benefits that would be received in the absence of the actuarial reduction for early retirement have been used in the numerator as measures of Social Security's actual and potential performance. Selected median replacement rates of taxable earnings are shown in the tabulation on page 6.

Social Security benefits were never intended to be the sole support of workers in retirement. Therefore, for assessing the performance of the Social Security system in conjunction with the private-pension sector, another set of replacement rates is necessary. Most pensions are based on a combination of job tenure and the level of recent earnings, not truncated at the Social Security system's taxable maximum. Indeed, pensions are the primary source of replacement for earnings above the taxable maximum. Therefore, for assessing this broader concept of replacement rate, total retirement benefits (Social Security plus, where applicable, private pensions and certain public employee pensions) are compared with total earnings estimated from the earnings records. Where possible, replacement rates of married couples have been computed and categorized by whether the wife received a retired-worker or spouse's benefit. Selected median replacement rates of total earnings are shown in the tabulation in the next column.

Sex, marital status, and pension receipt	Median total replacement rates, based on total earnings		
	High-3, price-indexed	High-3, non-indexed	Career Middle-4, price-indexed
All men	38	45	46
With pension	44	54	52
Without pension	33	39	40
Married men	37	45	46
With pension	44	53	52
Without pension	32	38	40
Nonmarried men	39	47	48
With pension	47	56	54
Without pension	36	43	44
Nonmarried women	46	55	55
With pension	56	66	64
Without pension	41	48	48
Married couples	48	58	58
With pension	51	63	61
Without pension	43	52	53

Source: Tables 4–6.

Persons with pension benefits have much higher preretirement earnings than those without pensions, and they have higher total replacement rates at retirement. For instance, the replacement rate of indexed earnings in the highest 3 years was 44 percent for married men with pensions, compared with 32 percent for those with only Social Security benefits.

Although the Social Security benefit formula favors low earners, the probability of receiving a pension rises considerably with earnings level. Total replacement

Table 11.—Preretirement total income and total income ratios, by pension receipt, sex, and marital status at award[1]

Preretirement total income and total income ratio	Couples			Nonmarried men			Nonmarried women		
	Total	With pension	Without pension	Total	With pension	Without pension	Total	With pension	Without pension
	Preretirement total income								
Total number	1,149	486	663	233	74	159	464	146	318
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $5,000	8	1	14	27	3	38	37	9	49
$5,000–$9,999	25	13	33	34	22	40	40	47	37
$10,000–$14,999	29	32	26	28	54	15	16	29	10
$15,000–$19,999	18	24	13	6	12	4	4	10	1
$20,000–$24,999	8	13	5	3	5	1	2	3	2
$25,000 and over	12	16	8	3	4	2	1	2	1
First quartile	$8,680	$12,230	$6,820	$4,700	$10,070	$3,270	$3,770	$7,500	$3,090
Median income	13,000	15,670	10,520	7,960	12,300	5,970	6,760	9,600	5,670
Third quartile	18,620	21,820	15,500	12,120	14,580	9,520	9,820	12,660	8,270
	Total income ratio[2]								
Total number	1,143	485	658	233	74	159	461	145	316
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0.1–19.9	4	3	5	2	0	3	2	1	2
20–39.9	16	12	19	13	15	12	9	3	12
40–59.9	28	32	25	26	41	19	24	32	21
60–79.9	24	31	20	19	22	17	18	28	14
80–99.9	13	14	12	12	11	13	17	22	15
100–124.9	6	6	6	10	7	11	12	6	15
125–149.9	4	1	6	6	3	8	7	3	9
150 and over	6	2	8	12	3	17	11	6	13
First quartile	44	48	41	48	46	50	53	52	52
Median ratio	62	62	62	69	58	79	77	71	83
Third quartile	84	78	90	108	76	124	109	88	119

[1] Limited to those first receiving benefits in 1969–75; sample person with retired-worker benefit, spouse with any payable benefit. Not computed if total income not available for both years.

[2] Ratio of postretirement to preretirement total income in nearest survey year, price-indexed to year of first benefit payment. For married men, couple's total income in nearest year before first spouse received benefit (retired-worker for husband, any payable benefit for wife) is compared with couple's total income in nearest year after second spouse claimed benefits; both amounts are price-indexed to year in which the first spouse received benefits.

rates are thus more constant than are Social Security replacement rates over the income spectrum, although the relationship between earnings and total replacement rates is somewhat downward-sloping for married couples and U-shaped for nonmarried women.

Pensions are rarely adjusted after retirement for increases in the cost of living, so it is expected that the relative advantage enjoyed by persons with pensions at the time of retirement will erode over time.

Fully as many RHS wives receive retired-worker benefits in their own right as receive only spouses' benefits. The earnings of a retired-worker wife improve the couple's preretirement standard of living, and result in higher benefits in dollar amounts, but do not add a commensurate amount to their replacement rates. This seeming contradiction occurs primarily because zero earnings are being replaced by the 50-percent spouse benefit for couples in which the wife is not insured in her own right. Therefore, couples with retired-worker wives have lower combined replacement rates—45 percent—than do couples with wives receiving spouses' benefits—51 percent (based on high-3 price-indexed earnings), as shown in the following tabulation.

Benefit status of wife	Median total replacement rates, based on total earnings		
	High-3, price-indexed	High-3, non-indexed	Middle-4, price-indexed
All married couples	48	58	58
Wife retired worker	45	53	54
Wife with spouse benefit	51	62	63

Replacement rates after income and Social Security payroll taxes were also computed to approximate more closely changes in actual standards of living. They tend to be about 15 percent higher than corresponding before-tax rates for nonmarried persons or couples. Persons with higher incomes and pensions were advantaged slightly more from the effects of excluding taxes than were those without pensions.

Table 12.—Earnings and asset income after retirement of sample respondents, by pension receipt, sex, and marital status at award [1]

[Standardized to 1976 levels]

Earnings and asset income	Married men			Nonmarried men			Nonmarried women		
	Total	With pension	Without pension	Total	With pension	Without pension	Total	With pension	Without pension
	Earned income [2]								
Total number	1,149	486	663	233	74	159	464	146	318
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
$0	56	74	43	57	86	43	57	77	47
$1-$999	10	9	11	11	5	13	9	4	11
$1,000-$1,999	8	3	11	5	1	7	11	8	12
$2,000-$2,999	12	6	15	12	1	16	9	3	12
$3,000-$3,999	5	3	6	5	3	6	6	2	8
$4,000-$4,999	2	1	3	4	1	5	1	0	2
$5,000-$9,999	5	3	7	4	1	5	6	5	7
$10,000 and over	2	2	4	3	0	5	1	0	1
Median:									
All persons	$0	$0	$620	$0	$0	$550	$0	$0	$260
With earnings	2,330	2,150	2,390	2,480	(3)	2,500	2,200	[4] 1,870	2,290
	Asset income [5]								
Total number	1,149	486	663	233	74	159	464	146	318
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
$0	35	22	44	48	23	59	36	20	44
$1-$999	35	41	30	35	51	27	43	51	39
$1,000-$1,999	11	14	9	6	8	6	9	14	7
$2,000-$2,999	6	8	5	4	10	1	4	6	4
$3,000-$3,999	3	4	2	2	1	2	3	3	2
$4,000-$4,999	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	0
$5,000-$9,999	5	5	5	3	6	2	3	4	2
$10,000 and over	3	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	1
Median:									
All persons	$440	$700	$180	$70	$530	$0	$320	$590	$150
With asset income	930	950	920	750	750	760	740	780	710

[1] Limited to those claiming benefits in 1969-75; sample person with retired-worker benefit, spouse with any payable benefit. Not computed if total income not available both before and after retirement. Income sources and amounts reported on RHS questionnaire in first full year following retirement of sample person.

[2] Earned income of sample person only.
[3] Not computed; base fewer than 25.
[4] Based on 50 cases or less; subject to high sampling variability.
[5] Asset income of sample person and spouse (if any).

Retirement benefits are not, of course, the only source of income in retirement. Notably absent from replacement rates discussed so far are sources such as asset income and postretirement earnings. Total income ratios were therefore also computed, based on income reported in the RHS survey waves closest to the year of retirement. These ratios tend to be higher than the corresponding replacement rates, especially for persons without pensions. Preliminary data show that for married couples the income ratios were the same for pensioners and nonpensioners—62 percent. For nonmarried men, the median income ratio was 69 percent, and for nonmarried women it was 77 percent. Nonmarried persons without pensions had substantially higher ratios than those with pensions: 79 percent compared with 58 percent for nonmarried men, and 83 percent compared with 71 percent for nonmarried women. The principal reason for total income ratios to be equalized between pensioners and nonpensioners is the greater propensity for nonpensioners to continue working, at least part time, after beginning to receive Social Security benefits. These earnings are not likely to continue indefinitely, however. On the other hand, pensioners much more frequently reported asset income, a source that is likely to be relatively constant (albeit minor) in retirement.

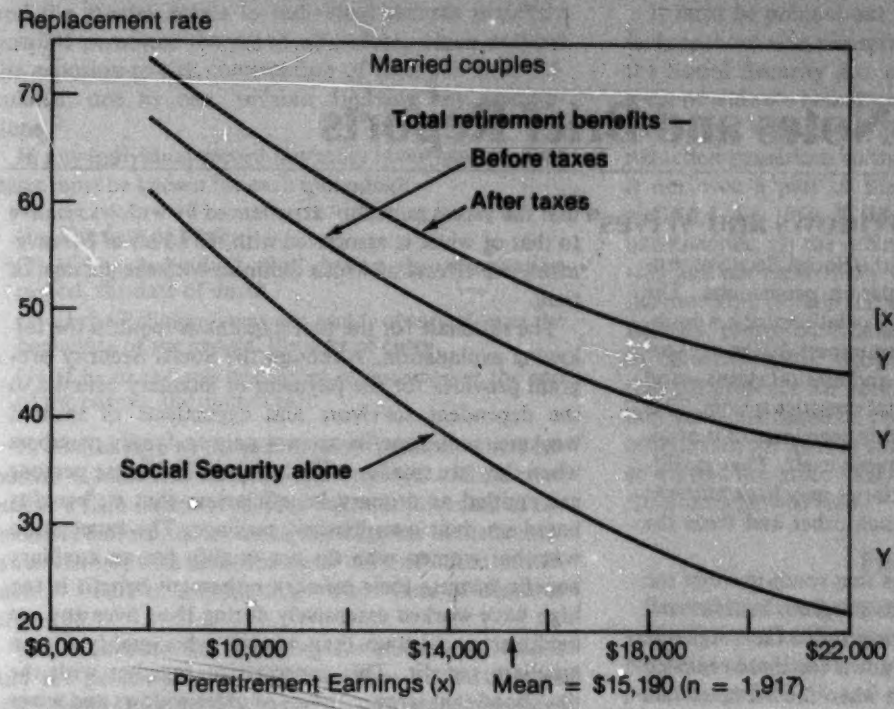
Appendix

Replacement Rates and Earnings: A Regression Analysis

A regression analysis of the relationship between earnings levels and various replacement rate measures is shown in chart 2. Because there was no reason to expect

(Continued on page 53)

Chart 2. —Social Security and total replacement rates by preretirement earnings levels[1]
[Standardized to 1976 levels]

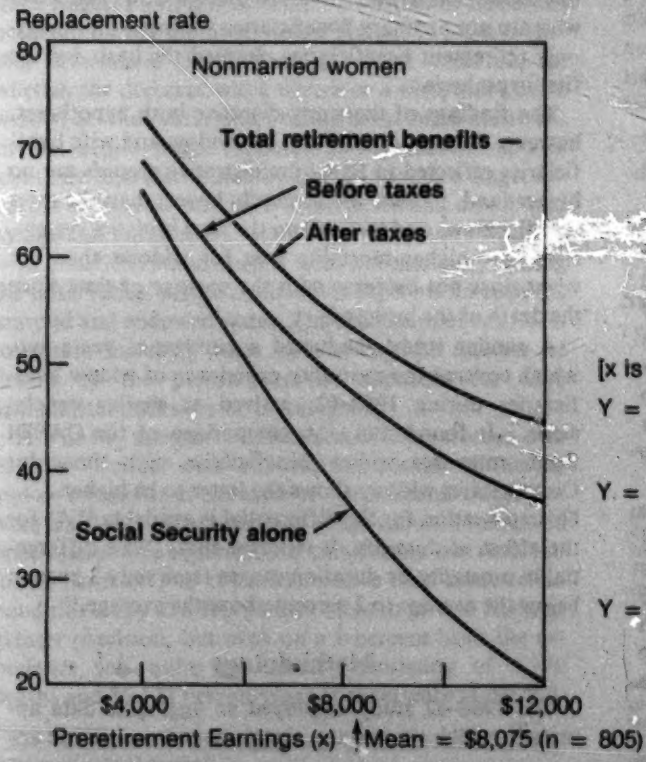


[x is expressed in thousands]

$Y = 107.4 - 5.10x + .101x^2$
(.67) (.018)
$R^2 = .04$

$Y = 104.9 - 5.52x + .111x^2$
(.67) (.018)
$R^2 = .05$

$Y = 103.7 - 6.30x + .117x^2$
(.64) (.017)
$R^2 = .08$



[x is expressed in thousands]

$Y = 102.6 - 8.58x + .315x^2$
(1.01) (.045)
$R^2 = .09$

$Y = 100.2 - 9.23x + .335x^2$
(1.06) (.047)
$R^2 = .10$

$Y = 107.2 - 11.72x + .375x^2$
(.86) (.038)
$R^2 = .24$

[1]Social Security plus pension, if applicable, as percent of high-3 price-indexed estimated total earnings. Includes all persons or couples, whether or not receiving pension.

Notes and Brief Reports

Mortality of Older Widows and Wives*

Estimates of future costs of the Social Security program depend in part on population projections. The mortality rates now used by the Social Security Administration (SSA) to "age" the current population are specific to three factors—age, sex, and marital status—and are derived from the national vital statistics system. This system cannot reach other possible correlates of mortality, most notably beneficiary status itself. That is, different types of program beneficiaries may have patterns of mortality that differ from each other and from the pattern for nonbeneficiaries.

SSA receives reports of deaths that result in either the termination of or entitlement to program benefits and records these reports in its administrative files. Age and sex of the deceased is always known for these reported deaths. Marital status is known when the deceased had been entitled to certain auxiliary payments such as widow's or wife's benefits. Furthermore, for deceased widows, the date of the husband's death is known in SSA's system but not in the vital statistics system.

This note reports the results of an exploratory study of a sample of SSA administrative records for widows and wives over the period 1973–80. The study was undertaken to determine whether mortality is different for widow and wife beneficiaries than for other widows and wives, and whether mortality for widows differs by the duration of widowhood. If differences do exist, better cost estimates would be forthcoming if these differences are reflected in population forecasts. The study was limited to the experience of widows aged 60 or older and to wives aged 62 or older, the respective minimum ages for entitlement to widow's and wife's benefits (when there are no minor children in the family).

The hypotheses were that (1) mortality rates would be higher for older widow and wife beneficiaries than for other older widows and wives, and that (2) mortality rates among widows would be relatively high shortly after the death of the husband but would decrease with the duration of widowhood. The justification for the second of these hypotheses is simply the expectation that the excess mortality experienced by widows relative to that of wives is associated with the stress of bereavement, the effects of which diminish with the passage of time.

The rationale for the first hypothesis requires the following explanation. Although the Social Security program provides for the payment of auxiliary benefits to the dependent survivors and dependents of insured workers, such benefits are not paid to family members when they are smaller than those to which these persons are entitled as primary beneficiaries—that is, benefits based on their own lifetime earnings. The expectation was that women who do not qualify for an auxiliary benefit because their primary retirement benefit is too high have worked extensively during their lives and are healthier as a group than women who qualify for an auxiliary benefit. This expectation, together with the likelihood that large numbers of older widows and wives who are not auxiliary beneficiaries are instead primary-only retirement beneficiaries, formed the basis for the first hypothesis.

The findings of the study disprove both hypotheses, however. The mortality rates for widow and wife beneficiaries reflected in SSA administrative records are no higher (and, in fact, are generally lower) than the rates for all widows and wives from the vital statistics system. Also, the higher mortality rate for widows than for wives does not decrease with the passage of time since the death of the husband.

A similar study conducted a number of years ago, which covered the mortality experience of widow beneficiaries during 1960–62, arrived at similar conclusions.[1] It found that, "A comparison of the OASDI death rates for widow beneficiaries with those for United States widows shows the latter to be higher. . . . No explanation for the differential is available." As for the effect of duration, it reported that, "The differential in mortality by duration ranges from only 3 percent below the average to 2 percent above the average."

Methodology

The 1960–62 study employed an aggregate data approach, which necessitates certain compromises and ap-

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[1] Francisco Bayo, "Mortality and Remarriage Experience for Widow Beneficiaries Under OASDI," **Transactions of the Society of Actuaries** (Vol. 21, Meetings Nos. 59A and 59B), April–May 1969.

proximations to fit the analysis to the data. In this study, the increased computer processing capabilities and the greater access to individual records presently possible permitted the use of microdata, which enabled the exposure-to-risk contribution of each life to be calculated, one by one, without applying any assumptions.[2]

In any individual-record mortality investigation, four dates must be known for each individual:

(1) The date of birth.

(2) If the individual died during the observation period, the date of death.

(3) If the individual was not under observation at the beginning of the period, the date of entry.

(4) If he or she was not under observation at the end of the period, the date of exit.

In studies such as the present investigation, where exposure is allocated between the widowed and married states, a fifth date is needed: if widowed, the date of the husband's death. All of these dates appear in the administrative files, with names such as "date of initial entitlement," "date of termination," and "date of death of primary."

The procedure for obtaining the number of deaths and the person-years of risk exposure passes through three stages. First, it is determined whether or not death occurred during the observation period. If so, it is further determined (1) at what age death occurred, (2) whether the deceased was a widow or a wife, and (3) if a widow, at what duration of widowhood death occurred. In the second stage, exposure in the married state is identified and distributed by age. In the third stage, exposure in the widowed state is identified and distributed by age and duration of widowhood. A woman who is a wife beneficiary and then a widow beneficiary during the observation period contributes exposure to both the married and widowed states. The final step, of course, is to obtain mortality rates by dividing the number of deaths by the person-years of exposure for each age/marital status/duration category.

A 1-in-100 sample[3] was selected of older women who in 1973–77 either were widowed and became entitled to widow's benefits at the time of the husband's death or were entitled to wife's benefits as the spouse of a retired beneficiary. The experience of this sample was then followed from 1973 to 1980. Plans have been made to expand this study to a 100-percent basis to give its findings greater precision, but even on a 1-percent basis the experience was quite substantial, consisting of 3,370 deaths and 86,123 person-years of experience in the widowed state, and 12,172 deaths and 530,767 person-years of experience in the married state.

It must be pointed out that the widows in this study include those who remarried. The 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act permitted the continued payment of widow's benefits after remarriage, albeit at a reduced rate, while the 1977 Amendments eliminated the reduction provision, so that now the fact of remarriage is not even a part of the administrative record. (The study of the 1960–62 mortality experience of widow beneficiaries, on the other hand, included only widows who had not remarried.) Thus the finding of a substantial mortality differential between widow and wife beneficiaries, presented in detail below, should be of interest to epidemiologists. Sheps,[4] for example, has argued that the evidence for excess widow mortality relative to that for wives based on the vital statistics system, which reflects current marital status, is biased because healthier widows are more likely to remarry and thereby pass from the widowed state.

Findings

Mortality rates during the period 1973–80 for widow and wife beneficiaries in the study are shown in the upper panel of table 1 for 5-year age groups beginning with persons aged 60–64 and ending with those aged 85 or older. Comparable data from the vital statistics system are not directly available, the last investigation of mortality by marital status having been done for the period 1959–61.[5] However, if it is assumed that in 1977—

[2] An exception was the standard actuarial assumption of the Balducci treatment of deaths.

[3] For the sample design, see Robert H. Finch, Jr., **Sampling Variability in the 1-Percent Continuous Work History Sample** (HEW Publication No. 77-11904), Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, 1977.

[4] Mindel C. Sheps, "Marriage and Mortality," **American Journal of Public Health**, April 1961, pages 547–555.

[5] An investigation for 1979 is underway, however, at the National Center for Health Statistics, with results expected this fall.

Table 1.—Mortality rates for older widows and wives: SSA administrative record system and the vital statistics system

Age group	Mortality rates (per thousand)		Ratio of rate for widows to rate for wives
	Widows	Wives	
	SSA administrative record system, 1973–80		
60–64	13.0	[1] 8.9	1.46
65–69	20.9	13.7	1.53
70–74	27.0	23.0	1.17
75–79	42.3	40.3	1.05
80–84	67.9	70.1	.97
85 or older	118.7	112.2	1.06
	Vital statistics system, 1977 [2]		
60–64	15.3	10.8	1.41
65–69	19.5	15.0	1.30
70–74	30.2	24.6	1.23
75–79	50.0	41.3	1.21
80–84	75.9	64.7	1.17
85 or older	149.5	92.0	1.63

[1] Wife beneficiaries are at least age 62.

[2] See the text for the derivation of this panel of the table.

which is about midway through the period 1973–80—(1) the relative differentials by marital status in mortality were as they were in 1959–61,[6] and (2) the relative population distributions by marital status were as they were at the time of the 1970 census,[7] then the age/sex-specific mortality rates reported by the National Center for Health Statistics for 1977[8] can be used to derive age/sex/marital status-specific rates. Rates for widows and wives obtained by this process are given in the lower panel of table 1.

An inspection of the table makes it clear that mortality rates from the SSA administrative record system generally are somewhat lower than the corresponding rates from the vital statistics system, not higher as hypothesized. The postulate underlying the hypothesized relationship was that women with more extensive work histories are likely to be healthier as a group. Therefore, it was reasoned, women who are not auxiliary beneficiaries, many of whom are primary-only retirement beneficiaries, will have lower mortality than auxiliary beneficiaries. Because the comparison shown here is not between auxiliary beneficiaries and primary-only beneficiaries with a common source of data, but instead between auxiliary beneficiaries and all widows and wives and from two sources, it is not clear whether it provides evidence to refute the postulate or whether some other interpretation is the correct one. That is, it may be that older widows and wives who are neither auxiliary nor primary-only retirement beneficiaries have high enough mortality rates so that mortality in the mix of these women with primary-only beneficiaries is greater than for auxiliary beneficiaries. Another possibility is that the late reporting of beneficiary deaths to SSA is not insubstantial, thus detracting from the comparability of SSA data with vital statistics data, although DelBene and Aziz have shown that ultimately only 2 percent of deaths of older women beneficiaries remain unreported to SSA.[9]

A mortality investigation on primary-only retirement beneficiaries is planned to provide a definitive test of the postulated work-health relationship. Meanwhile, a comparison of table 2 with the upper panel in table 1 sheds some light on the subject. Table 2 was prepared to improve the basis for comparing data on widow beneficiaries with information on wife beneficiaries. That is, comparisons based on table 1 data are biased because

Table 2.—Mortality rates for widow and wife beneficiaries, excluding widow beneficiaries with primary benefits at least as large as half their widow's benefit

Age group	Mortality rates (per thousand)		Ratio of rate for widows to rate for wives
	Widows	Wives	
60–64	14.3	[1] 8.9	1.61
65–69	25.3	13.7	1.85
70–74	32.2	23.0	1.40
75–79	46.6	40.3	1.16
80–84	74.2	70.1	1.06
85 or older	126.2	112.2	1.12

[1] Wife beneficiaries are at least age 62.

widow's benefits are larger than wife's benefits: Widows claiming benefits at age 65 are paid 100 percent of the benefit earned by their spouse, compared with a 50-percent rate for wife claimants at age 65, with reduction factors for earlier claims similar to, though not exactly equal to, reduction factors for primary retirement before age 65. As a result, women who are entitled to primary retirement benefits of about 50 percent to 100 percent of the benefit earned by their spouse can be widow beneficiaries if the spouse is deceased, but cannot be wife beneficiaries if he is not. Accordingly, table 2 was constructed with this subset of widow beneficiaries excluded.

A comparison of table 2 with table 1 makes clear that widows with work histories extensive enough to earn them entitlement to primary retirement benefits of about 50 percent to 100 percent of the benefit earned by their spouse have lower mortality rates than do widows with less or no work experience. This finding suggests that primary-only retirement beneficiaries would also have lower mortality rates than auxiliary beneficiaries, and that the comparison of SSA program data on auxiliary beneficiaries with vital statistics for all widows and wives that did not yield this result was not suitable for measuring the relationship.

In any event, the findings from this study on the correlation between mortality and auxiliary beneficiary status are inconclusive and do not support any recommendation with respect to improving population projection for program cost estimation to reflect beneficiary status in determining mortality rates. With respect to the differential in widow mortality rates by duration of widowhood—the second objective of this investigation—no change in population projection methodology is again recommended, because, as table 3 shows, the study found no clear pattern of differential by duration of widowhood in age-specific rates.

The insensitivity of excess mortality for widows or widowers to duration of widowhood has been noted in a number of epidemiological studies, including a very recent investigation by the Johns Hopkins Training Center for Public Health Research conducted in Wash-

[6] See Joseph F. Faber and John C. Wilkin, **Social Security Area Population Projections, 1981** (Actuarial Study No. 85), Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, 1981, table 12.

[7] Bureau of the Census, "Marital Status," **1970 Census of Population Subject Reports** (PC(2)–4C), 1972, table 1.

[8] National Center for Health Statistics, **Vital Statistics of the United States**, 1977.

[9] Linda DelBene and Faye Aziz, "Further Investigation into Mortality Coverage in Social Security Administration Data," paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Statistical Association, August 1982.

Table 3.—Mortality rates per thousand widow beneficiaries, by age and duration of widowhood

Age group	Number of completed years since death of husband			
	0	1	2–3	4–7
60–64	13.6	10.2	14.9	13.0
65–69	21.2	22.2	20.4	20.1
70–74	27.6	31.1	25.6	24.8
75–79	42.4	42.0	42.6	42.1
80–84	65.0	62.2	70.7	70.3
85 or older	130.7	116.7	113.6	118.5

ington County, Maryland.[10] On the other hand, a major early study of widowers in England and Wales found that mortality rates were excessive during the first 6 months following the wife's death and then decreased gradually to the level of married men.[11] No consensus on the matter exists.

Conclusion

It cannot be recommended that either beneficiary status or duration of widowhood be given recognition in the calculation and projection of mortality rates for program cost estimation, based on this study. The significance of beneficiary status is not yet clear, while the effect of duration of widowhood follows no pattern.

Widow beneficiaries have higher mortality rates than wife beneficiaries, even though the former group includes widows who remarry.

[10] Knud J. Helsing and Moyses Szklo, "Mortality After Bereavement," **American Journal of Epidemiology**, July 1981, pages 42–52. It is for widowers that this lack of duration effect was noted; for widows the study found no excess mortality relative to that for wives.

[11] M. Young, B. Benjamin, and C. Wallis, "The Mortality of Widowers," **Lancet**, Vol. 2, 1963, pages 454–456.

Employment and Supplemental Security Income*

In the late 1970's, increasing concern was expressed about the overall cost, caseload, and work disincentive effects of disability benefit programs, including those administered by the Social Security Administration. Some provisions of these programs were perceived as hampering the attempts of disabled recipients to get and keep jobs and eventually return to some measure of self-support. These concerns were instrumental in the passage of the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980 (Public Law 96–265), which included changes intended to encourage the disabled to return to work.

This note, based on administrative record data, examines the relationship between employment and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits, including a discussion of income exclusions, age, sex, and race. Together with a similar study of 1975 data, this analysis provides baseline information against which to judge the effect of the 1980 amendments on the employment of SSI disabled beneficiaries.

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Summary

In February 1979, approximately 123,000 persons, or about 3 percent of all recipients of federally administered SSI payments were employed. This proportion has remained about the same since the beginning of the program. Not only do few SSI recipients work, but those who do have low earnings—an average of $88 per month in 1979. Because of income exclusions, an average of only 17 percent of these earnings were considered countable income in determining the amount of the SSI payment.

Although the overall percentage has not changed, the SSI recipients working in early 1979 were younger than those found in an earlier study.[1] The dollar amount of their monthly earnings rose from $75 in 1975 to $88 in early 1979, an increase of 17 percent. During the same period, however, the national average hourly earnings increased 26 percent.[2] The employment rate among disabled recipients increased, while that for aged recipients decreased.

Role of Earnings

Eligibility for SSI and payment amount depend in part on a person's earned and unearned income. Earned income is defined as wages or net earnings from self-employment; unearned income is all other income, including Social Security benefits, veterans' benefits, and other public and private pensions.

The law permits an individual to exclude a portion of income derived from earnings when determining countable income. Countable income is gross income minus allowable exclusions—income not counted in computing the standard payment amount. The first $20 per month of earned or unearned income is excluded for all individuals and couples. The first $65 per month of earnings and one-half the remainder is also excluded.

In February 1979, the monthly Federal SSI benefit rate was $189.40 for individuals and $284.10 for couples. An employed individual who lived in his or her own home was eligible for at least some Federal SSI if he or she had no other income and had earnings of less than $464 per month ($653 for couples). Those SSI re-

[1] See Dorothea Thomas, **Employment and Earnings of SSI Beneficiaries, December 1975** (Research and Statistics Note No. 4), Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, 1977.

[2] Council of Economic Advisors, **Economic Report of the President**, February 1982, table B–38, page 276.

cipients who received State supplementation payments could have higher total earnings depending on the amount of the supplement.

Both blind and disabled persons are permitted special earned income exclusions necessary to fulfill an approved plan for self-support. Blind individuals are further permitted to exclude ordinary and necessary work expenses, and they remain eligible for payments at a level of earnings that would result in termination of payments to a disabled recipient.

Earnings and Countable Income

The 123,000 employed SSI recipients included 2 percent of the aged beneficiaries, 6 percent of the blind recipients, and 4 percent of the disabled (table 1). Gross monthly earnings averaged $87.53. Blind recipients had the highest average monthly earnings ($313.95), reflecting the extra work-expense exclusions available to them. Disabled adults earned an average of $81.25, and the average earnings of the aged were $75.69.

Two out of three employed SSI recipients earned less than $70 in February 1979 and therefore were not subject to a reduction in SSI payments. A majority (52 percent) of blind workers had earnings in excess of $200 (table 2).

Of those recipients with countable income, 64 percent had less than $40, and 43 percent had less than $20 (table 3). Only among the blind did a substantial proportion have countable income above $100 (28 percent). The overall average amount of countable income was $43; for blind recipients, the average was $73.

As mentioned earlier, blind recipients may exclude from income certain work expenses. Over 2,200 blind adult SSI recipients had such exclusions in February 1979 (table 4). Of those blind adults earning over $300, most had excludable work expenses. By contrast, just 12 percent of those earning below $70 had such exclusions. The average monthly exclusion was $148.50, but the amount ranged from $31.54 for persons earning $20–$39 to $247.83 for those making $600 or more.

Table 1.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percent of persons receiving federally administered payments with employment, and average monthly earnings, February 1979 and December 1975

Reason for eligibility	All SSI recipients	Number employed	Percent with employment	Average monthly earnings
	February 1979			
Total	4,226,528	[1] 123,326	2.9	$87.53
Adults	4,026,040	121,634	3.0	87.33
Aged	1,962,124	40,188	2.0	75.69
Blind	71,568	4,142	5.8	313.95
Disabled	1,992,348	77,304	3.9	81.25
Children	200,488	1,692	.8	101.95
Blind	5,883	55	.9	166.97
Disabled	194,605	1,637	.8	99.76
	December 1975			
Total	4,314,275	115,617	2.7	$74.56
Adults	4,186,100	114,483	2.7	74.52
Aged	2,307,105	58,906	2.6	63.48
Blind	70,143	4,569	6.5	232.34
Disabled	1,808,852	51,008	2.8	73.07
Children	128,175	1,134	.9	88.65
Blind	4,346	75	1.7	166.29
Disabled	123,829	1,059	.9	83.14

[1] Caseload figures for the same time period indicate 129,600 SSI recipients employed. The difference between that figure and the study file represents persons with earnings in February whose SSI payments are scheduled for termination.

Table 2.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of employed persons receiving federally administered payments, by amount of gross monthly earnings, February 1979

Gross earnings	Total	Aged	Blind adults	Disabled adults
Total number	[1] 123,326	40,188	4,142	77,304
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $20	24.1	31.2	16.1	20.9
$20–$39	16.9	13.2	7.0	19.3
$40–$59	14.4	13.9	5.9	15.2
$60–$69	10.2	10.9	4.2	10.3
$70–$79	3.8	3.3	1.9	4.2
$80–$99	6.6	6.4	3.1	6.8
$100–$149	9.8	10.6	5.8	9.6
$150–$199	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.8
$200–$249	3.2	3.1	4.5	3.2
$250–$299	1.6	1.4	3.6	1.7
$300–$399	1.6	.8	7.9	1.7
$400–$499	1.4	.4	10.6	1.4
$500–$599	.7	.2	9.4	.5
$600 or more	.8	.2	15.7	.4
Average monthly earnings	$87.53	$75.69	$313.95	$81.25

[1] Includes 1,692 blind and disabled children.

Table 3.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of employed persons with countable earned income, distribution of countable income, and average monthly amount, February 1979

Countable income	Total	Aged	Blind adults	Disabled adults
Total number	[1] 41,965	14,933	1,966	24,499
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $20	42.8	49.3	20.2	40.9
$20–$39	21.5	24.0	15.7	20.5
$40–$49	6.9	7.1	6.5	6.9
$50–$59	5.6	5.2	7.0	5.7
$60–$79	7.5	6.2	12.8	7.8
$80–$99	5.0	4.0	9.9	5.2
$100–$199	9.0	3.8	24.0	10.7
$200–$299	1.5	.4	3.3	2.0
$300 or more	.1	...	.6	.2
Average monthly amount of countable income	$42.53	$31.13	$73.50	$46.52

[1] Includes 567 blind and disabled children.

Characteristics of Employed Recipients

The employed recipients as a group were younger than the recipient population as a whole. Twenty-seven percent of the employed recipients were under age 30, compared with only 12 percent for the total recipient population. Thirty-six percent of the working blind and 40 percent of the working disabled adults were under age 30, compared with 16 percent for all blind and disabled adults (table 5). On the other hand, although one-fourth of all disabled adult recipients were aged 50–59, only 14 percent of the employed disabled adults were in that age range. There was little variation in average earnings by age.

Women represented more than half of the employed recipients in February 1979, comprising 60 percent of the aged and 50 percent of the disabled. Monthly earnings averaged $82 for women and $94 for men. The proportion of employed women was lower than their representation in the overall SSI population (65 percent). This lower employment rate among women reflects, in part, their age. Three-fifths of all women recipients were over age 65, compared with 45 percent of the men.

The racial distribution of the employed SSI recipients was similar to that shown for the SSI population as a whole.[3] In both groups (total and employed) whites accounted for two-thirds of all recipients. Variations

Table 4.—Supplemental Security Income: Earnings distribution of employed blind adults receiving federally administered payments, number and percent with excludable work expenses, and average monthly exclusion, February 1979

Gross monthly earnings	Blind adults with employment	Blind adults with excludable work expenses		
		Number	Percent	Average monthly exclusion
Total	4,142	2,239	54.2	$148.50
Less than $20	664	123	18.5	97.37
$20–$39	291	10	3.4	31.54
$40–$59	246	21	8.5	22.05
$60–$69	176	17	9.7	28.33
$70–$79	77	20	26.0	28.70
$80–$99	131	34	26.0	36.55
$100–$149	239	121	50.6	42.84
$150–$199	175	105	60.0	155.20
$200–$249	187	119	63.6	66.97
$250–$299	148	104	70.3	74.66
$300–$399	329	264	80.2	111.94
$400–$499	440	371	84.3	140.17
$500–$599	388	349	90.0	156.66
$600 or more	651	581	89.3	247.83

[3] Arthur L. Kahn and Theodosia P. Rasberry, **Program and Demographic Characteristics of Supplemental Security Beneficiaries, December 1978**, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, April 1980, table H, page 10.

Table 5.—Supplemental Security Income: Number, percentage distribution, and average monthly earnings of persons receiving federally administered payments, by age, sex, race, and type of employment, February 1979

Characteristic	Number				Average monthly earnings			
	Total [1]	Aged	Blind adults	Disabled adults	Total	Aged	Blind adults	Disabled adults
Total number	123,326	40,188	4,142	77,304	$87.53	$75.69	$313.95	$81.25
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...
Age								
Under 22	4.6	...	3.5	5.3	95.26	...	257.65	86.31
22–24	9.3	...	10.4	14.0	91.65	...	315.33	82.80
25–29	13.5	...	22.3	20.3	94.30	...	338.38	79.91
30–34	8.3	...	12.9	12.6	94.59	...	367.84	79.52
35–39	5.2	...	8.5	7.8	101.37	...	363.46	86.12
40–44	3.8	...	7.3	5.7	105.38	...	379.37	86.59
45–49	3.8	...	6.9	5.6	102.31	...	341.99	86.65
50–54	4.3	...	8.0	6.5	99.25	...	313.04	85.20
55–59	5.0	...	7.0	7.6	91.94	...	300.10	81.61
60–64	5.1	...	6.2	7.9	81.42	...	214.95	75.84
65–69	13.0	28.5	4.2	5.8	91.11	107.13	121.44	69.05
70–74	13.5	39.6	1.6	.9	72.99	73.22	81.18	66.71
75–79	7.0	21.2	.8	..	61.20	61.21	63.76	56.12
80 and over	3.5	10.7	.6	..	51.00	50.59	113.88	61.42
Sex								
Men	47.5	40.1	60.6	50.3	93.99	82.07	334.09	83.04
Women	52.5	59.9	39.4	49.7	81.70	71.42	282.99	79.43
Race								
White	66.5	49.8	71.0	78.1	85.63	73.00	311.84	78.60
Black	25.9	44.5	23.9	16.4	88.81	73.12	330.83	91.09
Type of employment								
Wages	88.3	76.1	88.4	94.4	91.28	82.11	331.41	82.84
Self-employment	11.7	23.9	11.6	5.6	59.29	55.20	180.39	54.30

[1] Includes 1,692 blind and disabled children.

existed, however, within the individual eligibility categories. Sixty-five percent of all disabled recipients were white, although among those with employment, 78 percent were white. Among the aged, whites accounted for 65 percent of all recipients but only 50 percent of those with employment. Blacks, who accounted for just 25 percent of all aged recipients, made up 45 percent of those with employment.

Employment among SSI recipients ranged from 7 percent in Iowa, Montana, and Wyoming to 2 percent in

Table 6.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percent of persons receiving federally administered payments with employment and average monthly earnings, by State, February 1979

State	Number employed				Percent of total				Average money amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	123,326	40,188	4,197	78,941	2.9	2.1	5.4	3.6	$87.53	$75.69	$313.95	$81.25
Alabama	2,669	1,933	93	643	1.9	2.3	4.8	1.2	79.18	64.74	304.30	90.03
Alaska	124	20	...	104	3.9	1.6	...	5.6	123.44	76.96	...	132.38
Arizona	766	189	24	553	2.7	1.5	4.6	3.4	84.44	71.47	163.77	85.44
Arkansas	1,819	1,051	63	705	2.2	2.2	4.0	2.1	78.67	69.02	294.54	73.74
California	14,569	4,978	437	9,154	2.1	1.6	2.5	2.5	125.12	115.43	336.56	120.30
Colorado	1,603	210	23	1,370	4.9	1.4	6.4	8.0	75.00	58.14	201.07	75.47
Connecticut	906	75	17	814	3.9	.9	5.4	5.4	66.92	70.36	86.75	66.19
Delaware	178	50	17	111	2.5	1.8	9.2	2.6	94.01	73.80	171.22	91.28
District of Columbia	419	119	8	292	2.8	2.8	4.1	2.8	116.29	95.13	280.90	120.40
Florida	3,870	1,927	96	1,847	2.3	2.2	3.7	2.3	83.60	77.08	264.48	81.00
Georgia	3,997	2,496	128	1,373	2.5	3.2	4.3	1.8	77.37	63.42	361.89	76.21
Hawaii	440	96	15	329	4.3	1.9	10.4	6.8	94.73	132.61	175.38	80.00
Idaho	326	42	8	276	4.3	1.4	8.6	6.1	117.74	135.18	418.76	106.36
Illinois	4,764	686	94	3,984	3.8	1.8	5.6	4.7	70.54	72.28	184.74	67.54
Indiana	2,616	433	85	2,098	6.3	2.6	8.0	8.9	70.86	55.92	225.00	67.70
Iowa	1,890	397	85	1,408	7.1	3.2	7.9	10.7	66.78	49.93	204.26	63.23
Kansas	1,295	262	27	1,006	6.0	2.8	8.5	8.3	65.95	59.43	378.69	59.26
Kentucky	2,527	1,310	72	1,145	2.6	2.8	3.6	2.5	66.44	57.86	234.34	64.44
Louisiana	3,468	1,807	109	1,552	2.4	2.4	5.1	2.3	77.43	69.71	303.43	70.55
Maine	574	198	25	351	2.5	1.8	8.8	3.0	89.68	81.38	195.57	86.82
Maryland	1,264	382	25	857	2.6	2.2	4.4	2.8	87.36	71.32	321.95	87.67
Massachusetts	2,955	568	270	2,117	2.2	.8	5.5	4.0	136.66	126.35	448.87	99.60
Michigan	4,254	626	113	3,515	3.6	1.5	6.6	4.8	80.72	74.38	221.66	77.32
Minnesota	2,162	317	69	1,776	6.3	2.2	10.6	9.3	87.97	56.89	492.59	77.80
Mississippi	2,268	1,557	175	536	2.0	2.3	9.6	1.1	108.94	72.33	460.84	100.39
Missouri	3,524	990	66	2,468	4.0	2.1	4.4	6.0	69.17	64.73	228.51	66.70
Montana	550	69	6	475	7.5	2.6	4.4	10.5	68.14	65.16	177.86	67.18
Nebraska	742	175	18	549	5.2	2.8	7.3	7.2	80.31	57.81	239.72	82.26
Nevada	198	54	12	132	3.1	1.5	3.0	5.3	98.45	103.27	206.82	86.62
New Hampshire	266	57	15	194	4.9	2.4	11.6	6.5	66.39	59.83	216.01	56.74
New Jersey	2,100	505	52	1,543	2.5	1.5	5.1	3.1	86.25	84.35	239.22	81.71
New Mexico	484	193	16	275	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.9	82.62	63.95	301.30	83.00
New York	9,786	1,853	313	7,620	2.6	1.3	7.9	3.4	96.68	96.30	311.06	87.97
North Carolina	4,601	1,927	273	2,401	3.2	2.8	8.2	3.3	90.80	65.78	435.63	71.67
North Dakota	273	84	4	185	4.0	2.3	6.0	6.0	80.53	62.81	(1)	86.46
Ohio	5,856	719	192	4,945	4.7	1.8	8.3	6.1	64.12	64.65	203.22	58.64
Oklahoma	1,295	593	69	633	1.8	1.5	6.5	1.9	84.84	60.29	334.05	80.68
Oregon	1,233	140	40	1,053	5.4	1.7	7.4	7.4	88.31	62.63	286.54	84.19
Pennsylvania	5,391	897	260	4,234	3.2	1.4	7.1	4.1	89.51	69.51	355.66	77.40
Rhode Island	500	59	15	426	3.2	.9	8.1	4.8	89.51	131.17	253.40	77.96
South Carolina	1,999	1,211	48	740	2.4	2.9	2.6	1.8	72.78	70.49	175.73	69.86
South Dakota	514	113	21	380	6.1	2.6	15.4	9.6	79.12	77.60	239.29	70.72
Tennessee	3,465	1,956	124	1,385	2.6	2.9	6.6	2.1	73.28	59.28	325.82	70.44
Texas	7,636	4,113	281	3,242	2.8	2.6	6.8	3.1	94.86	75.28	287.38	79.47
Utah	433	35	16	382	5.4	1.3	10.1	7.3	89.94	62.30	116.54	91.36
Vermont	348	81	11	256	3.8	2.1	9.2	5.1	63.18	69.27	171.44	56.60
Virginia	2,773	1,259	81	1,433	3.5	3.3	5.7	3.5	72.80	60.33	290.40	71.47
Washington	2,296	273	48	1,975	4.7	1.6	9.0	6.4	94.06	75.99	180.64	94.46
West Virginia	712	228	23	461	1.7	1.4	3.7	1.8	78.98	54.17	260.08	82.22
Wisconsin	4,481	862	114	3,505	6.5	2.6	12.0	10.1	84.70	80.72	300.45	78.66
Wyoming	147	13	1	133	7.2	1.4	3.7	12.4	62.39	50.29	(1)	62.19

[1] Average not shown for fewer than 5 persons.

Alabama, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and West Virginia (table 6). Six of the eight States with the highest employment levels were in the North Central region (Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin).

Employment and SSI, 1975 and 1979

A comparison of the 1979 employment file with a 1975 study of employed SSI recipients indicated that there had been some changes. Working recipients were younger in 1979 than in 1975—27 percent were under age 30, compared with 19 percent in 1975. Thirty-seven percent of the workers in 1979 were aged 65 or older, while in the 1975 study more than half of the workers were in that age bracket. As a proportion of all SSI recipients under age 30, the employed increased from 5.2 percent in 1975 to 6.4 percent in 1979. The proportion of recipients over age 65 who had earnings decreased from 2.4 percent to 1.9 percent.

Disabled adult recipients were more likely to have earnings in 1979. They accounted for 47 percent of the SSI caseload, but 63 percent of those employed. In 1975, on the other hand, the disabled made up 42 percent of the total SSI caseload and 44 percent of the employed.

One significant point is that the proportion of working recipients whose earnings were less than $70 per month remained the same in 1979 as in 1975—about 66 percent. Because the earned income exclusion is $65 per month plus one-half of remaining earnings, very few of these people would have had any reduction in their Federal SSI benefit because of earnings.

The proportion of workers who did have countable earnings increased between 1975 and 1979 (30 percent and 34 percent, respectively). In addition, the amount of income increased. Of those with countable earnings in 1975, only 3 percent received more than $50 per month; by 1979, the figure was 29 percent.[4]

[4] In comparable dollars, the 1975 proportion would be 7 percent.

Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980

As mentioned earlier, some of the changes made by the 1980 disability amendments were designed to encourage disabled SSI recipients to return to work. These include:

(1) **Special monthly benefits.** Cash benefits (and Medicaid services) will continue for disabled recipients who have completed the 9-month trial work period and continue to earn at or above the level that is considered substantial gainful activity (SGA).[5] Previously these benefits were terminated after the trial work period if earnings continued above the SGA level, even if the earnings were not high enough to reduce the cash benefit to zero. Medicaid benefits may, if necessary, continue for up to 36 months after cash benefits cease.

(2) **Deduction of impairment-related work expenses.** Severely disabled people often must incur significant costs to enable them to work; for example, transportation costs, special equipment, drugs to control their condition, attendant-care services and other medical and nonmedical services. Under Public Law 96-265 some portion of these expenses may be deducted from earnings before a determination is made as to whether the work constitutes SGA.

(3) **Considering money earned in sheltered workshops as earned income.** This change allows recipients who work in sheltered workshops or work-activity centers to have the benefit of the earned income exclusions that were not available when these monies were considered unearned income.

The law provides that the Social Security Administration monitor and evaluate the impact of these changes and report its findings to the Congress at the end of the 3-year special benefits experiment. Data are not yet available on the number of disabled recipients who have been affected by these changes.

[5] In 1979, the amount of earnings usually considered to indicate SGA was $280 per month; currently it is $300 per month.

Current Operating Statistics

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Table M–1.—Public income-maintenance programs: Cash benefit payments, 1940–81

[In millions; includes payments outside the United States and benefits to spouses and children where applicable]

Period	Total [1] [2]	Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits							Unemployment benefits		Temporary disability benefits		Workers' compensation benefits [14]	Public assistance payments [2] [15]	Supplemental Security Income payments [16]
		Monthly					Lump-sum [9]								
		OASDHI [3]	Railroad retirement [4]	Public employee retirement [5]: Federal civil service [6]	Public employee retirement [5]: Other [7]	Veterans' pension and compensation [8]	OASDHI	Other [10]	State laws [11]	Railroad [12]	State laws [12]	Railroad [13]			
1940	$2,560.2	$23.5	$115.6	$62.0	$183.1	$423.5	$11.8	$24.9	$518.7	$16.0	...	...	$161.0	$1,020.1	...
1945	3,595.4	247.8	138.9	83.9	253.7	952.1	26.1	39.2	572.5	2.4	$4.7	...	283.0	990.2	...
1950	8,693.7	928.4	298.1	184.2	600.4	2,223.8	32.7	54.0	1,407.8	59.8	39.3	$28.1	415.0	2,372.2	...
1955	14,692.4	4,855.3	560.8	370.4	1,043.0	2,745.9	112.9	82.8	1,466.9	93.3	192.7	51.9	361.0	2,525.6	...
1960	25,886.8	11,080.5	942.4	804.5	1,793.3	3,436.9	164.3	135.2	2,867.1	157.7	311.3	56.9	460.0	3,276.7	...
1965	36,597.4	18,093.7	1,133.2	1,366.0	3,229.8	4,196.0	216.9	203.6	2,283.4	60.5	425.9	40.8	1,214.0	4,025.9	...
1970	64,473.8	31,569.8	1,756.2	2,796.6	6,369.4	5,480.1	293.6	288.6	4,183.7	38.7	664.6	56.2	1,981.0	3,864.4	...
1971	76,501.5	36,865.1	2,002.6	3,306.0	7,441.3	5,934.5	305.6	298.5	6,143.7	75.7	680.0	44.7	2,433.0	10,814.4	...
1972	83,860.0	41,275.2	2,175.1	3,927.2	8,635.9	6,340.1	319.8	325.9	6,043.2	51.5	707.8	35.7	2,811.9	11,066.7	...
1973	96,038.4	51,130.5	2,565.1	4,788.2	9,920.4	6,446.7	328.8	346.9	4,534.7	30.6	775.3	27.9	3,623.0	11,397.2	...
1974	112,645.0	58,194.1	2,807.7	6,060.2	11,733.1	7,077.0	327.3	411.7	6,928.7	22.2	842.3	30.2	4,021.0	8,813.8	$5,243.7
1975	139,743.6	66,585.7	3,282.7	7,511.2	13,834.7	7,668.2	337.0	420.8	18,188.1	89.5	890.4	47.6	4,568.0	10,434.4	5,573.4
1976	152,715.7	75,332.1	3,570.1	8,563.2	15,679.9	8,409.2	332.5	441.5	16,537.2	134.7	916.7	84.4	5,217.0	11,431.1	6,066.8
1977	163,565.7	84,263.8	3,823.8	9,605.1	17,531.9	9,078.7	312.0	441.6	13,337.8	99.8	939.9	74.2	5,943.0	11,915.1	6,506.0
1978	174,102.6	92,530.7	4,021.4	10,898.6	19,638.9	9,595.6	344.5	485.5	9,890.8	124.5	1,027.5	68.5	6,775.0	12,024.0	6,551.7
1979	194,394.4	103,973.7	4,377.5	12,498.4	22,549.4	10,570.7	298.6	531.9	10,212.0	82.5	1,100.0	60.9	8,530.0	12,402.3	7,206.5
1980	(17)	120,261.7	4,866.6	15,042.5	(17)	11,358.4	250.2	(17)	18,756.5	179.4	(17)	101.0	(17)	14,051.2	7,857.5
1980															
May	...	9,315.2	378.9	1,252.0	...	912.3	20.6	17.4	1,227.1	10.4	...	7.6	85.1	1,118.0	614.7
June	...	9,340.3	416.0	1,249.6	...	919.8	22.8	18.7	1,230.0	11.0	...	7.0	84.9	1,122.7	610.2
July	...	10,399.5	423.9	1,253.8	...	924.4	16.5	17.6	1,442.2	13.7	...	8.0	84.4	1,158.3	697.5
Aug	...	10,718.5	429.3	1,255.7	...	944.1	24.5	16.4	1,283.0	18.1	...	8.8	84.3	1,206.9	695.6
Sept	...	10,701.8	416.8	1,254.5	...	924.5	19.0	12.8	1,179.4	18.8	...	9.6	83.9	1,290.7	695.0
Oct	...	10,807.6	425.7	1,370.2	...	1,050.4	20.5	26.2	1,163.2	17.5	...	9.5	83.5	1,235.3	702.2
Nov	...	10,765.0	428.2	1,379.9	...	1,013.8	19.9	12.7	1,087.4	14.6	...	7.9	91.6	1,223.3	696.1
Dec	...	10,861.8	426.6	1,375.4	...	1,004.2	17.7	22.5	1,284.2	17.7	...	8.2	91.0	1,246.6	694.9
1981															
Jan	...	10,985.5	426.9	1,393.0	...	999.6	24.4	20.4	1,458.6	24.7	...	8.2	90.9	(17)	685.5
Feb	...	11,085.7	428.3	1,386.3	...	1,008.1	22.4	17.2	1,350.6	22.2	...	7.3	90.8	(17)	680.5
Mar	...	11,258.7	424.8	1,411.7	...	1,025.1	24.4	22.4	1,433.8	24.7	...	8.9	90.5	(17)	681.5
Apr	...	11,097.7	426.1	(17)	...	1,017.4	19.3	(17)	1,263.6	18.9	...	7.5	90.2	(17)	691.5
May	...	11,109.3	427.7	(17)	...	1,012.7	19.8	(17)	1,037.3	15.8	...	6.5	90.5	(17)	681.2

[1] Emergency relief funds of $1,630.3 million in 1940 total, not included elsewhere. Includes training allowances to unemployed workers under Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act for 1961–75, not shown separately.

[2] Beginning December 1980, includes public assistance payment revisions for 1940–79.

[3] Retirement and survivor benefits beginning 1940; disability benefits beginning 1957. Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Includes annuities to widows under joint-and-survivor election before 1947. Beginning February 1967, includes supplemental annuities for career railroad employees.

[5] Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

[6] Includes survivor annuities under joint-and-survivor elections before 1948.

[7] Represents Federal contributory systems other than civil service, Federal noncontributory systems for civilian employees and career military personnel, and systems for State and local government employees. Monthly data not available.

[8] Payments to veterans and survivors of deceased veterans, including special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956) and through June 1973, subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

[9] Death payments.

[10] Includes annual and monthly data for railroad retirement, veterans' programs, and Federal civil service retirement. For "other" public employee systems, annual data only.

[11] Annual and monthly totals include regular State unemployment insurance program and payments made by States as agents of the Federal Government under the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-Servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958. Annual data only for payments under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Disaster Relief Act of 1970, and the temporary and permanent extended unemployment insurance programs. Beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

[12] Benefits in Rhode Island (from 1943), in California (from 1947), in New Jersey (from 1949), in New York (from 1950), in Puerto Rico (from 1970), including payments under private plans where applicable. Monthly data not available.

[13] Benefits began 1947.

[14] Under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data refer only to Federal "black lung" benefits administered by Social Security Administration (starting 1970).

[15] Includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and general assistance. Through 1973 includes old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Includes payments to intermediate-care facilities (July 1968–December 1971), and payments for emergency assistance, beginning July 1969. Includes money payments under medical assistance for the aged (1960–69). Excludes medical vendor payments. Starting 1974, includes money payments to the aged, blind, and disabled in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under federally aided public assistance programs.

[16] Supersedes the public assistance programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning 1974; beginning 1978, in the Northern Mariana Islands. Annual, but not monthly, totals include payments under State-administered supplementary programs.

[17] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies on a checks-issued basis (including retroactive payments) where available. Data for public assistance and State unemployment insurance programs adjusted monthly, other data adjusted annually.

Table M–2.—Public income-maintenance programs: Hospital and medical care payments, 1940–81

[In millions]

Period	Total	OASDHI (health insurance) [1]			Other programs			
		Total	Hospital Insurance [2]	Supplementary Medical Insurance	Veterans	Temporary disability [3]	Workers' compensation [4]	Public assistance [5]
1940	$165	...	...	...	$70	...	$95	...
1945	222	...	...	...	97	...	125	...
1950	832	...	...	...	573	$7	200	$52
1955	1,265	...	...	...	688	20	325	232
1960	1,846	...	...	...	848	41	435	522
1961	2,093	...	...	...	899	46	460	688
1962	2,406	...	...	...	940	46	495	925
1963	2,611	...	...	...	971	50	525	1,065
1964	2,890	...	...	...	1,019	51	565	1,255
1965	3,204	...	...	...	1,072	52	600	1,480
1966	4,898	$1,019	$891	$128	1,137	54	680	2,008
1967	9,554	4,549	3,353	1,197	1,328	53	750	2,873
1968	12,107	5,697	4,179	1,518	1,429	55	830	4,096
1969	13,837	6,603	4,739	1,865	1,573	59	920	4,681
1970	15,614	7,099	5,124	1,975	1,793	66	1,050	5,606
1971	18,109	7,868	5,751	2,117	2,087	71	1,130	6,953
1972	21,173	8,644	6,319	2,325	2,409	65	1,250	8,805
1973	23,732	9,584	7,057	2,526	2,681	69	1,480	9,919
1974	29,108	12,419	9,101	3,318	3,076	71	1,760	11,782
1975	35,803	15,591	11,318	4,273	3,551	74	2,030	14,555
1976	41,267	18,423	13,343	5,080	4,422	71	2,380	15,941
1977	47,179	21,826	15,743	6,038	4,465	74	2,680	18,179
1978	53,332	24,940	17,688	7,252	5,257	80	2,960	20,095
1979	[6]	29,297	20,590	8,708	5,399	65	3,530	[6]
1980	...	33,708	23,073	10,635	6,122	...	...	[6]
1980								
May	...	3,010	2,164	846	498	...	...	[6]
June	...	2,891	2,050	841	492	...	...	[6]
July	...	2,986	2,068	918	527	...	...	[6]
August	...	2,925	1,997	928	479	...	...	[6]
September	...	3,077	2,114	963	513	...	...	[6]
October	...	3,230	2,238	992	548	...	...	[6]
November	...	2,950	2,039	991	489	...	...	[6]
December	...	3,346	2,357	989	542	...	...	[6]
1981								
January	...	3,278	2,308	970	594	...	...	...
February	...	3,243	2,247	996	[6]	...	...	...
March	...	3,243	2,529	1,049	[6]	...	...	...
April	...	3,536	2,511	1,025	[6]	...	...	...
May	...	3,362	2,391	971	[6]	...	...	...

[1] Benefit expenditures from the Federal Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance trust funds as reported by the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Excludes payments by Railroad Retirement Board for beneficiaries in Canadian hospitals.

[3] Benefits in California and New York (from 1950), including payments under private plans. Monthly data not available.

[4] Benefits under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data not available.

[5] Federal matching for medical vendor payments under public assistance began October 1950.

[6] Data not available.

Source: U.S. Treasury and unpublished data from administrative agencies.

Table M-3.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Beneficiaries of cash payments, 1940–81

[In thousands. For explanatory footnotes on programs, see table M-1]

At end of selected month	Retirement and disability					Survivor				Railroad temporary disability [4]	Unemployment		Federal "black lung" [6]
	OASDHI [1]		Railroad [1]	Federal civil service	Veterans	OASDHI	Railroad	Federal civil service	Veterans [3]		State laws [5]	Railroad [4]	
	Retirement [2]	Disability											
December:													
1940	148	...	146	65	610	74	3	...	323	...	667	74	...
1945	691	...	173	92	1,534	397	4	(7)	698	...	1,743	13	...
1950	2,326	...	256	161	2,366	1,152	142	25	1,010	32	838	35	...
1955	5,788	...	427	234	2,707	2,172	206	74	1,156	36	912	48	...
1960	10,599	687	553	379	3,064	3,558	256	154	1,393	34	2,165	102	...
1961	11,655	1,027	567	408	3,137	3,812	262	167	1,547	31	1,993	75	...
1962	12,675	1,275	585	438	3,177	4,103	270	182	1,653	30	1,585	59	...
1963	13,262	1,452	594	465	3,195	4,321	278	197	1,750	31	1,609	49	...
1964	13,697	1,563	600	494	3,024	4,539	286	214	1,848	29	1,351	41	...
1965	14,175	1,739	620	522	3,216	4,953	291	227	1,924	25	1,035	30	...
1966	15,437	1,970	630	564	3,194	5,360	299	240	1,995	23	936	18	...
1967	15,907	2,141	641	588	3,175	5,659	309	258	2,077	21	989	39	...
1968	16,264	2,335	647	613	3,171	5,963	318	274	2,151	25	941	19	...
1969	16,595	2,488	651	636	3,179	6,229	321	288	2,208	23	1,084	16	...
1970	17,096	2,665	653	697	3,210	6,468	326	308	2,301	22	2,045	21	...
1971	17,660	2,930	660	747	3,251	6,700	330	324	2,365	20	1,784	38	...
1972	18,176	3,250	661	829	3,288	6,919	334	343	2,393	16	1,458	17	299
1973	19,151	3,561	660	924	3,267	7,160	335	358	2,360	14	1,462	8	461
1974	19,688	3,912	667	981	3,250	7,254	336	376	2,282	15	2,716	14	487
1975	20,364	4,352	694	1,029	3,244	7,368	337	391	2,259	19	2,845	37	482
1976	20,934	4,624	693	1,077	3,261	7,466	337	402	2,225	18	2,515	24	470
1977	21,634	4,854	695	1,129	3,289	7,594	338	418	2,191	17	2,114	22	457
1978	22,140	4,869	691	1,173	3,286	7,578	335	431	2,119	15	1,921	14	440
1979	22,730	4,777	689	1,230	3,235	7,618	333	430	1,925	13	2,267	18	419
1980	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1980													
May	22,853	4,772	684	1,265	3,198	7,670	331	437	...	15	2,866	24	412
June	22,892	4,734	684	1,268	3,194	7,594	331	439	1,823	14	3,003	26	410
July	22,932	4,691	686	1,270	3,195	7,522	330	442	...	15	3,229	30	409
August	23,036	4,698	685	1,272	3,195	7,565	330	444	...	17	3,124	39	406
September	23,133	4,700	685	1,274	3,193	7,595	330	445	1,777	19	2,736	41	404
October	23,223	4,704	685	1,278	3,193	7,627	330	447	...	18	2,571	38	401
November	23,283	4,691	685	1,290	3,192	7,633	330	449	...	16	2,462	33	401
December	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1981													
January	23,436	4,683	684	1,298	3,173	7,630	329	452	...	16	3,328	53	397
February	23,437	4,691	684	1,302	3,165	7,663	329	(8)	...	16	3,313	52	395
March	23,465	4,693	682	(8)	3,162	7,688	328	(8)	1,731	17	3,158	52	(8)
April	23,496	4,688	681	(8)	3,161	7,697	328	(8)	...	15	2,777	44	(8)
May	23,521	4,675	679	(8)	3,160	7,703	328	(8)	...	13	2,400	16	(8)

[1] Includes auxiliaries or dependents.

[2] Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over and not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Monthly number at end of quarter.

[4] Average number during 14-day registration period.

[5] Average weekly number in December. Includes regular State unemployment insurance, the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, and the ex-servicemen's compensation program.

[6] Includes dependents and survivors.

[7] Fewer than 500.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table M–4.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Contributions and taxes collected, 1940–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin.**]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor				Hospital Insurance under OASDHI [1 2 5]	Unemployment		
	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [1 2]	Disability Insurance [1 2]	Federal civil service [3]	Railroad retirement [2 4]		State unemployment insurance [6]	Federal unemployment taxes [7]	Railroad unemployment insurance [8]
Fiscal year:								
1940	$604,694	...	$131,880	$120,967	...	$853,955	$107,523	$49,167
1945	1,309,919	...	486,719	285,038	...	1,251,958	184,544	131,993
1950	2,106,388	...	662,262	550,172	...	1,094,406	226,306	18,855
1955	5,087,154	...	469,856	600,106	...	1,146,188	279,986	23,720
1960	9,842,685	$987,079	1,509,695	606,865	...	2,166,956	341,108	161,912
1961	11,292,676	1,022,002	1,745,833	570,713	...	2,398,100	345,356	161,308
1962	11,454,643	1,020,866	1,759,409	564,218	...	2,728,617	452,638	155,259
1963	13,327,762	1,076,621	1,884,796	571,534	...	3,008,934	945,367	157,682
1964	15,502,726	1,143,161	2,036,419	593,477	...	3,042,408	846,567	156,057
1965	15,857,212	1,175,244	2,182,203	635,545	...	3,051,539	614,891	152,300
1966	17,865,947	1,556,652	2,277,013	683,458	$908,797	3,067,204	561,014	148,411
1967	22,567,002	2,249,397	2,469,071	776,493	2,704,884	2,916,933	596,773	145,665
1968	22,662,430	2,699,368	2,808,230	814,327	3,557,662	2,605,057	600,980	139,596
1969	25,952,737	3,532,434	3,000,763	884,748	4,477,012	2,560,913	633,178	134,400
1970	29,954,673	4,141,358	3,735,518	918,832	4,846,096	2,563,745	769,639	130,898
1971	31,915,231	4,569,470	4,614,013	980,394	4,961,234	2,582,192	964,435	127,328
1972	35,710,725	4,852,996	5,292,976	1,008,383	5,289,673	3,226,286	1,010,869	119,516
1973	41,318,177	5,460,969	6,071,960	1,188,934	7,724,341	4,634,192	1,297,226	120,065
1974	48,454,693	6,234,425	7,175,825	1,411,333	10,606,551	5,263,812	1,454,371	118,362
1975	56,017,343	7,356,217	9,283,742	1,489,333	11,296,773	5,299,041	1,354,945	116,720
1976	59,554,690	7,797,092	10,706,295	1,525,144	12,039,194	6,404,310	1,531,107	118,241
July–Sept. 1976 (transition quarter) [9]	16,105,848	2,159,051	1,413,918	328,310	3,503,803	2,289,298	371,241	37,365
1977	68,894,809	8,899,502	13,755,508	1,908,718	13,659,042	9,252,205	1,874,718	184,583
1978	74,046,779	12,404,396	14,373,511	1,822,006	16,885,867	11,031,805	2,599,910	217,883
1979	84,357,910	14,749,743	16,432,003	2,189,887	20,118,684	12,272,625	2,906,566	207,542
1980	97,607,645	16,805,255	19,535,155	2,311,976	23,482,135	11,914,826	3,246,403	174,562
1981	119,016,091	12,589,490	22,464,571	2,457,238	30,652,679	12,366,289	3,587,243	175,714
1981								
May	10,871,842	1,453,944	498,053	388,469	2,877,264	3,849,235	806,101	4,841
June	9,725,069	1,355,892	626,729	−20,598	2,929,601	179,432	9,432	44,776
July	9,434,231	1,238,359	756,350	74,226	2,580,864	1,030,406	347,089	1,017
August	10,468,717	1,418,191	644,843	401,580	2,858,118	2,094,112	462,292	4,416
September	9,372,953	1,418,413	15,142,911	226,473	2,824,096	118,410	28,432	46,223
October	10,326,060	1,387,842	679,000	54,000	2,707,052	550,000	−113,000	1,000
November	9,417,845	1,300,336	645,000	448,000	2,603,135	1,238,000	302,000	23,000
December	9,581,835	1,269,689	809,000	271,000	2,540,203	122,000	72,000	27,000
1982								
January	9,412,703	1,625,693	659,000	59,000	2,682,896	303,000	300,000	1,000
February	8,451,646	1,631,479	648,000	479,000	2,643,835	1,096,000	636,000	2,000
March	12,888,809	2,033,840	726,000	264,000	3,215,155	138,000	−55,000	48,000
April	13,321,000	2,366,063	737,000	32,000	3,566,288	1,649,000	470,000	1,000
May	10,620,193	1,830,825	657,000	540,000	2,870,648	4,113,000	887,000	4,000

[1] Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by OASDHI under the Social Security Act, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments. Data for earlier years reflect former appropriation bases. Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Employee-tax refunds deducted. Excludes transfer from general revenues.

[2] Excludes transfers between OASDHI system and railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

[3] Represents employee and Government contributions. Beginning 1968, also includes Foreign Service and contributory survivor programs for Federal judiciary and Tax Court. For civil service, employee share includes voluntary contributions to purchase additional annuity; government share includes Federal and District of Columbia agency contributions and, beginning 1968, Federal payment for current unfunded liability.

[4] Beginning 1959, net of tax refunds. Contributions for hospital insurance of railroad workers are collected and reported with railroad retirement contribution initially and are transferred once a year (usually in August) to the Hospital Insurance trust fund; data for that month only are adjusted by the Treasury source to reflect the transfer.

[5] Excludes reimbursement from Treasury general funds for cost of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement. Includes contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (principal amount only), see footnote 4; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for voluntary coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[6] Through 1952 represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees (3 States in recent years), as reported by State agencies (to Department of Labor, 1950–52). Starting 1953, represents State deposits in (Federal) unemployment trust fund.

[7] Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Beginning 1961, net of tax refunds. Includes tax proceeds for financing temporary extended unemployment compensation programs for 1958 and 1961. Some monthly figures include Treasury adjustments (minus) for misclassification of prior month's taxes.

[8] Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

[9] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

Source: **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government** and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table M-5.—Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund: Status, 1940–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin**. Data for earlier years appear in table 25 of the **Bulletin's Annual Statistical Supplement**]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Reimbursements from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Cash benefit payments [4]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [5]	Net administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:										
1940	$550,000	...	$42,489	$15,805	...	...	$12,288	$1,738,100	$6,598	[9]$1,744,698
1945	1,309,919	...	123,854	239,834	...	...	26,950	6,546,281	67,100	6,613,381
1950	2,106,388	$3,604	256,778	727,266	...	...	36,841	12,644,823	247,789	12,892,612
1955	5,087,154	...	438,029	4,333,147	...	−$9,551	103,202	20,580,491	560,511	21,141,001
1960	9,842,685	...	517,130	10,269,709	...	600,437	202,369	19,748,848	1,079,877	20,828,725
1965	15,857,212	...	586,237	15,225,894	...	435,638	300,283	18,765,724	1,414,761	20,180,485
1970	29,954,673	442,151	1,349,613	26,266,928	$1,239	578,818	474,035	30,106,913	2,509,443	32,616,355
1971	31,915,231	448,916	1,618,138	31,101,018	1,859	613,026	551,889	31,361,082	2,969,766	34,330,848
1972	35,710,725	487,546	1,718,572	34,540,813	1,555	724,341	581,923	33,188,486	3,210,572	36,399,058
1973	41,318,177	474,645	1,846,518	42,169,744	2,470	782,954	667,335	35,487,612	928,283	36,415,896
1974	48,454,693	441,788	2,039,243	47,848,838	3,873	908,585	723,315	37,703,419	163,589	37,867,008
1975	56,017,343	447,323	2,292,182	54,838,818	7,731	981,785	847,708	39,879,154	68,659	39,947,814
1976	59,554,690	425,317	2,347,000	62,140,449	7,480	1,212,303	934,713	37,955,347	24,529	37,979,876
July–Sept. 1976 (transition quarter) [10]	16,105,848	...	80,432	16,875,545	1,714	...	233,695	37,042,171	13,031	37,055,202
1977	68,894,809	613,902	2,286,888	71,270,519	7,502	1,207,841	992,727	35,397,620	−25,407	35,372,213
1978	74,046,779	612,927	2,151,741	78,524,092	6,461	1,588,664	1,086,180	30,955,085	23,179	30,978,264
1979	84,357,910	615,229	1,920,140	87,591,968	16,980	1,447,532	1,072,218	27,317,094	425,752	27,742,846
1980	97,607,645	557,253	1,886,219	100,615,304	11,090	1,441,988	1,159,824	23,565,572	1,000,185	24,565,757
1981	119,016,091	540,067	2,016,331	119,413,467	7,542	1,584,932	1,298,285	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
1981										
May	10,871,842	27	61,593	9,753,891	...	...	109,116	27,026,252	1,246,205	28,272,457
June	9,725,069	−1	658,629	9,827,480	...	1,584,932	96,701	25,944,302	1,202,739	27,147,041
July	9,434,231	...	27,926	10,778,681	...	...	115,721	25,528,288	186,509	25,714,797
August	10,468,717	67	107,289	10,819,908	...	...	104,677	24,865,362	500,923	25,366,284
September	9,372,954	...	66,684	10,850,988	...	...	120,913	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
October	10,326,060	53	93,003	10,887,831	...	...	118,513	22,494,816	751,973	23,246,791
November	9,417,845	40	83,508	10,905,539	...	...	103,325	21,042,116	697,205	21,739,321
December	9,581,835	674,765	571,518	[11] 10,978,840	...	...	99,282	17,270,750	4,218,566	[11] 21,489,316
1982										
January	9,412,703	98	14,359	[11] 11,025,270	...	...	114,653	19,010,312	766,241	[11] 19,776,553
February	8,451,646	...	102,362	11,052,800	...	...	117,435	16,961,113	199,214	17,160,326
March	12,888,809	12	54,586	11,100,101	5,466	...	131,403	18,405,376	461,387	18,866,763
April	13,321,000	84	69,819	11,174,306	...	...	129,046	19,879,995	1,074,319	20,954,314
May	10,620,193	−28	70,052	11,103,901	432	...	113,028	19,144,083	1,283,088	20,427,171

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect former appropriation bases.

[2] From 1947 to 1951, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968 for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits (see footnote 4).

[3] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses, 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[4] Before deductions for SMI premium payments and, when applicable, recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[5] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to Hospital Insurance trust fund for coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M-7).

[6] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[7] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Reflects assets of predecessor fund, the old-age reserve account, January 1937–December 1939.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

[11] Social Security benefit checks are generally scheduled for delivery on the 3rd of the month. However, if the 3rd falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the checks are delivered on the last previous businessday. January 3, 1982, was a Sunday, January 2 was a Saturday, and January 1 a holiday—so the checks were delivered on December 31, 1981. Data have been adjusted to include the checks delivered on December 31, 1981, as part of the January 1982 data. Thus the total amounts for 1981 and 1982 each reflect 12 months of benefit payments and are comparable to figures for other calendar years.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–6.—Disability Insurance trust fund: Status, 1957–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin**. Data for earlier years appear in table 26 of the **Bulletin's Annual Statistical Supplement**]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Cash benefit payments [5]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	Net administrative expenses [7]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [8]	Cash balances [9]	Total assets
Fiscal year:											
1957	$337,199	...	...	$1,363	...	...	...	$1,305	$325,363	$11,895	$337,258
1960	987,079	...	...	46,910	$528,304	...	−$26,831	31,922	2,100,862	66,352	2,167,214
1965	1,175,244	...	...	62,135	1,392,190	...	23,615	78,862	1,875,566	131,133	2,006,699
1966	1,556,652	...	...	53,877	1,721,133	$1,493	24,962	183,479	1,462,628	223,532	1,686,161
1967	2,249,397	...	$16,000	66,840	1,860,789	6,534	30,634	98,834	1,832,627	188,978	2,021,606
1968	2,699,368	...	16,000	84,913	2,088,352	15,393	20,410	112,336	2,349,683	235,713	2,585,396
1969	3,532,434	...	32,000	140,860	2,443,437	14,891	21,328	133,495	3,490,762	186,778	3,677,539
1970	4,141,358	...	56,000	222,762	2,778,118	16,487	10,439	149,020	4,833,225	270,372	5,103,596
1971	4,569,470	...	16,000	325,068	3,381,448	21,242	13,240	189,875	6,076,203	332,126	6,408,329
1972	4,852,996	...	50,000	388,233	4,045,895	27,523	24,190	211,671	7,010,202	380,076	7,390,277
1973	5,460,969	...	51,000	434,580	5,161,840	39,361	19,503	246,649	7,801,908	67,565	7,869,472
1974	6,234,425	...	52,000	481,800	6,158,569	49,670	22,327	154,266	8,192,613	60,252	8,252,865
1975	7,356,217	...	52,000	511,656	7,629,796	70,936	28,514	252,985	8,155,910	34,597	8,190,507
1976	7,797,092	...	90,000	468,197	9,222,211	92,276	26,366	265,613	6,928,982	10,348	6,939,330
July–Sept. 1976 (transition quarter) [10]	2,159,051	...	...	13,294	2,555,020	27,293	...	70,753	6,451,490	7,118	6,458,609
1977	8,899,502	...	103,000	371,741	11,135,237	77,144	−318	377,659	4,240,249	2,881	4,243,131
1978	12,404,396	...	128,003	251,387	12,213,895	84,339	29,797	327,234	4,350,739	20,913	4,371,652
1979	14,749,743	...	141,663	304,657	13,428,454	78,886	29,906	406,757	5,581,158	42,553	5,623,711
1980	16,805,255	$10,900	117,827	454,480	14,898,923	98,910	...	334,166	7,672,741	7,433	7,680,173
1981	12,589,490	...	130,389	272,724	16,853,311	−7,542	29,443	405,129	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
1981											
May	1,453,944	...	...	8,570	1,375,226	...	...	34,439	3,849,545	2,174	3,851,719
June	1,355,892	...	...	106,787	1,369,530	...	29,443	31,636	3,864,846	18,943	3,883,789
July	1,238,359	...	...	4,654	1,510,706	...	...	41,440	3,579,546	4,891	3,574,656
August	1,418,191	...	...	17,108	1,481,301	...	...	33,764	3,484,875	10,014	3,494,890
September	1,418,413	...	...	10,481	1,488,335	...	...	43,015	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
October	1,387,842	...	...	8,027	1,479,666	...	...	47,093	3,259,916	1,628	3,261,544
November	1,300,336	...	...	11,516	1,464,972	...	...	31,839	3,079,585	−3,001	3,076,584
December	1,269,689	...	168,235	87,483	[11] 1,504,785	...	...	48,888	2,585,281	463,767	[11] 3,049,048
1982											
January	1,625,693	...	...	2,139	[11] 1,348,135	...	...	66,924	3,265,826	−4,006	[11] 3,261,821
February	1,631,479	...	...	16,602	1,453,180	...	...	25,377	3,422,658	8,686	3,431,344
March	2,033,840	...	...	10,454	1,463,082	35,945	...	59,054	3,917,288	268,219	3,917,536
April	2,366,063	...	...	10,420	1,444,898	...	...	44,688	4,805,271	−819	4,804,452
May	1,830,825	...	...	12,643	1,411,725	−432	...	36,862	5,182,876	16,889	5,199,765

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect appropriation bases.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for disability insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] From 1950–51, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits (see footnote 4).

[4] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[5] Before deductions for SMI premium payments and, when applicable, recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[6] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to Hospital Insurance trust fund for coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M–7).

[7] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[8] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[9] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

[11] Social Security benefit checks are generally scheduled for delivery on the 3rd of the month. However, if the 3rd falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the checks are delivered on the last previous businessday. January 3, 1982, was a Sunday, January 2, was a Saturday, and January 1 a holiday—so the checks were delivered on December 31, 1981. Data have been adjusted to include the checks delivered on December 31, 1981, as part of the January 1982 data. Thus the total amounts for 1981 and 1982 each reflect 12 months of benefit payments and are comparable to figures for other calendar years.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–7.—Hospital Insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Net hospital and related service benefits [5]	Administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:									
1966	$908,797	...	...	$5,970	..	$63,364	$785,758	$65,446	$851,204
1967	2,688,684	$16,200	$337,850	45,903	$2,507,773	88,848	1,298,168	45,053	1,343,221
1968	3,514,049	43,613	283,631	61,091	3,736,322	78,647	1,370,276	60,360	1,430,636
1969	4,423,236	53,776	770,968	96,063	4,653,976	104,182	2,001,444	15,078	2,016,521
1970	4,784,789	61,307	628,262	139,423	4,804,242	148,660	2,653,322	24,079	2,677,401
1971	4,897,979	63,255	873,849	183,027	5,442,971	149,434	3,029,856	73,250	3,103,106
1972	5,225,891	63,782	551,351	190,105	6,109,139	166,370	2,883,958	−25,233	2,858,725
1973	7,663,119	61,222	429,415	197,844	6,648,819	192,839	4,222,365	146,301	4,368,666
1974	10,606,551	96,163	498,780	408,273	7,806,687	258,048	7,864,355	49,344	7,913,699
1975	11,296,773	126,749	529,353	614,989	10,355,390	256,134	9,760,883	109,156	9,870,039
1976	12,039,194	130,904	658,430	715,744	12,270,382	308,215	10,942,180	−106,466	10,835,714
July–Sept. 1976 (transition quarter) [9]	3,367,940	135,863	...	11,951	3,315,251	88,408	11,009,482	−61,672	10,947,810
1977	13,659,042	...	944,000	770,966	14,912,370	294,762	10,973,740	140,945	11,114,685
1978	16,689,361	196,508	830,938	797,209	17,415,132	417,537	11,757,306	38,725	11,796,031
1979	19,943,084	175,600	874,849	883,158	19,898,459	411,565	13,163,539	199,161	13,362,700
1980	23,260,335	221,800	837,906	1,061,433	23,793,420	460,841	14,656,077	166,164	14,489,913
1981	30,445,979	246,700	800,000	1,324,834	28,909,081	305,416	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
1981									
May	2,877,264	...	...	28,268	2,391,152	36,665	16,791,046	−105,179	16,685,867
June	2,682,901	246,700	...	641,141	2,621,001	36,937	17,709,144	−110,473	17,598,671
July	2,580,864	...	...	11,222	2,367,596	47,958	17,571,107	4,096	17,575,203
August	2,858,118	...	...	10,818	2,439,409	45,943	17,919,775	10,013	17,958,787
September	2,824,096	...	...	14,084	2,661,669	42,370	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
October	2,707,052	...	...	19,116	2,610,864	67,515	17,992,461	148,257	18,140,718
November	2,603,135	...	...	4,992	2,383,143	42,998	18,082,468	40,236	18,122,704
December	2,540,203	...	207,000	798,130	2,873,815	46,456	18,879,518	−131,752	18,747,766
1982									
January	2,682,896	...	...	12,211	2,545,825	44,677	18,790,094	62,273	18,852,367
February	2,643,835	...	...	12,635	2,623,378	38,871	18,839,349	5,242	18,844,591
March	3,215,155	...	808,000	3,749	3,116,440	51,610	19,719,469	−16,023	19,703,446
April	3,566,288	...	...	9,776	2,953,898	43,264	20,374,309	−91,961	20,282,348
May	2,870,648	...	...	11,809	2,756,669	−6,519	20,435,831	−21,176	20,414,655

[1] Represents amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) after deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee tax overpayment; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to meet costs of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement and for costs of benefits arising from military wage credits.

[4] Interest and profit on investments after transfers of interest or reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 6) and interest on amounts transferred from railroad retirement account (see footnote 3).

[5] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to fiscal intermediaries under sec. 1816 and direct payments to providers of services under sec. 1815 of the Social Security Act.

[6] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 20).

[7] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on accounts of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–8.—Supplementary Medical Insurance trust fund: Status, 1967–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Premium income [1]	Transfers from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Net medical service benefits [4]	Administrative expenses [5]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [6]	Cash balances [7]	Total assets
Fiscal year:								
1967	$646,682	$623,000	$14,052	$664,261	$133,682	$478,849	$6,942	$485,791
1968	698,465	634,000	20,677	1,389,622	142,608	281,413	25,290	306,703
1969	902,821	984,287	23,466	1,644,842	194,660	357,971	19,803	377,774
1970	936,000	928,151	11,536	1,979,287	216,993	13,417	43,764	57,181
1971	1,252,936	1,245,282	17,268	2,034,999	247,612	257,427	32,629	290,056
1972	1,340,052	1,365,295	28,993	2,255,069	288,619	478,075	2,634	480,709
1973	1,426,607	1,430,451	45,049	2,391,232	245,861	699,631	46,091	745,722
1974	1,704,371	2,028,926	75,924	2,873,649	409,117	1,230,685	41,492	1,272,177
1975	1,886,962	2,329,590	105,539	3,765,397	404,458	1,378,214	46,199	1,424,413
1976	1,951,221	2,939,338	103,645	4,671,847	528,214	1,230,135	−11,580	1,218,555
July–Sept. 1976 (transition quarter) [8]	538,648	878,000	4,420	1,269,038	132,077	1,243,945	−5,437	1,238,508
1977	2,192,903	5,052,944	136,710	5,866,922	474,717	2,232,078	47,348	2,279,426
1978	2,431,133	6,385,503	228,848	6,852,252	504,234	4,020,692	−52,267	3,968,425
1979	2,635,492	6,840,785	362,787	8,259,077	554,496	4,974,022	19,891	4,993,913
1980	2,927,711	6,931,713	415,510	10,143,930	593,327	4,558,083	−26,492	4,531,591
1981	3,319,607	8,747,430	384,348	12,344,913	895,374	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
1981								
May	269,884	693,774	5,764	970,824	75,217	3,823,053	−3,511	3,819,542
June	257,661	664,605	158,741	1,047,602	52,302	3,791,281	9,364	3,800,645
July	311,569	1,039,820	6,460	1,112,584	70,632	3,999,686	−24,409	3,975,277
August	306,321	1,035,672	8,179	1,122,933	53,804	4,225,222	−76,510	4,148,712
September	312,230	490,376	11,903	1,159,450	61,081	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
October	315,368	1,032,637	8,709	1,193,455	65,393	3,910,038	−69,482	3,840,556
November	298,917	1,032,306	7,351	1,213,155	65,312	4,022,744	−122,082	3,900,662
December	581,724	2,535,918	162,167	1,253,500	50,058	5,94[illegible],311	−66,399	5,876,912
1982								
January	49,328	150,144	6,827	1,102,857	61,065	4,926,592	−7,304	4,919,288
February	306,082	1,022,411	15,371	1,113,219	51,981	5,[illegible]05,191	−7,238	5,097,953
March	313,691	1,050,739	8,110	1,297,118	60,555	5,043,224	−69,596	5,112,820
April	308,289	1,035,388	9,669	1,200,930	57,274	5,146,678	61,283	5,207,961
May	311,356	1,047,267	−1,838	1,161,415	107,418	5,248,231	47,681	5,295,912

[1] Represents voluntary premium payments from and in behalf of the insured aged and (beginning July 1973) disabled.

[2] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to match aggregate premiums paid.

[3] Represents interest and profit on investments, after transfers of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 5).

[4] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to carriers under sec. 1842 of the Social Security Act.

[5] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 30).

[6] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on account of interest accrued on bonds at the time of purchase.

[7] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[8] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M-9.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status, by program, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1980 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Number			Amount (in thousands)		
	Total [1]	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [2]	Disability Insurance [3]	Total	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [2]	Disability Insurance [3]
December:						
1940	222,488	222,488	...	$4,070	$4,070	...
1945	1,288,107	1,288,107	...	23,801	23,801	...
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243	...	126,856	126,856	...
1955	7,960,616	7,960,616	...	411,613	411,613	...
1960	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	936,321	888,320	$48,000
1965	20,866,767	19,127,716	1,739,051	1,516,802	1,395,817	120,986
1970	26,228,629	23,563,634	2,664,995	2,628,326	2,385,926	242,400
1971	27,291,508	24,361,500	2,930,008	3,058,957	2,763,022	295,934
1972	28,476,028	25,204,542	3,271,486	3,916,203	3,514,741	401,462
1973	29,868,145	26,309,163	3,558,982	4,269,863	3,821,165	448,698
1974	30,852,817	26,941,483	3,911,334	5,001,918	4,445,170	556,748
1975	32,084,511	27,732,311	4,352,200	5,727,758	5,047,656	680,102
1976	33,023,552	28,399,725	4,623,827	6,415,103	5,624,858	790,246
1977	34,082,556	29,228,350	4,854,206	7,175,513	6,270,000	905,513
1978	34,586,771	29,718,195	4,868,576	7,930,576	6,933,292	997,284
1979	35,125,066	30,347,848	4,777,218	9,056,622	7,950,300	1,106,322
1980	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1981	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1981						
June	35,793,226	31,157,395	4,635,831	12,053,391	10,658,796	1,394,595
July	35,698,351	31,117,671	4,580,680	12,054,448	10,669,839	1,384,608
August	35,791,980	31,235,163	4,556,817	12,103,073	10,724,638	1,378,435
September	35,833,358	31,298,618	4,534,740	12,139,006	10,765,798	1,373,208
October	35,904,374	31,391,504	4,512,870	12,182,866	10,815,165	1,367,701
November	35,967,914	31,483,497	4,484,417	12,223,246	10,862,462	1,360,784
December	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1982						
January	36,082,065	31,667,820	4,414,245	12,304,226	10,961,817	1,342,408
February	36,123,025	31,737,139	4,385,886	12,325,663	10,992,065	1,333,598
March	36,161,249	31,803,994	4,357,255	12,349,367	11,024,009	1,325,358
April	36,145,698	31,808,503	4,337,195	12,349,186	11,029,146	1,320,040
May	35,474,968	31,278,437	4,196,531	12,192,844	10,896,202	1,296,642
June	35,459,695	31,275,901	4,183,794	[4] 13,099,478	[4] 11,707,840	[4] 1,391,638

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Benefits paid from the OASI trust fund to retired workers and their spouses and children and to all survivors. Includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Benefits paid from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their spouses and children.

[4] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table M-10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the **1980 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	222,488	112,331	29,749	54,648	20,499	4,437	824	...
1945	1,288,107	518,234	159,168	390,133	120,581	93,781	6,209	...
1950	3,477,243	1,770,984	508,350	699,703	169,438	314,189	14,579	...
1955	7,960,616	4,473,971	1,191,963	1,276,240	291,916	701,360	25,166	...
1960	14,157,138	8,061,469	2,269,384	1,844,970	401,358	1,543,843	36,114	...
1961	15,467,673	8,924,849	2,392,012	1,988,635	428,138	1,697,308	36,731	...
1962	16,778,290	9,738,500	2,531,465	2,139,885	451,984	1,859,191	37,265	...
1963	17,583,017	10,263,331	2,580,566	2,229,744	461,675	2,010,769	36,932	...
1964	18,236,173	10,668,731	2,603,964	2,297,604	470,597	2,158,912	36,365	...
1965	19,127,716	11,100,584	2,613,550	2,535,044	471,816	2,371,433	35,289	...
1966	20,796,930	11,658,443	2,640,467	2,739,397	487,755	2,602,015	34,540	634,313
1967	21,564,773	12,019,175	2,644,937	2,872,665	496,307	2,769,618	33,494	728,577
1968	22,225,263	12,420,742	2,645,407	3,009,033	504,916	2,937,890	31,596	675,679
1969	22,826,514	12,822,201	2,644,022	3,123,441	511,639	3,091,710	30,207	603,294
1970	23,563,634	13,349,175	2,668,105	3,233,705	523,136	3,227,160	28,729	533,624
1971	24,361,500	13,926,939	2,698,117	3,336,301	535,126	3,366,304	27,157	471,556
1972	25,204,542	14,555,475	2,734,699	3,427,202	540,965	3,509,777	26,055	410,369
1973	26,309,163	15,364,562	2,807,996	3,526,101	571,907	3,656,353	24,183	358,061
1974	26,941,483	15,958,521	2,825,910	3,512,717	573,506	3,769,559	23,023	278,247
1975	27,732,311	16,588,001	2,867,388	3,561,504	581,845	3,888,705	21,444	223,424
1976	28,399,725	17,165,413	2,896,290	3,556,249	578,780	3,995,021	19,915	188,055
1977	29,228,350	17,832,484	2,964,287	3,552,194	582,173	4,119,273	18,481	159,458
1978	29,718,195	18,357,985	2,979,959	3,441,228	576,353	4,211,749	17,177	133,744
1979	30,347,848	18,970,172	2,991,340	3,362,870	573,750	4,321,567	16,041	112,108
1980	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1981								
June	31,157,395	19,791,930	3,009,786	3,263,824	548,720	4,445,598	14,141	83,396
July	31,117,671	19,854,817	3,012,352	3,151,826	546,724	4,455,943	14,075	81,934
August	31,235,163	19,928,001	3,017,517	3,182,717	544,716	4,467,555	13,989	80,668
September	31,298,618	19,976,257	3,016,815	3,192,826	540,102	4,479,039	13,911	79,668
October	31,391,504	20,039,216	3,018,087	3,211,058	541,303	4,489,493	13,814	78,533
November	31,483,497	20,119,289	3,024,276	3,204,408	545,435	4,499,048	13,706	77,335
December	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1982								
January	31,667,820	20,293,570	3,032,189	3,185,904	547,963	4,519,823	13,503	74,868
February	31,737,139	20,332,241	3,031,236	3,214,234	547,046	4,525,316	13,427	73,639
March	31,803,994	20,371,193	3,029,706	3,241,533	544,321	4,531,510	13,331	72,400
April	31,808,503	20,368,891	3,023,555	3,258,666	539,146	4,533,966	13,221	71,058
May	31,278,437	20,377,752	3,019,708	2,734,864	525,991	4,536,959	13,133	70,030
June	31,275,901	20,392,236	3,018,726	2,722,660	520,416	4,539,897	13,043	68,923

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-11.—OASDI cash benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[In thousands]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	$4,070	$2,539	$361	$668	$402	$90	$11	...
1945	23,801	12,538	2,040	4,858	2,391	1,893	81	...
1950	126,856	77,678	11,995	19,366	5,801	11,481	535	...
1955	411,613	276,942	39,416	46,444	13,403	34,152	1,256	...
1960	888,320	596,849	87,867	88,578	23,795	89,054	2,178	...
1961	1,003,937	675,154	94,366	96,347	25,425	110,179	2,466	...
1962	1,099,227	741,961	100,305	105,108	26,838	122,475	2,541	...
1963	1,166,367	789,064	103,059	110,071	27,438	134,403	2,552	...
1964	1,224,240	827,548	104,769	114,947	27,954	146,476	2,547	...
1965	1,395,817	931,523	114,035	141,802	30,882	174,883	2,683	...
1966	1,502,863	983,338	115,686	154,618	31,983	192,821	2,642	$21,777
1967	1,575,646	1,026,047	117,016	164,706	32,686	207,692	2,587	24,913
1968	1,880,601	1,227,875	135,479	196,216	37,833	253,923	2,787	26,488
1969	1,964,275	1,287,300	137,176	205,260	38,406	269,799	2,687	23,647
1970	2,385,926	1,576,531	163,263	245,515	45,258	328,245	2,965	24,128
1971	2,763,022	1,840,748	184,420	280,203	51,163	380,963	3,103	22,423
1972	3,514,741	2,363,098	229,973	348,964	62,457	483,161	3,620	23,468
1973	3,821,165	2,556,956	238,072	362,931	67,578	571,654	3,488	20,485
1974	4,445,170	3,003,601	270,609	409,101	76,980	663,569	3,627	17,684
1975	5,047,656	3,436,752	301,623	456,662	85,678	747,903	3,685	15,354
1976	5,624,858	3,859,827	330,560	497,056	92,475	827,479	3,686	13,774
1977	6,270,000	4,333,016	364,805	540,541	101,116	914,469	3,665	12,388
1978	6,933,292	4,831,614	395,645	575,607	109,717	1,005,939	3,675	11,095
1979	7,950,300	5,582,292	443,799	634,904	121,957	1,153,289	3,829	10,229
1980	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1981	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1981								
June	10,658,796	7,576,860	581,251	806,141	149,550	1,530,939	4,372	9,683
July	10,669,839	7,610,410	582,632	777,808	149,339	1,535,783	4,349	9,518
August	10,724,639	7,648,637	584,520	787,536	149,077	1,541,171	4,325	9,373
September	10,765,798	7,680,129	585,193	792,296	148,230	1,546,393	4,302	9,256
October	10,815,165	7,715,881	586,352	799,079	149,201	1,551,249	4,278	9,124
November	10,862,462	7,756,107	588,274	798,351	150,615	1,555,880	4,250	8,985
December	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1982								
January	10,961,817	7,845,804	591,341	794,164	151,587	1,566,029	4,194	8,699
February	10,992,065	7,864,664	591,733	802,472	151,205	1,569,260	4,174	8,556
March	11,024,009	7,885,260	592,038	810,974	150,368	1,572,811	4,146	8,412
April	11,029,146	7,886,310	591,186	815,929	148,318	1,575,031	4,115	8,256
May	10,896,202	7,890,949	591,471	675,858	148,112	1,577,580	4,095	8,137
June [7]	11,707,840	8,481,892	635,406	723,506	157,659	1,696,411	4,370	8,595

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table M-12.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
December:								
1957	149,850	149,850	...	...	$10,904	$10,904	...	...
1958 [4]	268,057	237,719	12,231	18,107	20,425	19,516	$415	$494
1959	460,354	334,443	47,914	77,997	33,907	29,765	1,727	2,414
1960	687,451	455,371	76,599	155,481	48,000	40,668	2,636	4,697
1961	1,027,089	618,075	118,187	290,827	67,756	55,374	3,910	8,472
1962	1,275,105	740,857	147,066	387,172	82,498	66,673	4,767	11,058
1963	1,452,472	827,014	168,243	457,215	93,325	74,922	5,422	12,981
1964	1,563,366	894,173	179,344	489,849	101,205	81,473	5,781	13,951
1965	1,739,051	988,074	193,362	557,615	120,986	96,599	6,761	17,626
1966	1,970,322	1,097,190	219,559	653,573	135,685	107,627	7,577	20,482
1967	2,140,214	1,193,120	234,550	712,544	147,831	117,424	8,040	22,358
1968	2,335,134	1,295,300	253,198	786,636	181,949	144,892	9,687	27,370
1969	2,487,548	1,394,291	264,340	828,917	195,982	157,188	10,081	28,713
1970	2,664,995	1,492,948	283,447	888,600	242,400	196,010	12,060	34,330
1971	2,930,008	1,647,684	311,581	970,743	295,934	241,414	14,237	40,284
1972	3,271,486	1,832,916	350,139	1,088,431	401,462	328,675	19,044	53,743
1973	3,558,982	2,016,626	381,079	1,161,277	448,698	369,090	21,151	58,457
1974	3,911,334	2,236,882	411,660	1,262,792	556,748	460,078	25,479	71,191
1975	4,352,200	2,488,774	452,922	1,410,504	680,102	562,180	30,536	87,386
1976	4,623,827	2,670,244	473,909	1,479,674	790,246	654,656	34,586	101,004
1977	4,854,206	2,834,432	494,389	1,525,385	905,513	751,660	39,106	114,747
1978	4,868,576	2,879,828	491,535	1,497,213	997,284	830,118	42,324	124,842
1979	4,777,218	2,870,411	475,493	1,431,314	1,106,322	924,346	45,768	136,208
1980	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1981	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1981								
June	4,635,831	2,835,471	450,338	1,350,022	1,394,595	1,172,651	54,965	166,979
July	4,580,680	2,827,181	447,493	1,306,006	1,384,608	1,169,320	54,663	160,625
August	4,556,817	2,814,150	443,011	1,299,656	1,378,435	1,163,966	54,116	160,352
September	4,534,740	2,804,617	438,789	1,291,334	1,373,208	1,159,895	53,573	159,740
October	4,512,870	2,795,892	434,873	1,282,105	1,367,701	1,155,906	53,057	158,738
November	4,484,417	2,786,712	431,649	1,266,056	1,360,784	1,151,660	52,602	156,521
December	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1982								
January	4,414,245	2,759,794	422,139	1,232,312	1,342,408	1,139,567	51,165	151,677
February	4,385,886	2,744,856	416,870	1,224,160	1,333,598	1,132,681	50,328	150,589
March	4,357,255	2,730,997	411,048	1,215,210	1,325,358	1,126,305	49,435	149,618
April	4,337,195	2,722,119	406,689	1,208,387	1,320,040	1,122,431	48,754	148,855
May	4,196,531	2,713,352	402,257	1,080,922	1,296,642	1,118,663	48,840	129,140
June	4,183,794	2,713,207	399,494	1,071,093	[5] 1,391,638	[5] 1,201,549	[5] 52,198	[5] 137,891

[1] Includes from July 1957 through October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 18.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] November data; December data not available

[5] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table M–13.—OASDI cash benefits: Average amount of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, 1940–82

Period [1]	Retired workers and their spouses and children			Survivors of deceased workers				Disabled workers and their spouses and children			Persons with special age-72 benefits [9]
	Retired workers [2]	Wives and husbands [2 3]	Children [4]	Widows and widowers [2 5]	Children [4]	Widowed mothers [6]	Parents [2]	Disabled workers [7]	Wives and husbands [8]	Children [4]	
	Average benefits in current-payment status at end of period										
1940	$22.60	$12.13	$9.70	$20.28	$12.22	$19.61	$13.09	...	...	...	...
1950	43.86	23.60	17.05	36.54	28.43	34.24	36.69	...	...	...	...
1960	74.04	38.72	28.25	57.68	51.37	59.29	60.31	$89.31	$34.41	$30.21	...
1965	83.92	43.63	31.98	73.75	61.26	65.45	76.03	97.76	34.96	31.61	...
1970	118.10	61.19	44.85	101.71	82.23	86.51	103.21	131.29	42.55	38.63	$45.22
1975	207.18	105.19	77.42	192.33	139.40	147.25	171.86	225.89	67.42	61.95	68.72
1978	263.19	132.77	105.69	238.84	182.12	190.36	213.95	288.25	86.11	83.38	82.96
1979	294.27	148.36	119.80	266.87	205.53	212.56	238.72	322.03	96.25	95.16	91.24
1980	341.41	171.95	140.49	308.12	239.52	246.20	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1981	385.97	194.75	161.39	346.08	270.94	276.68	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1981											
June	382.83	193.12	158.38	344.37	268.58	272.54	309.18	413.56	122.05	123.69	116.11
September	384.46	193.98	159.66	345.25	269.99	274.45	309.23	413.57	122.09	123.70	116.18
December	385.97	194.75	161.39	346.08	270.94	276.68	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1982											
March	387.08	195.41	163.19	347.08	271.91	276.25	311.04	412.42	120.27	123.12	116.18
April	387.17	195.53	163.40	347.38	272.04	275.10	311.23	412.34	119.88	123.18	116.19
May	387.23	195.87	153.42	347.71	269.39	281.59	311.78	412.28	121.42	119.47	
June [10]	415.94	210.49	164.97	373.67	289.63	302.95	335.07	442.85	130.66	128.74	124.71
	Average benefits awarded during period										
1940	$22.71	$12.15	$10.60	$20.36	$12.46	$19.60	$13.09	...	...	...	...
1950 (Jan.–Aug.)	29.03	15.02	14.08	21.65	14.35	22.65	14.65	...	...	...	...
1950 (Sept.–Dec.)	33.24	19.72	11.22	36.89	27.95	35.42	37.99	...	...	...	...
1960	81.73	40.25	30.37	62.10	50.87	65.93	70.14	$91.16	$35.38	$30.25	...
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	82.69	40.52	29.07	73.80	53.55	61.65	80.59	93.26	33.93	28.07	...
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	89.20	43.74	40.40	75.36	67.95	68.03	85.77	101.30	36.82	35.07	...
1970	123.82	57.57	45.45	105.82	79.91	86.70	116.43	139.79	40.40	37.00	$45.18
1975 (Jan.–May)	196.42	92.75	78.32	181.85	131.18	144.50	184.63	220.60	64.18	60.69	63.51
1975 (June–Dec.)	213.68	99.27	85.03	194.80	142.31	154.21	205.70	243.47	70.24	64.78	68.24
1978 (Jan.–May)	262.22	121.00	122.88	227.98	173.71	188.66	244.42	300.15	85.53	84.39	77.61
1978 (June–Dec.)	278.44	129.38	131.53	240.72	189.73	206.81	272.47	328.83	93.99	92.60	82.23
1979 (Jan.–May)	289.33	134.05	134.71	236.84	188.51	200.64	275.59	333.63	96.61	97.15	82.35
1979 (June–Dec.)	316.99	145.62	148.40	269.53	205.24	214.40	288.33	360.25	104.35	105.36	91.11
1980 (Jan.–May)	321.09	150.08	150.54	271.45	205.64	211.29	262.99	352.07	102.48	105.06	89.91
1980 (June–Dec.)	359.78	168.14	170.65	305.68	236.90	239.73	316.38	396.50	110.46	113.37	103.03
1981 (Jan.–May)	363.59	171.76	173.78	306.34	236.63	236.98	312.99	389.80	103.87	108.75	103.06
1981 (June–Dec.)	400.10	188.08	192.51	338.80	264.28	260.77	345.63	425.60	111.82	118.30	115.65
1981											
June	394.60	185.42	186.80	338.67	268.87	263.31	346.35	438.88	116.53	124.82	117.00
September	426.82	186.24	193.90	337.64	264.62	259.70	324.77	424.18	109.10	117.67	115.55
December	396.28	191.63	195.59	340.57	266.48	257.94	338.25	419.30	112.81	120.29	116.03
1982											
March	381.89	192.20	177.39	340.36	265.53	257.37	338.93	415.50	110.15	121.41	115.73
April	382.79	190.64	173.23	343.13	260.87	250.92	332.49	417.31	111.35	117.94	114.51
May	385.58	189.53	169.61	341.10	255.23	251.97	319.42	414.30	108.94	115.31	113.15
June [10]	379.98	201.69	184.82	363.34	282.21	270.50	407.41	454.08	126.10	129.55	116.54

[1] Some years shown in several parts because of amendments changing the benefit provisions.

[2] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[3] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[4] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[7] Includes, from July 1957 through October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 65.

[8] Includes wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care, and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[9] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[10] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table M-14.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of beneficiaries with monthly benefits in current-payment status, by age group and type of benefit, 1940–82

[In thousands. Adjusted to exclude duplication arising from dual entitlement: See the **1980 Annual Statistical Supplement**, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total, all ages [1]	Under age 62	Aged 62 and over								
			Total, aged 62 and over	Aged 62–64				Aged 65 and over			
				Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [3]
December:											
1940	222	75	147	(4)	...	...	(4)	147	112	35	...
1945	1,287	510	777	(4)	...	...	(4)	776	518	258	...
1950	3,462	877	2,586	1	...	...	1	2,585	1,771	814	...
1955	7,912	1,622	6,291	3	...	...	3	6,287	4,474	1,812	...
1956	9,070	1,701	7,369	338	113	...	225	7,031	4,999	2,032	...
1957	11,081	2,009	9,072	729	266	46	417	8,343	5,531	2,411	...
1958 [5]	12,390	2,231	10,159	837	299	77	461	9,322	6,621	2,701	...
1959	13,667	2,560	11,107	968	334	105	529	10,139	7,191	2,948	...
1960	14,811	2,883	11,928	1,041	357	127	557	10,887	7,704	3,183	...
1961	16,471	3,406	13,065	1,375	648	141	586	11,690	8,277	3,413	...
1962	18,032	3,858	14,174	1,659	873	156	630	12,515	8,865	3,650	...
1963	19,016	4,109	14,907	1,748	946	163	639	13,159	9,318	3,841	...
1964	19,783	4,274	15,509	1,848	998	183	667	13,661	9,671	3,990	...
1965	20,867	4,735	16,132	1,854	992	197	665	14,278	10,108	4,169	...
1966	22,767	5,199	17,568	1,954	1,028	230	696	15,614	10,631	4,349	634
1967	23,705	5,491	18,214	2,013	1,040	258	714	16,202	10,979	4,494	729
1968	24,560	5,829	18,733	2,096	1,084	283	729	16,635	11,337	4,622	676
1969	25,314	6,088	19,226	2,195	1,141	304	751	17,031	11,682	4,746	603
1970	26,229	6,380	19,849	2,332	1,225	322	785	17,517	12,122	4,861	534
1971	27,292	6,744	20,548	2,479	1,333	352	794	18,069	12,594	5,003	472
1972	28,476	7,160	21,316	2,665	1,440	390	835	18,651	13,115	5,126	410
1973	29,868	7,577	22,291	2,835	1,560	420	856	19,456	13,805	5,294	358
1974	30,853	7,859	22,994	2,973	1,631	462	880	20,021	14,328	5,415	278
1975	32,085	8,309	23,777	3,134	1,723	512	899	20,643	14,865	5,554	224
1976	33,024	8,512	24,511	3,264	1,781	563	920	21,247	15,384	5,675	188
1977	34,083	8,711	25,372	3,410	1,868	598	945	21,961	15,965	5,837	159
1978	34,587	8,587	26,000	3,412	1,861	609	942	22,588	16,497	5,958	134
1979	35,125	8,422	26,702	3,447	1,906	601	941	23,255	17,064	6,078	112
1980	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1981	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1981											
June	35,793	8,155	27,638	3,648	2,099	598	952	23,990	17,693	6,213	83
July	35,698	7,992	27,706	3,670	2,121	595	954	24,036	17,734	6,220	82
August	35,792	8,004	27,788	3,678	2,130	593	955	24,110	17,798	6,231	81
September	35,833	7,987	27,846	3,648	2,104	593	951	24,198	17,872	6,246	80
October	35,904	7,983	27,921	3,639	2,095	593	951	24,282	17,945	6,258	79
November	35,968	7,951	28,017	3,667	2,114	594	960	24,350	18,006	6,267	77
December	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1982											
January	36,082	7,860	28,222	3,750	2,180	596	974	24,472	18,113	6,284	75
February	36,123	7,854	28,269	3,761	2,188	596	977	24,507	18,144	6,290	74
March	36,161	7,848	28,314	3,763	2,190	596	977	24,551	18,181	6,297	72
April	36,146	7,837	28,309	3,768	2,196	595	978	24,540	18,173	6,296	71
May	35,475	7,154	28,321	3,768	2,195	596	977	24,552	18,183	6,300	70
June	35,460	7,104	28,356	3,795	2,205	611	979	24,561	18,187	6,305	69

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Includes spouses and children of disabled workers.

[3] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Fewer than 500.

[5] November data; December data not available.

Table M-15.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses and children and to survivors, 1940–82

Period	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
1940	254,984	132,335	34,555	59,382	23,260	4,600	852	...
1945	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	55,108	29,844	1,755	...
1950	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	41,101	66,735	2,252	...
1955	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	76,018	140,624	3,538	...
1960	1,969,842	981,717	339,987	311,409	92,607	239,267	4,855	...
1961	2,500,024	1,361,505	394,198	390,459	98,449	251,275	4,138	...
1962	2,514,301	1,347,268	393,857	402,270	99,925	267,051	3,930	...
1963	2,275,310	1,145,602	345,610	396,731	104,960	278,709	3,698	...
1964	2,139,326	1,041,807	316,262	388,355	106,249	283,263	3,390	...
1965	2,552,128	1,183,133	321,015	585,586	100,005	339,431	2,958	...
1966	4,086,807	1,647,524	396,856	779,956	107,135	403,595	3,202	748,539
1967	2,925,453	1,161,130	319,503	702,244	110,762	355,589	2,648	273,567
1968	2,908,154	1,240,098	329,935	765,791	113,765	375,391	2,144	81,030
1969	2,946,573	1,272,784	335,723	798,271	116,922	375,733	2,093	45,027
1970	2,959,199	1,338,107	339,447	774,319	112,377	363,216	1,852	29,881
1971	3,063,814	1,391,403	338,219	809,782	116,548	381,262	1,635	24,965
1972	3,211,037	1,461,399	353,742	852,935	117,699	402,809	2,086	20,367
1973	3,186,928	1,493,194	349,493	836,533	118,775	372,167	1,655	15,111
1974	2,988,881	1,413,145	319,149	775,858	109,231	363,693	1,155	6,660
1975	3,171,132	1,505,750	350,558	816,697	116,224	377,246	969	3,688
1976	3,141,506	1,475,585	346,743	815,670	113,516	385,679	913	3,400
1977	3,371,373	1,593,467	390,874	847,034	118,821	416,833	870	3,474
1978	3,120,645	1,479,709	346,822	776,584	110,012	403,617	844	3,057
1979	3,305,812	1,597,103	358,155	791,773	110,423	445,545	788	2,025
1980	3,330,624	1,620,100	360,363	787,793	107,810	452,159	724	1,345
1981	3,271,888	1,600,018	341,096	788,147	100,288	480,772	611	956
1981								
June [7]	176,475	96,314	19,296	36,119	3,922	20,775	23	26
July	302,538	152,876	32,747	60,841	9,203	46,713	72	86
August	278,668	136,795	29,477	60,149	8,872	43,224	51	100
September	223,700	95,038	20,272	61,561	8,420	38,274	52	83
October	244,619	112,501	23,054	63,106	8,331	37,302	43	82
November	277,327	136,785	30,526	62,813	7,559	39,518	56	70
December	238,435	117,718	26,793	54,399	6,583	32,840	40	62
1982								
January	261,332	196,272	35,844	69,303	8,707	51,080	54	72
February	266,812	131,693	28,267	60,530	6,493	39,696	50	83
March	291,806	139,298	30,286	70,596	8,029	43,453	42	102
April	294,795	142,387	30,745	68,339	8,491	44,699	47	87
May [8]	302,698	143,534	31,599	67,470	9,277	50,667	49	102
June [7]	154,209	80,561	18,837	29,618	3,313	21,853	17	10

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives, aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

[8] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

Table M-16.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses, by payment status at time of award, 1950–82

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Retired workers			Wives and husbands		
		Currently payable awards			Currently payable awards	
	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total
1950	567	[2] 550	[2] 97	163	[2] 155	[2] 95
1955	910	862	95	289	276	95
1960	982	883	90	340	315	93
1961	1,362	1,217	89	394	358	91
1962	1,347	1,171	87	394	351	89
1963	1,146	1,015	89	346	313	90
1964	1,042	922	89	316	287	91
1965	1,183	975	82	321	278	96
1966	1,648	1,008	61	397	278	70
1957	1,161	840	72	320	258	81
1968	1,240	889	72	330	261	79
1969	1,273	906	71	336	262	78
1970	1,338	966	72	339	268	79
1971	1,391	1,031	74	338	278	82
1972	1,461	1,066	73	354	287	81
1973	1,493	1,177	79	349	293	84
1974	1,413	1,154	82	319	276	87
1975	1,506	1,241	82	351	302	86
1976	1,476	1,234	84	347	298	86
1977	1,593	[3]	[3]	391	[3]	[3]
1978	1,480	1,128	76	347	296	85
1979	1,596	1,312	82	358	290	81
1980	1,620	1,311	81	361	284	79
1981	1,598	1,319	83	341	272	80
1981						
June [4]	96	81	84	19	16	84
July	152	125	82	33	26	79
August	137	113	82	29	24	83
September	95	75	79	20	15	75
October	113	91	81	23	18	78
November	137	115	84	31	26	84
December	118	100	85	27	23	85
1982						
January	196	174	89	36	30	83
February	132	116	88	28	24	86
March	139	116	83	30	24	80
April	142	115	81	31	24	77
May [5]	144	115	80	32	25	78
June [4]	81	70	86	19	15	79

[1] Includes awards currently payable and conditional or deferred awards. Conditional or deferred awards are those suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because earnings of the beneficiary or the worker on whose account benefits are paid exceed the earnings test amount; since September 1965 most conditional and deferred awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Estimated on basis of awards for 10 months.

[3] Data not available.

[4] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

[5] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

Table M-17.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

Period	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
1957	178,802	178,802	...	...
1958	162,566	131,382	12,920	18,264
1959	310,765	177,811	54,299	78,655
1960	366,302	207,805	54,187	104,310
1961	546,629	279,758	77,588	189,283
1962	490,200	250,634	69,212	170,354
1963	454,249	223,739	66,543	163,967
1964	412,737	207,592	59,706	145,439
1965	520,298	253,499	69,183	197,616
1966	636,009	278,503	81,284	276,222
1967	671,317	301,359	87,296	282,662
1968	711,773	323,154	89,603	299,016
1969	753,060	344,741	94,690	313,629
1970	763,234	350,384	96,304	316,546
1971	901,343	415,897	113,222	372,224
1972	991,570	455,438	124,366	411,766
1973	1,033,565	491,616	128,198	413,751
1974	1,111,928	535,977	132,042	443,909
1975	1,256,006	592,049	148,741	515,216
1976	1,210,732	551,740	147,433	511,559
1977	1,239,445	569,035	151,936	518,474
1978	1,045,507	457,451	130,192	457,864
1979	921,213	408,680	113,101	399,432
1980	883,984	389,152	108,502	386,330
1981	787,328	345,254	96,207	345,867
1981				
June [4]	33,977	15,581	3,660	14,736
July	65,667	29,175	8,208	28,284
August	61,021	27,254	7,711	26,056
September	64,624	28,882	7,778	27,964
October	66,425	29,173	7,960	29,292
November	62,982	28,124	7,745	27,113
December	56,097	24,829	6,969	24,299
1982				
January	62,562	28,317	7,601	26,644
February	56,319	24,565	6,616	25,138
March	62,803	27,593	7,464	27,746
April	66,407	30,025	8,126	28,256
May [5]	69,957	30,997	8,834	30,126
June [4]	29,630	14,553	3,556	11,521

[1] Includes, from July 1957 through October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18-21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

[5] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

Table M-18.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, by reason for eligibility, June 1982

Reason for eligibility	All persons	Amount of payments (in thousands)		
		Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [1]
Total	3,956,880	$729,087	$572,356	$156,731
Aged	1,626,106	225,174	164,798	60,376
Blind	[2] 78,126	17,902	13,000	4,902
Disabled	[3] 2,252,648	486,011	394,558	91,454

[1] Excludes payments for State supplementation under State-administered programs.
[2] Includes approximately 24,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes approximately 429,000 persons aged 65 and over.

Table M-20.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons initially awarded federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, 1974–82

Period	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1974 [1]	890,768	498,555	5,206	387,007
1975	702,147	259,823	5,834	436,490
1976	542,355	171,798	4,735	365,822
1977	537,570	169,750	5,753	362,067
1978	532,447	177,224	6,375	348,848
1979	483,993	159,927	6,476	317,590
1980	496,137	169,862	7,576	318,699
1981 [2]	315,429	89,414	5,429	220,586
1981				
March	34,588	10,466	549	23,573
April	41,286	11,837	748	28,701
May	25,365	6,448	425	18,492
June	33,219	9,927	578	22,714
July	33,266	9,625	572	23,069
August	28,211	7,904	501	19,806
September [3]	...	...	...	...
October	29,241	7,438	539	21,284
November	29,991	8,194	555	21,242
December	26,334	6,869	430	19,055
1982				
January	28,595	7,503	489	20,603
February	20,345	5,582	305	14,458
March	33,638	10,036	582	23,020

[1] Reflects data for May–December.
[2] Excludes January and September data.
[3] Data not available.

Table M-19.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, 1974–82 [1]

Period	Number of persons [2]				Amount of payments (in thousands)		
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [2]
January 1974	3,215,632	1,865,109	72,390	1,278,133	$365,149	$260,159	$104,989
December 1974	3,996,064	2,285,909	74,616	1,635,539	450,856	340,853	110,003
December 1975	4,314,275	2,307,105	74,489	1,932,681	493,495	374,419	119,076
December 1976	4,235,939	2,147,697	76,366	2,011,876	507,060	386,440	120,620
December 1977	4,237,692	2,050,921	77,362	2,109,409	527,658	402,743	124,915
December 1978	4,216,925	1,967,900	77,135	2,171,890	546,567	420,454	126,113
December 1979	4,149,575	1,871,716	77,250	2,200,609	645,890	456,808	189,082
December 1980	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
December 1981	4,018,375	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1981							
June	4,098,895	1,753,213	78,511	2,267,171	682,006	526,889	155,117
July	4,069,743	1,725,922	78,490	2,265,331	741,696	583,919	157,777
August	4,042,800	1,709,934	78,196	2,254,670	733,037	577,422	155,615
September	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546	736,244	580,048	156,195
October	4,030,123	1,692,324	78,426	2,259,373	743,702	579,069	164,633
November	4,027,072	1,686,502	78,596	2,261,974	738,246	578,486	159,760
December	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1982							
January	4,019,048	1,675,396	78,624	2,265,028	740,100	578,260	161,841
February	3,999,718	1,662,717	78,351	2,258,650	723,631	567,086	156,544
March	3,998,043	1,655,225	78,509	2,264,309	738,623	579,487	159,136
April	3,987,671	1,647,221	78,355	2,262,095	730,949	573,753	157,196
May	3,961,932	1,632,015	78,095	2,251,822	723,641	567,889	155,752
June	3,956,880	1,626,106	78,126	2,252,648	729,087	572,356	156,731

[1] Excludes emergency advance payments made by the Social Security Administration district offices. Figures not adjusted for returned checks and refunds of overpayments.
[2] Excludes data for State supplementation under State-administered programs.

Table M-21.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	3,956,880	1,626,106	78,126	2,252,648
Alabama [2]	128,553	68,588	1,928	58,037
Alaska [2]	3,010	1,097	57	1,856
Arizona [2]	28,896	10,452	590	17,854
Arkansas	73,063	38,073	1,451	33,539
California	682,993	291,936	17,957	373,100
Colorado [2]	28,889	11,324	374	17,191
Connecticut [2]	23,190	6,672	419	16,099
Delaware	6,842	2,235	159	4,448
District of Columbia	14,537	3,919	203	10,415
Florida	170,489	80,389	2,795	87,305
Georgia	147,869	64,344	2,895	80,630
Hawaii	9,863	4,566	170	5,127
Idaho [2]	7,295	2,259	109	4,927
Illinois [2]	119,413	31,593	1,926	85,894
Indiana [2]	40,476	12,786	1,157	26,533
Iowa	24,553	9,427	1,006	14,120
Kansas	19,426	6,749	301	12,376
Kentucky [2]	91,348	37,373	2,033	51,942
Louisiana	127,174	56,735	2,084	68,355
Maine	20,499	8,453	300	11,746
Maryland	46,608	14,456	656	31,496
Massachusetts	113,273	58,118	4,984	50,171
Michigan	110,300	32,759	1,912	75,629
Minnesota [2]	30,071	11,080	628	18,363
Mississippi	110,069	56,713	1,809	51,547
Missouri [2]	78,627	33,986	1,269	43,372
Montana	6,650	1,998	134	4,518
Nebraska [2]	13,012	4,542	225	8,245
Nevada	6,731	3,359	470	2,902
New Hampshire [2]	5,207	1,775	119	3,313
New Jersey	83,762	30,023	1,150	52,589
New Mexico [2]	24,411	9,540	459	14,412
New York	346,317	122,324	4,030	219,963
North Carolina [2]	134,329	57,854	3,007	73,468
North Dakota [2]	5,930	2,758	82	3,090
Ohio	114,755	29,939	2,319	82,497
Oklahoma [2]	61,425	29,211	961	31,253
Oregon [2]	21,870	6,580	500	14,790
Pennsylvania	155,251	50,343	3,095	101,813
Rhode Island	14,551	5,388	214	8,949
South Carolina [2]	80,938	34,932	1,869	44,137
South Dakota	7,727	3,367	151	4,209
Tennessee	125,243	54,322	2,009	68,912
Texas [3]	248,097	132,267	4,204	111,626
Utah [2]	7,634	2,151	171	5,312
Vermont	8,539	3,199	118	5,222
Virginia [2]	78,424	31,661	1,390	45,373
Washington	43,543	13,433	600	29,510
West Virginia [2]	39,368	11,898	645	26,825
Wisconsin	63,520	26,165	976	36,379
Wyoming [2]	1,708	649	38	1,021
Unknown	8	2	...	6
Other:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	604	344	18	242

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table M-22.—Supplemental Security Income: Amount of payments, Federal SSI payments, and federally administered State supplementation, by State, June 1982

[In thousands]

State	Total	Federal SSI	Federally administered State supplementation
Total	$729,087	$572,356	$156,731
Alabama	18,838	18,838	...
Alaska	542	542	...
Arizona	5,306	5,306	...
Arkansas	9,886	9,880	6
California	178,655	73,329	105,326
Colorado	4,504	4,504	...
Connecticut	4,014	4,014	...
Delaware	1,120	1,080	40
District of Columbia	2,984	2,646	338
Florida	29,692	29,691	1
Georgia	22,347	22,340	7
Hawaii	1,964	1,586	378
Idaho	1,126	1,126	...
Illinois	20,488	20,488	...
Indiana	6,056	6,056	...
Iowa	3,421	3,332	89
Kansas	2,775	2,770	5
Kentucky	14,884	14,884	...
Louisiana	20,412	20,400	12
Maine	2,792	2,383	409
Maryland	8,086	8,071	15
Massachusetts	21,596	11,621	9,975
Michigan	22,000	16,869	5,131
Minnesota	4,040	4,040	...
Mississippi	16,513	16,507	6
Missouri	12,174	12,174	...
Montana	1,079	1,017	63
Nebraska	1,887	1,887	...
Nevada	1,160	929	231
New Hampshire	810	810	...
New Jersey	16,354	13,365	2,989
New Mexico	4,002	4,002	...
New York	73,896	54,703	19,194
North Carolina	20,310	20,310	...
North Dakota	806	806	...
Ohio	19,562	19,552	10
Oklahoma	8,966	8,966	...
Oregon	3,541	3,541	...
Pennsylvania	29,058	24,257	4,801
Rhode Island	2,411	1,823	588
South Carolina	12,125	12,125	...
South Dakota	1,031	1,028	3
Tennessee	19,117	19,116	1
Texas	34,977	34,977	...
Utah	1,188	1,188	...
Vermont	1,501	1,070	431
Virginia	12,060	12,060	...
Washington	8,070	6,681	1,389
West Virginia	7,059	7,059	...
Wisconsin	11,525	6,232	5,293
Wyoming	246	246	...
Unknown	3	3	...
Other:			
Northern Mariana Islands	126	126	...

Table M-23.—Supplemental Security Income: Amount of combined Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982

[In thousands]

State	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$225,174	$17,902	$486,011
Alabama	7,790	361	10,688
Alaska	158	11	373
Arizona	1,438	126	3,741
Arkansas	4,013	254	5,619
California	60,642	5,698	112,316
Colorado	1,299	64	3,141
Connecticut	820	82	3,112
Delaware	224	28	869
District of Columbia	537	44	2,403
Florida	12,195	556	16,940
Georgia	7,319	551	14,478
Hawaii	776	39	1,149
Idaho	231	19	877
Illinois	3,910	378	16,200
Indiana	1,253	222	4,581
Iowa	856	173	2,392
Kansas	689	54	2,033
Kentucky	4,341	434	10,108
Louisiana	7,046	410	12,956
Maine	671	50	2,071
Maryland	1,656	132	6,297
Massachusetts	8,286	1,213	12,097
Michigan	4,322	421	17,257
Minnesota	1,116	102	2,822
Mississippi	6,471	340	9,702
Missouri	3,821	221	8,132
Montana	194	25	861
Nebraska	412	38	1,437
Nevada	476	107	577
New Hampshire	168	19	622
New Jersey	4,596	246	11,513
New Mexico	1,122	92	2,787
New York	19,907	929	53,061
North Carolina	6,327	358	13,426
North Dakota	270	15	521
Ohio	3,295	436	15,831
Oklahoma	3,411	191	5,364
Oregon	709	88	2,744
Pennsylvania	6,370	722	21,967
Rhode Island	633	45	1,734
South Carolina	3,800	367	7,958
South Dakota	323	30	679
Tennessee	5,893	396	12,829
Texas	14,814	783	19,380
Utah	258	32	898
Vermont	379	26	1,096
Virginia	3,428	271	8,361
Washington	1,701	134	6,234
West Virginia	1,445	135	5,480
Wisconsin	3,234	222	8,068
Wyoming	62	9	175
Unknown	(1)	...	3
Other:			
Northern Mariana Islands	68	3	54

[1] Less than $500.

Table M-24.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility, June 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$135.31	$105.40	$175.10	$167.54
California	261.58	207.72	317.29	301.04
Delaware	163.75	100.23	173.40	195.32
District of Columbia	205.25	136.97	216.82	230.71
Florida	174.16	151.70	199.08	194.03
Georgia	151.13	113.74	190.23	179.56
Hawaii	199.16	170.06	228.16	224.12
Iowa	139.35	90.83	172.26	169.39
Kansas	142.87	102.13	177.91	164.24
Louisiana	160.51	124.19	196.83	189.54
Maine	136.20	79.36	186.34	176.34
Maryland	173.48	114.55	201.76	199.94
Massachusetts	190.66	142.58	243.47	241.11
Michigan	199.46	131.93	220.39	228.18
Mississippi	150.02	114.10	188.06	188.21
Montana	162.29	96.93	184.33	190.55
Nevada	172.30	141.62	228.69	198.67
New Jersey	195.25	153.08	213.71	218.92
New York	213.38	162.74	230.41	241.23
Ohio	170.47	110.05	188.12	191.90
Pennsylvania	187.17	126.53	233.21	215.76
Rhode Island	165.69	117.32	209.00	193.71
South Dakota	133.46	95.83	199.03	161.21
Tennessee	152.64	108.48	197.10	186.16
Vermont	175.82	118.43	222.03	209.94
Washington	185.33	126.64	224.10	211.26
Wisconsin	161.44	123.62	227.76	221.78

Table M-25.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons, total amount, and average State payment to persons under State-administered State supplementation programs, by reason for eligibility, 1974–82 [1]

Period	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled
January 1974	358,293	251,926	8,502	96,926	$14,884	$9,237	$517	$5,102	$41.54	$36.66	$60.86	$52.64
December 1974	300,724	193,057	5,898	101,769	11,354	6,824	330	4,200	[3] 37.75	[3] 35.35	[3] 55.95	[3] 41.27
December 1975	303,391	184,679	4,933	113,504	13,803	7,225	301	6,273	45.59	39.12	61.13	55.26
December 1976	274,377	160,360	4,731	109,248	13,720	6,882	327	6,511	50.00	42.91	69.04	59.60
December 1977	269,695	152,449	4,467	112,467	14,477	7,096	336	7,033	53.68	46.54	75.21	62.53
December 1978	265,378	146,799	4,192	107,430	15,608	7,873	363	7,260	58.82	53.63	86.60	67.58
December 1979	257,289	140,894	3,937	105,830	18,327	9,540	361	8,305	71.23	67.71	91.60	78.47
December 1980	249,474	134,555	3,649	104,367	19,920	10,435	356	8,995	79.85	77.55	97.45	86.18
December 1981	249,565	133,800	3,487	105,756	20,041	10,355	347	9,192	80.31	77.39	99.53	86.92
1981												
April	251,635	135,999	3,576	105,590	19,643	10,095	344	9,070	78.06	74.23	96.32	85.90
May	251,478	135,720	3,588	105,522	19,692	10,115	350	9,101	78.31	74.53	97.48	86.25
June	250,534	134,899	3,521	105,192	19,487	9,896	345	9,108	77.78	73.36	98.01	86.58
July	252,432	135,093	3,575	106,902	19,231	9,566	334	9,187	76.18	70.81	93.55	85.94
August	249,984	134,082	3,523	105,725	19,261	9,693	343	9,083	77.05	72.29	97.27	85.91
September	249,665	134,042	3,508	105,733	19,284	9,717	348	9,078	77.24	72.49	99.24	85.86
October	249,918	133,965	3,471	105,645	19,339	9,752	341	9,101	77.38	72.80	98.33	86.14
November	250,100	133,572	3,474	105,713	19,361	9,737	345	9,128	77.41	72.90	99.26	86.35
December	249,565	133,800	3,487	105,756	20,041	10,355	347	9,192	80.31	77.39	99.53	86.92
1982												
January [4]	248,149	132,662	3,425	105,278	20,614	10,801	338	9,327	83.07	81.42	98.75	88.59
February	247,866	132,367	3,430	105,248	20,620	10,828	346	9,298	83.19	81.81	100.99	88.34
March	248,375	132,598	3,456	105,538	20,715	10,877	348	9,339	83.40	82.03	100.65	88.49
April	248,062	132,388	3,432	105,669	20,271	10,413	346	9,360	81.72	78.66	100.68	88.58

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes optional supplementation data for North Dakota; for Maryland in December 1974 and 1975; and for New Mexico in December 1976.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[3] Excludes data for South Carolina.
[4] Revised data.

Table M-26.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation, total amount, and average payment, by reason for eligibility and State, April 1982 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 248,062	132,388	3,432	105,669	[2] $20,271	$10,413	$346	$9,360	[2] $81.72	$78.66	$100.68	$88.58
Alabama	16,937	12,422	122	4,393	916	662	6	248	54.10	53.26	53.68	56.49
Alaska [3]	928	379	12	537	125	47	2	76	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79
Arizona	1,694	998	4	692	112	85	(4)	27	66.01	84.80	(5)	38.98
Colorado	34,717	24,517	147	10,053	3,233	2,615	5	613	93.13	106.68	33.04	60.95
Connecticut	11,875	5,314	88	6,473	1,851	792	10	1,049	155.90	149.10	114.17	162.05
Florida	7,315	3,884	(6)	[7] 3,431	277	127	(6)	[7] 150	37.90	32.68	(6)	[7] 43.82
Idaho	2,934	1,195	27	1,712	297	104	2	191	101.25	[4] 87.33	81.48	111.28
Illinois	29,217	6,006	297	22,914	2,413	387	22	2,004	82.58	64.43	74.20	87.44
Kentucky	7,925	4,432	102	3,391	900	485	7	408	113.22	109.36	70.82	120.36
Maryland	[2] 555	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 73	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 132.43	(6)	(6)	(6)
Minnesota [3]	10,139	2,886	156	7,097	981	216	13	752	96.74	74.79	84.88	105.92
Missouri	20,995	16,987	782	3,226	754	517	111	126	35.91	30.45	141.42	39.08
Nebraska	8,393	3,405	135	4,853	471	130	7	333	56.16	38.16	63.99	68.58
New Hampshire	4,502	1,577	167	2,758	472	67	16	389	104.77	42.77	93.57	140.91
New Mexico	[2] 274	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 21	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 75.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
North Carolina	10,905	6,215	267	4,423	2,416	1,358	66	992	221.56	218.55	246.07	224.31
North Dakota	102	67	2	33	2	1	(4)	1	21.52	19.78	(5)	26.09
Oklahoma	53,998	34,980	463	18,555	3,344	2,119	31	1,194	61.93	60.58	66.85	64.36
Oregon	12,294	3,989	590	7,715	569	222	36	310	46.29	55.76	61.79	40.20
South Carolina	1,746	724	22	1,000	199	78	2	118	113.86	108.18	114.91	117.94
South Dakota	343	207	3	133	38	25	(4)	13	112.23	121.12	(5)	99.38
Utah	[2] 5,744	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 57	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 10.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
Virginia	3,702	2,001	27	1,674	726	368	6	352	196.03	183.92	222.37	210.09
West Virginia	109	42	...	67	8	3	...	5	71.73	73.62	...	76.55
Wyoming [3]	719	161	19	539	14	3	(4)	11	20.00	20.00	(5)	20.00

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for optional programs in North Dakota.
[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, February 1982 data for Minnesota and January 1982 data for Wyoming; data not available for April 1982.
[4] Less than $500.
[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.
[6] Data not available.
[7] Includes data for the blind.

Table M-27.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation only, total amount, and average payment, by reason for eligibility and State, April 1982 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 49,420	29,777	593	18,495	[2] $5,869	$3,029	$91	$2,676	[2] $118.75	$101.71	$153.64	$144.66
Alabama	3,328	2,502	16	810	125	93	1	31	37.67	37.37	37.31	38.61
Alaska [3]	260	128	2	130	21	10	(4)	10	80.29	79.22	(5)	79.92
Arizona	178	141	...	37	21	19	...	2	119.15	135.55	...	56.02
Colorado	11,075	9,704	7	1,359	1,533	1,285	1	246	138.52	132.46	207.86	181.41
Connecticut	8,583	3,788	51	4,744	1,357	559	6	792	158.15	147.62	124.96	166.91
Florida [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	635	333	3	299	59	30	(4)	29	93.35	88.84	(5)	98.55
Illinois	7,210	1,487	39	5,684	1,131	146	3	981	156.81	98.23	89.23	172.60
Kentucky	1,761	1,315	6	440	215	159	1	55	121.88	120.82	130.17	124.94
Maryland	[2] 555	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 73	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 132.43	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minnesota [3]	1,378	493	21	864	287	83	4	201	208.14	167.59	171.62	232.17
Missouri	5,895	4,503	294	1,098	287	174	58	55	48.66	38.64	197.23	49.99
Nebraska	1,444	609	23	812	112	32	2	78	77.48	52.10	85.35	96.00
New Mexico [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	2,442	1,654	43	745	399	276	9	114	163.25	166.71	208.67	152.95
North Dakota	2	1	...	1	(4)	(4)	...	(4)	(5)	(5)	...	(5)
Oklahoma	2,439	1,822	10	607	129	98	1	31	52.99	53.64	61.00	50.90
Oregon	2,240	1,297	78	865	119	65	4	50	53.16	50.09	57.50	57.36
South Carolina [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for mandatory and optional programs in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia; for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska and February 1982 data for Minnesota; data not available for April 1982.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[7] Data not available.

Earnings Replacement Rates and Total Income

(Continued from page 22)

the relationship to be strictly linear, a term for the square of earnings was included in the equation. For married couples, the estimated relationship is close to linear, with the earnings-squared term rather low in relation to the earnings term (x). Around the mean earnings level, $15,190, the combined regression parameters indicate that estimated Social Security-only replacement rates fall by 2.75 percentage points for every $1,000 rise in preretirement earnings. In contrast, total (pretax) replacement rates fall less, 2.14 percentage points, and after-tax rates fall even less, 2.03 percentage points.[8]

For nonmarried women the relationship is highly curvilinear, as indicated by the relatively large coefficients on the squared earnings term. The same general patterns may be seen as with married couples, however: Total replacement rates drop less as earnings increase than do Social Security replacement rates, and the rates drop even less when analyzed after taxes. Around the mean earnings level, $8,075, Social Security replacement rates drop an estimated 5.7 percentage points for every $1,000 rise in earnings, compared with 3.8 points for pretax total replacement rates, and 3.5 points after taxes.

[8] Because of the second-degree term (earnings-squared), the rate of change of estimated replacement rate with respect to earnings level is not constant. By evaluating the first derivative at the mean level of preretirement earnings, these rates of change can be compared. For instance, for the Social Security replacement rate equation for married couples, with "x" expressed in *thousands*,

$$y = 103.7 - 6.30x + .117x^2$$
$$dy/dx = -6.30 + 2(.117)x$$
$$= -6.30 + .234x$$
$$= -2.75 \text{ at } x = \$15.19 \text{ thousands}$$

The low R-squares (shown in chart 2) may be attributed to the fact that the regressions used individual-level data rather than grouped measures such as means or medians. For married couples especially, many factors not in the equations may influence replacement rates. Nevertheless, all coefficients are significantly different from zero.

Table M-28.—Public assistance: Number of recipients and average monthly payments, by program, 1940–80

[Data subject to revision. Except for emergency assistance, excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payment]

Period	Old-age assistance [1]	Aid to the blind [1 2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [1]	Aid to Families with Dependent Children			General assistance [4]		Emergency assistance [5]
				Families	Total recipients [3]	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (in thousands)								
December:									
1940	2,070	73.4	...	372	1,222	895	1,239	3,618	...
1945	2,056	71.5	...	274	943	701	257	507	...
1950	2,786	97.5	69	651	2,233	1,661	413	866	...
1955	2,538	104.5	241	602	2,192	1,661	314	743	...
1960	2,305	106.9	369	803	3,073	2,370	431	1,244	...
1965	2,087	85.1	557	1,054	4,396	3,316	310	677	...
1970	2,082	81.0	935	2,552	9,659	7,033	547	1,056	9.7
1975	...	...	...	3,568	11,404	8,106	692	977	34.1
1976	...	...	...	3,588	11,211	7,909	685	905	26.9
1977	...	...	...	3,553	10,796	7,582	654	820	32.0
1978	...	...	...	3,489	10,349	7,226	620	766	32.0
1979									
December	...	...	...	3,560	10,379	7,207	696	885	38
1980									
January	...	...	...	3,591	10,473	7,256	706	885	47
February	...	...	...	3,619	10,548	7,301	714	887	48
March	...	...	...	3,652	10,636	7,350	740	925	58
April	...	...	...	3,664	10,658	7,359	742	922	56
May	...	...	...	3,665	10,644	7,344	737	908	45
June	...	...	...	3,672	10,657	7,349	749	929	45
July	...	...	...	3,704	10,738	7,388	774	973	46
August	...	...	...	3,743	10,864	7,469	770	955	44
September	...	...	...	3,778	10,945	7,515	782	977	46
October	...	...	...	3,810	11,014	7,553	795	1,002	53
November	...	...	...	3,809	11,010	7,546	990	990	44
December	...	...	...	3,843	11,101	7,599	796	986	52
	Average monthly payment								
December:									
1940	$20.25	$25.35	...	$32.40	$9.85	...	$24.30	$8.30	...
1945	30.90	33.50	...	52.05	15.15	...	32.70	16.55	...
1950	43.05	46.00	$44.10	71.45	20.85	...	46.65	22.25	...
1955	50.05	55.55	48.75	85.50	23.50	...	55.05	23.30	...
1960	58.90	67.45	56.15	108.35	28.35	...	71.60	24.85	...
1965	63.10	81.35	66.50	136.95	32.85	...	68.95	31.65	...
1970	77.65	104.35	97.65	190.40	50.30	...	111.60	57.85	$151.35
1975	...	...	...	228.81	71.58	...	144.08	102.07	157.56
1976	...	...	...	241.48	77.29	...	153.84	116.54	154.20
1977	...	...	...	250.03	82.29	...	155.97	124.34	177.50
1978	...	...	...	255.53	86.15	...	157.49	128.11	191.30
1979									
December	...	...	...	270.74	92.86	...	156.69	123.31	197.52
1980									
January	...	...	...	271.68	93.16	...	158.92	126.72	194.77
February	...	...	...	271.73	93.23	...	160.46	129.18	193.92
March	...	...	...	271.16	93.11	...	160.89	128.72	191.31
April	...	...	...	270.92	93.13	...	159.21	128.16	192.56
May	...	...	...	270.55	93.16	...	158.42	128.59	201.84
June	...	...	...	271.06	93.39	...	157.13	126.58	199.98
July	...	...	...	277.48	95.73	...	155.76	123.93	197.01
August	...	...	...	287.31	99.00	...	159.19	128.28	184.55
September	...	...	...	304.08	104.94	...	158.55	126.86	194.55
October	...	...	...	288.51	99.79	...	157.73	125.07	189.93
November	...	...	...	286.03	98.96	...	156.23	124.64	195.51
December	...	...	...	287.77	99.61	...	160.92	129.84	196.97

[1] Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate programs and under the combined State adult assistance programs. Superseded by Supplemental Security Income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning January 1974.

[2] Beginning September 1965, excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.

[3] Includes as recipients the children and one or both parents or one caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[4] Data incomplete.

[5] Represents average per family. Beginning January 1972, includes New York City.

Table M-29.—Public assistance: Total money payments, by program, and emergency assistance payments, 1945–80

[In thousands. Data subject to revision.]

Period	Total [1]	Money payments						Emergency assistance payments [4]
		Total [2]	Old-age assistance [3]	Aid to the blind [3]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [3]	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General assistance	
1945	$990,704	$990,704	$726,550	$26,557	[illegible]	3149,667	$87,930	...
1950	2,372,204	2,372,204	1,461,624	52,698	$7,98[illegible]	551,653	298,262	...
1955	2,525,585	2,525,585	1,490,352	67,958	135,168	617,841	214,266	...
1960	3,276,707	3,276,707	1,629,541	86,231	237,366	1,000,784	322,465	...
1961	3,426,895	3,426,895	1,571,309	84,739	236,910	1,156,769	355,991	...
1962	3,531,067	3,531,067	1,571,162	84,039	282,711	1,298,774	292,709	...
1963	3,666,628	3,666,628	1,615,023	85,335	318,948	1,365,531	279,623	...
1964	3,842,754	3,842,754	1,612,983	86,558	357,856	1,510,352	272,737	...
1965	4,025,903	4,025,903	1,600,708	85,121	417,720	1,660,186	259,225	...
1966	4,336,075	4,336,075	1,633,675	85,615	487,301	1,863,925	263,866	...
1967	4,956,901	4,956,901	1,702,091	87,711	574,574	2,266,400	325,847	...
1968	5,706,592	5,694,890	1,676,632	88,885	658,589	2,849,298	421,211	$2,445
1969	6,893,920	6,668,986	1,752,730	92,204	788,079	3,563,427	472,360	11,030
1970	8,864,428	8,431,848	1,862,412	98,292	999,861	4,852,964	618,319	11,396
1971	10,814,361	10,143,441	1,888,878	100,840	1,189,636	6,203,528	760,559	19,843
1972	11,066,718	11,022,538	1,876,755	105,515	1,390,509	6,909,260	740,499	44,180
1973	11,397,212	11,357,947	1,743,465	104,373	1,609,572	7,212,035	688,502	39,265
1974	8,813,762	8,749,731	4,725	88	2,947	7,916,363	825,408	64,031
1975	10,434,353	10,356,837	4,599	79	2,953	9,210,995	1,138,211	77,516
1976	11,431,072	11,375,923	4,783	75	3,066	10,140,134	1,227,865	55,779
1977	11,915,076	11,848,824	4,938	76	3,426	10,602,775	1,237,609	66,252
1978	12,024,019	11,942,961	5,076	82	3,754	10,728,668	1,205,381	81,058
1979	12,402,352	12,318,290	9,448	170	9,064	11,068,864	1,230,744	84,062
1980	14,048,471	13,935,233	8,873	135	8,702	12,475,245	1,442,278	113,238
1979								
December	1,081,234	1,073,688	439	7	386	963,753	109,103	7,546
1980								
January	1,097,840	1,088,598	435	6	354	975,639	112,164	9,242
February	1,108,008	1,098,750	437	6	347	983,347	114,613	9,258
March	1,121,245	1,110,198	436	6	356	990,328	119,072	11,047
April	1,122,375	1,111,504	433	6	351	992,560	118,154	10,871
May	1,118,030	1,108,935	367	6	310	991,514	116,738	9,095
June	1,122,703	1,113,762	437	6	367	995,325	117,627	8,941
July	1,158,313	1,149,338	432	6	378	1,027,926	120,596	8,975
August	1,206,913	1,198,832	431	6	365	1,075,515	122,515	8,081
September	1,290,424	1,281,455	4,124	67	4,630	1,148,651	123,983	8,969
October	1,235,254	1,225,271	443	6	378	1,099,080	125,364	9,982
November	1,222,319	1,213,795	439	6	390	1,089,583	123,377	3,524
December	1,245,020	1,234,767	459	6	450	1,105,777	123,075	10,253

[1] Includes money payments for institutional services in intermediate-care facilities for 1968–71.

[2] Includes money payments for medical assistance for the aged for 1960–69.

[3] Superseded by Supplemental Security Income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia beginning 1974. Data for 1974 and thereafter are for only Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

[4] Money payments to families and medical vendor payments to needy families with children, authorized under title IV of the Social Security Act.

Table M-30.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Number of families and recipients, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981			February 1981			March 1981		
		Recipients			Recipients			Recipients	
	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children
Total	3,870,288	11,195,522	7,652,435	3,895,317	11,253,419	7,680,052	3,916,815	11,300,963	7,703,506
Alabama	63,135	177,634	127,144	63,567	178,521	127,714	59,836	166,813	119,134
Alaska	6,642	17,159	12,032	6,841	16,440	11,191	6,836	16,435	11,186
Arizona	21,942	60,626	44,115	21,924	60,504	44,045	22,411	61,707	44,812
Arkansas	29,844	84,876	61,506	29,953	85,201	61,764	30,216	85,803	62,105
California	517,581	1,515,901	1,005,675	520,161	1,519,081	1,006,728	526,121	1,541,708	1,020,852
Colorado	29,643	82,253	56,208	30,202	83,442	56,789	30,349	84,119	57,149
Connecticut	49,661	145,178	101,502	49,946	144,910	101,234	50,229	142,008	97,831
Delaware	11,591	31,866	21,951	12,032	33,047	22,685	12,058	33,109	22,716
District of Columbia	28,905	81,788	56,399	28,766	81,549	56,239	28,693	81,629	56,208
Florida	102,627	277,589	197,815	103,182	278,525	198,417	103,372	278,466	198,255
Georgia	89,931	233,877	168,819	90,733	235,841	170,116	91,465	237,576	171,256
Guam	1,518	5,400	3,926	1,503	5,404	3,934	1,498	5,391	3,893
Hawaii	20,013	61,236	40,689	20,008	61,178	40,639	20,089	61,413	40,798
Idaho	7,559	20,447	13,879	7,554	20,455	13,809	7,568	20,625	13,970
Illinois	225,041	696,972	485,638	228,178	703,411	488,507	232,401	712,909	493,318
Indiana	60,708	171,665	120,389	60,871	171,867	120,455	61,710	174,056	121,637
Iowa	41,459	113,439	74,636	42,315	115,924	75,921	43,287	118,767	77,399
Kansas	28,524	74,147	52,280	28,497	74,472	52,372	28,917	75,446	52,908
Kentucky	67,012	174,443	121,971	67,673	175,797	122,854	68,518	177,654	123,976
Louisiana	72,134	219,009	160,302	72,059	218,645	160,034	72,077	217,849	159,252
Maine	21,407	57,584	39,360	21,496	57,695	39,380	21,513	57,634	39,328
Maryland	80,942	220,337	148,898	81,428	221,911	149,672	81,792	222,817	150,038
Massachusetts	125,820	350,211	226,404	126,357	351,713	227,378	124,942	350,176	225,541
Michigan	248,408	759,557	497,677	251,774	771,777	504,212	254,039	780,542	508,357
Minnesota	54,471	147,664	97,479	55,062	149,657	98,302	55,565	151,406	99,268
Mississippi	59,997	176,488	129,794	60,121	176,634	129,848	60,424	177,186	130,214
Missouri	74,396	218,486	146,400	74,382	218,616	146,341	75,668	222,370	148,479
Montana	7,118	19,823	13,599	7,130	19,902	13,576	7,418	20,739	14,094
Nebraska	13,688	37,896	26,091	13,956	38,575	26,539	14,145	39,039	26,826
Nevada	5,037	13,618	9,386	5,302	14,356	9,889	5,516	14,974	10,295
New Hampshire	8,725	23,833	15,747	8,814	23,979	15,814	8,832	24,002	15,825
New Jersey	153,573	470,150	322,468	154,340	471,545	323,334	154,697	471,677	323,155
New Mexico	19,633	56,279	38,742	19,825	56,686	39,067	19,775	56,340	38,874
New York	369,643	1,113,576	763,525	369,343	1,110,687	760,581	373,331	1,121,410	766,953
North Carolina	81,341	204,866	144,612	81,518	204,374	144,276	81,951	205,125	144,639
North Dakota	4,890	13,185	9,101	4,967	13,365	9,185	4,873	13,371	9,199
Ohio	201,078	576,671	382,380	203,538	585,484	386,962	206,802	595,050	392,029
Oklahoma	31,426	91,639	66,539	31,625	91,974	66,772	31,795	92,323	66,975
Oregon	35,090	92,792	60,017	35,455	91,943	59,455	35,026	92,377	59,738
Pennsylvania	220,670	643,545	438,607	221,856	647,286	440,472	222,945	649,868	441,793
Puerto Rico	47,078	172,362	120,083	46,478	172,556	120,141	47,424	172,775	120,135
Rhode Island	19,458	56,147	37,888	19,609	56,457	37,979	19,635	56,535	38,049
South Carolina	57,959	156,687	110,949	58,234	157,248	111,295	58,667	158,208	111,875
South Dakota	7,003	18,852	13,178	7,003	18,750	13,118	6,907	18,494	12,919
Tennessee	66,300	174,519	123,013	66,529	175,094	123,359	66,967	175,993	123,958
Texas	110,375	334,292	242,875	111,342	333,415	241,524	112,213	335,072	242,477
Utah	13,423	42,148	26,405	14,257	44,806	27,930	14,493	45,660	28,489
Vermont	8,311	24,794	15,647	8,454	25,359	15,969	8,452	25,337	15,953
Virgin Islands	1,186	3,530	2,784	1,226	3,644	2,867	1,243	3,686	2,902
Virginia	65,260	175,028	121,166	65,673	176,356	121,989	67,028	179,795	124,170
Washington	63,069	177,944	110,669	63,092	177,779	110,637	54,702	144,078	93,227
West Virginia	28,282	80,795	61,618	28,809	82,642	63,191	25,033	83,167	63,740
Wisconsin	87,006	237,647	157,418	87,622	239,948	158,581	88,547	243,093	160,248
Wyoming	2,755	7,072	5,040	2,735	6,992	4,970	2,804	7,161	5,089

Table M-31.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Unemployed Parent segment: Number of families and recipients, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981			February 1981			March 1981		
		Recipients			Recipients			Recipients	
	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children
Total	206,107	873,599	485,502	218,955	921,044	510,755	221,998	932,825	518,366
California	62,894	268,467	152,853	66,106	279,076	158,298	69,749	292,454	166,803
Colorado	1,397	5,918	3,123	1,517	6,171	3,239	1,618	6,667	3,486
Connecticut	834	3,627	2,033	869	3,799	2,124	992	4,252	2,383
Delaware	350	1,490	818	388	1,644	895	406	1,715	936
District of Columbia	187	920	510	195	969	543	206	1,051	587
Guam	153	751	447	160	804	486	142	710	430
Hawaii	957	4,413	2,515	960	4,408	2,504	996	4,578	2,602
Illinois	9,060	39,798	22,158	9,789	42,422	23,425	10,591	45,471	24,967
Iowa	3,236	12,877	6,666	3,764	14,746	7,604	4,290	16,649	8,548
				1,157	4,449	2,330			
Kansas	1,038	4,010	2,099				1,313	5,066	2,630
Maryland	1,402	6,043	3,334	1,556	6,695	3,676	1,700	7,280	3,956
Massachusetts	5,063	21,462	11,969	5,320	22,468	12,493	5,407	22,897	12,759
Michigan	36,025	152,005	83,920	38,220	161,224	88,829	39,877	167,769	92,379
Minnesota	3,714	15,528	8,233	4,136	17,020	8,815	4,351	18,155	9,547
Missouri	2,767	11,861	6,327	2,938	12,565	6,689	3,288	14,006	7,430
Montana	434	1,820	1,025	490	2,050	1,146	540	2,274	1,275
Nebraska	257	1,207	693	316	1,467	840	367	1,684	957
New Jersey	5,878	25,160	14,497	6,085	25,977	14,944	6,232	26,414	15,113
				12,338	54,160	30,424			
New York	11,687	51,866	29,266				12,828	56,256	31,571
Ohio	24,018	98,818	52,053	25,727	105,614	55,509	27,221	111,585	59,525
Pennsylvania	12,130	51,264	27,338	12,844	54,199	28,849	13,229	55,733	29,815
Rhode Island	446	1,899	1,034	509	2,144	1,157	503	2,138	1,169
Utah	1,950	8,726	4,929	2,216	9,880	5,562	2,312	10,308	5,815
Vermont	748	3,149	1,692	848	3,550	1,898	876	3,696	1,984
Washington	7,824	31,924	16,408	8,030	32,696	16,884	0	0	0
West Virginia	3,933	15,328	12,337	4,271	17,756	13,466	4,366	18,166	13,833
Wisconsin	7,725	32,268	17,225	8,206	34,091	18,126	8,598	35,851	19,064

Table M-32.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, foster care: Number of cases and children, by State, January-March 1981

State	January 1981		February 1981		March 1981	
	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children
Total	83,082	101,994	83,438	102,395	82,413	101,011
Alabama	790	1,454	802	1,466	807	1,453
Alaska	41	50	55	55	50	50
Arizona	178	294	201	311	243	369
Arkansas	218	355	207	345	211	351
California	10,828	14,768	10,755	14,859	11,236	15,266
Colorado	582	582	519	519	519	519
Connecticut	1,569	2,180	1,565	2,176	1,572	2,185
Delaware	165	293	152	272	152	271
District of Columbia	728	903	742	920	742	920
Florida	804	1,117	867	1,204	869	1,207
Georgia	1,466	1,482	1,483	1,510	1,478	1,496
Guam	10	15	10	13	9	12
Hawaii	18	18	17	17	18	18
Idaho	91	204	88	192	85	194
Illinois	4,500	4,500	4,540	4,540	4,570	4,570
Indiana	1,320	1,686	1,331	1,705	1,316	1,695
Iowa	652	652	646	646	657	657
Kansas	1,876	1,876	1,621	1,621	1,723	1,723
Kentucky	1,233	1,233	1,211	1,211	1,233	1,233
Louisiana	1,547	1,705	1,554	1,716	1,567	1,714
Maine	1,170	1,170	1,178	1,178	1,162	1,162
Maryland	2,342	2,342	2,343	2,343	2,344	2,344
Massachusetts	1,719	1,910	1,719	1,910	(1)	(1)
Michigan	5,526	5,526	5,665	5,665	5,662	5,662
Minnesota	1,245	1,659	1,299	1,723	1,291	1,705
Mississippi	505	885	500	881	506	895
Missouri	933	2,138	916	2,099	933	2,138
Montana	177	249	184	258	189	264
Nebraska	528	528	575	575	584	584
Nevada	184	226	180	221	177	260
New Hampshire	504	504	520	520	516	516
New Jersey	1,254	1,254	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459
New Mexico	63	86	62	81	59	78
New York	14,430	20,363	14,425	20,273	14,475	20,119
North Carolina	1,058	1,723	1,058	1,720	1,064	1,739
North Dakota	203	371	188	366	198	357
Ohio	3,589	3,589	3,477	3,477	3,439	3,439
Oklahoma	424	699	433	714	438	732
Oregon	1,620	1,620	1,701	1,701	1,673	1,673
Pennsylvania	6,398	6,398	6,468	6,468	6,574	6,574
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	273	444	289	433	270	435
South Carolina	343	531	344	530	338	537
South Dakota	402	402	461	461	413	413
Tennessee	850	1,825	847	1,814	854	1,807
Texas	2,826	2,826	2,834	2,834	2,775	2,775
Utah	254	254	252	252	255	255
Vermont	172	336	169	331	175	342
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,541	2,350	1,602	2,393	1,656	2,461
Washington	577	797	594	819	598	817
West Virginia	259	517	265	529	284	568
Wisconsin	3,061	3,061	3,031	3,031	2,963	2,963
Wyoming	36	44	34	38	32	35

[1] Data not available.

Table M-33.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, emergency assistance: Number of families, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981	February 1981	March 1981	State	January 1981	February 1981	March 1981
Total	55,257	58,822	62,575	Montana	50	22	45
				Nebraska	117	125	119
Arkansas	98	105	138	New Jersey	762	821	717
Connecticut	0	0	0	New York	26,064	27,439	31,670
Delaware	171	148	184	Ohio	8,856	13,361	9,358
District of Columbia	725	286	307	Oklahoma	625	491	505
Illinois	271	257	388				
Kansas	875	1,462	1,243	Oregon	1,111	1,060	1,062
Kentucky	1,902	1,861	1,670	Pennsylvania	253	180	119
Maryland	1,281	1,204	1,252	Vermont	728	363	343
Massachusetts	2,530	1,988	1,879	Virginia	29	43	36
				Washington	954	873	2,779
Michigan	5,272	4,834	6,242	West Virginia	860	408	655
Minnesota	1,180	1,093	1,118	Wisconsin	68	69	103
Missouri	307	153	503	Wyoming	168	176	140

Table M-34.—General assistance: Number of cases and recipients, by State, January–March 1981

State	January 1981		February 1981		March 1981	
	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients
Total	797,020	984,011	812,580	997,611	827,422	1,012,663
Arizona	2,691	2,691	2,610	2,610	2,697	2,697
California	25,357	26,539	28,440	29,691	29,126	30,429
Colorado	483	964	401	751	476	923
Delaware	2,216	3,222	2,235	3,212	2,330	3,363
District of Columbia	5,973	6,743	5,848	6,677	5,768	6,635
Georgia	1,694	2,854	1,648	2,783	1,656	2,522
Guam	93	99	95	101	94	100
Hawaii	5,968	9,606	6,018	9,661	6,069	9,796
Illinois	87,303	102,785	88,730	103,904	91,416	106,327
Indiana	34,187	75,212	34,136	75,100	34,109	75,039
Kansas	6,017	6,752	6,262	7,005	6,814	7,598
Louisiana	4,003	4,142	4,035	4,200	4,026	4,183
Maine	4,810	12,813	4,806	13,031	4,555	11,842
Maryland	24,239	25,823	24,136	25,717	24,363	25,896
Massachusetts	23,016	24,231	23,122	24,325	22,291	23,460
Michigan	108,584	126,980	112,795	130,946	120,217	140,405
Minnesota	16,362	18,209	16,630	18,451	17,471	19,444
Mississippi	722	895	639	789	734	883
Missouri	7,251	7,691	6,364	6,798	6,573	7,067
Montana	[1] 807	[1] 1,193	825	1,203	[1] 827	[1] 1,114
New Hampshire	1,498	3,174	1,220	2,721	1,681	3,211
New Jersey	28,237	37,948	28,232	37,790	28,981	38,332
New Mexico	651	665	657	673	681	701
New York	142,833	175,078	143,910	175,604	146,090	177,476
North Dakota	123	226	137	339	169	352
Ohio	58,169	62,077	61,526	65,374	65,092	69,255
Oklahoma	981	2,602	816	1,996	782	1,878
Oregon	4,048	4,149	4,066	4,166	4,040	4,136
Pennsylvania	157,518	186,361	161,343	190,861	164,535	194,396
Puerto Rico	383	383	380	380	405	405
Rhode Island	[1] 4,311	[1] 6,172	[1] 4,388	[1] 6,267	[1] 4,325	[1] 6,007
South Carolina	889	945	866	925	875	935
South Dakota	484	995	460	994	428	899
Utah	1,069	1,220	1,193	1,372	1,214	1,455
Virgin Islands	362	405	361	406	372	411
Virginia	7,804	10,563	7,918	10,710	8,225	11,167
Washington	16,066	17,795	15,448	16,789	7,821	8,033
West Virginia	2,841	6,036	2,614	4,510	2,892	5,401
Wisconsin	6,712	7,099	7,009	7,989	6,940	7,846
Wyoming	265	674	261	590	262	644

[1] Data estimated.

Table M-35.—Black lung benefits: Number of beneficiaries, average monthly family amount, and total monthly family amount in current-payment status, 1970–82[1]

At end of selected month	Number of beneficiaries				Average monthly amount			Total monthly amount (in thousands)		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners[2]	Widows and other survivors[3]	Total	Miners[2]	Widows and other survivors[3]
December:										
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$181.90	$200.10	$149.80	$12,515	$8,785	$3,730
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	188.50	212.80	160.60	27,250	16,430	10,820
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	199.40	225.20	169.60	37,860	22,920	14,940
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	224.30	252.80	187.70	63,700	40,400	23,300
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	235.40	266.70	196.00	71,500	45,100	26,400
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	247.70	281.70	207.30	75,500	46,600	28,900
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	257.40	294.30	216.40	77,400	46,500	30,800
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	274.70	316.90	231.20	80,500	47,100	33,400
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	289.40	337.80	243.40	82,300	46,800	35,500
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	313.20	368.70	264.20	86,500	47,800	38,700
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1981	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1981										
June	388,603	115,210	146,521	126,872	341.60	406.80	290.40	89,400	46,900	42,500
July	386,545	114,469	146,489	125,587	341.30	406.60	290.30	89,100	46,600	42,500
August	384,576	113,676	146,430	124,470	341.00	406.40	290.20	88,700	46,200	42,500
September	381,479	113,055	146,376	122,048	340.80	406.30	290.20	88,400	45,900	42,500
October	380,208	112,591	146,317	121,300	356.70	425.40	303.90	92,400	47,900	44,500
November	378,486	111,889	146,225	120,372	356.50	425.30	303.80	92,000	47,600	44,400
December	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1982										
January	373,986	110,294	146,057	117,635	355.90	425.20	303.50	91,200	46,900	44,300
February	372,242	109,573	145,948	116,721	355.70	425.10	303.60	90,900	46,600	44,300
March	370,062	108,763	145,801	115,498	355.50	425.00	303.60	90,500	46,200	44,300
April	368,528	108,013	145,742	114,773	355.30	425.00	303.50	90,100	45,900	44,200
May	366,825	107,257	145,604	113,964	355.10	425.10	303.50	89,800	45,600	44,200
June	364,610	106,347	145,455	112,808	354.90	425.10	303.40	89,400	45,200	44,200

[1] Benefits payable under the black lung program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Includes benefits for dependent wife and/or child.

[3] Includes benefits for dependent child of widow, surviving child, parent, brother, and sister.

Table M-36.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on State programs, 1940–81

[Excludes programs for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

Period	Average weekly insured employment [1]		Initial claims (weekly average) [4]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [6]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits	Funds available for benefits end of period [7] (in thousands)
	Number of workers [2]	Percent of covered employment [3]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [5] (in thousands)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries			
1940	1,252,385	5.6	214,231	5,220,073	51,084,375	$518,700	982,392	$10.56	2,596,129	$1,817,108
1945	589,110	2.1	116,325	2,861,190	24,179,769	445,866	464,996	18.77	254,271	6,914,009
1950	1,503,164	4.6	235,590	5,211,883	67,859,529	1,373,114	1,304,991	20.76	1,853,336	6,972,295
1955	1,252,836	3.5	225,861	4,507,894	56,099,729	1,350,368	1,099,466	25.04	1,272,232	8,263,850
1960	1,905,752	4.8	331,027	6,753,387	85,630,399	2,726,656	1,640,429	32.87	1,603,372	6,643,257
1961	2,290,311	5.6	349,745	7,066,467	104,217,226	3,422,598	2,004,177	33.80	2,370,833	5,802,038
1962	1,783,118	4.4	302,112	6,073,668	79,324,955	2,67[illegible]17	1,525,481	34.56	1,638,359	6,272,863
1963	1,805,816	4.3	297,699	6,040,335	80,137,101	2,77[illegible]68	1,541,098	35.28	1,568,558	6,648,314
1964	1,605,395	3.8	268,015	5,497,903	71,380,122	2,522,100	1,372,695	35.96	1,370,857	7,296,220
1965	1,327,629	3.0	231,652	4,813,229	58,813,298	2,166,004	1,131,025	37.19	1,085,977	8,357,350
1966	1,061,395	2.3	203,351	4,140,026	46,546,925	1,771,298	895,133	39.76	780,700	9,828,244
1967	1,204,529	2.5	226,126	4,628,083	52,902,523	2,092,338	1,017,356	41.25	867,403	10,778,138
1968	1,110,646	2.2	201,200	4,197,966	48,668,357	2,031,617	935,930	43.43	848,179	11,717,246
1969	1,101,429	2.1	199,695	4,213,803	47,948,702	2,127,877	922,503	46.17	811,532	12,637,508
1970	1,804,631	3.4	295,911	6,401,782	78,857,992	3,848,467	1,516,500	50.34	1,295,319	11,895,901
1971	2,150,473	4.1	294,945	6,540,358	94,312,380	4,957,026	1,813,700	54.02	2,006,700	9,703,424
1972	1,848,484	3.5	261,058	5,703,866	81,260,712	4,470,969	1,562,706	56.75	1,809,450	9,422,799
1973	1,632,466	2.7	246,539	5,328,998	71,222,809	4,007,562	1,369,669	59.00	1,495,092	10,933,767
1974	2,261,821	3.5	363,423	7,729,590	97,803,299	5,974,922	1,880,833	64.25	1,926,147	10,599,249
1975	3,986,152	6.0	478,125	11,160,042	175,304,812	11,754,685	3,371,246	70.23	4,195,023	4,522,934
1976	2,991,485	4.6	385,866	8,560,107	127,424,765	8,974,546	2,450,476	75.16	3,270,042	3,343,482
1977	2,654,918	3.9	374,770	7,984,984	113,244,354	8,357,160	2,177,776	78.79	2,850,136	4,387,302
1978	2,359,468	3.3	364,420	7,568,589	100,963,558	7,717,173	1,941,607	83.67	2,039,012	9,307,267
1979	2,433,510	2.9	387,953	8,074,970	106,100,669	8,612,851	2,040,397	89.67	2,037,121	12,469,636
1980	3,350,326	3.9	488,683	10,000,851	149,019,558	14,590,270	2,843,885	98.92	3,076,317	11,463,587
1980										
November	2,982,784	3.4	416,803	541,704	9,524,424	934,378	2,378,416	101.43	259,241	[8]
December	3,321,487	3.8	524,048	809,477	12,602,938	1,243,976	2,739,770	101.51	318,918	[8]
1981										
January	3,843,677	4.4	618,413	1,301,016	14,227,849	1,416,603	3,233,602	102.34	308,662	[8]
February	3,668,663	4.2	450,893	872,733	12,881,779	1,313,507	3,220,445	101.89	274,571	[8]
March	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	715,461	13,503,852	1,393,612	3,069,057	105.63	290,104	[8]
April	2,987,633	3.4	371,842	634,717	11,869,207	1,226,691	2,697,547	105.98	289,119	[8]
May	2,691,357	3.1	338,697	540,760	9,788,837	1,006,228	2,330,675	105.47	245,805	[8]
June	2,596,115	3.0	383,789	582,475	9,899,256	1,009,820	2,249,831	104.59	244,149	[8]
July	2,742,877	3.8	462,927	821,637	10,485,822	1,061,899	2,279,548	103.56	246,839	[8]
August	2,656,010	3.0	374,271	717,050	9,650,546	1,006,611	2,297,749	106.02	215,108	[8]
September	2,488,368	2.9	382,495	602,671	9,567,363	1,001,219	2,174,401	107.39	206,574	[8]
October	2,592,282	3.0	450,174	693,623	9,424,011	997,757	2,141,821	108.92	200,252	[8]
November	3,061,157	3.5	528,860	748,929	10,047,336	1,079,704	2,392,223	110.44	201,600	[8]

[1] Beginning July 1963, includes Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program.

[2] Workers reporting completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[3] Annual rates based on average covered employment in specified year; monthly rates on average for most recent 12-month period.

[4] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[5] Annual data, but not monthly, adjusted to exclude voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Through 1970, includes payments under State (but not Federal) temporary extended unemployment insurance provisions; beginning 1971, excludes such payments.

[6] Includes dependents' allowances in States that provide such benefits.

[7] Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-37.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data by State, November 1981

[Excludes program for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

State	Average weekly insured unemployment		Initial claims (weekly average) [3]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [5]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits
	Number of workers [1]	Percent of covered employment [2]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	Average weekly number of beneficiaries		
Total	3,061,157	3.5	528,860	748,929	10,047,336	$1,079,703,947	2,392,223	$110.44	201,600
Alabama	51,288	4.1	9,835	15,383	173,499	13,444,290	41,309	79.22	3,604
Alaska	10,582	7.0	1,538	3,431	41,168	5,121,121	9,772	127.63	894
Arizona	24,001	2.4	3,822	5,636	70,331	6,131,841	16,745	88.04	1,522
Arkansas	32,496	4.6	7,582	9,443	96,896	8,661,654	23,070	93.28	1,978
California	380,158	3.9	50,282	88,280	1,366,014	126,869,389	325,241	94.65	27,289
Colorado	23,596	2.0	3,475	5,873	61,666	7,725,013	14,682	128.20	2,029
Connecticut	32,862	2.4	5,769	9,240	114,910	12,171,500	27,360	109.38	2,170
Delaware	8,819	3.5	1,813	1,798	35,248	3,571,557	8,392	103.60	509
District of Columbia	13,489	3.6	679	2,238	54,208	7,016,603	12,907	130.28	567
Florida	65,759	1.7	8,020	17,167	201,357	16,741,471	47,942	84.46	6,503
Georgia	57,570	2.8	13,601	21,274	205,486	18,067,474	48,925	90.67	5,140
Hawaii	12,652	3.3	1,348	2,857	49,649	5,939,240	11,821	124.08	956
Idaho	17,337	5.7	3,693	4,079	47,932	5,072,158	11,412	111.90	1,256
Illinois	184,937	4.2	24,692	44,786	701,198	96,027,151	166,952	137.46	17,511
Indiana	70,668	3.5	16,656	22,396	208,508	18,981,917	49,645	92.16	4,110
Iowa	29,458	2.8	5,926	9,810	109,998	13,428,312	26,190	125.74	2,178
Kansas	20,473	2.3	2,851	5,514	71,104	8,129,759	16,930	116.22	1,691
Kentucky	47,727	4.3	10,588	9,977	152,631	16,035,285	36,341	109.07	3,585
Louisiana	40,898	2.7	5,430	9,999	155,760	19,155,514	37,086	126.41	3,365
Maine	14,847	3.8	3,351	3,151	46,233	4,204,703	11,008	97.38	1,521
Maryland	49,665	3.2	6,890	11,483	167,076	17,916,567	39,780	109.00	2,983
Massachusetts	81,208	3.2	13,071	17,721	274,950	28,638,436	65,464	107.85	4,662
Michigan	198,220	6.2	39,722	44,883	626,110	86,297,580	149,074	142.69	11,247
Minnesota	42,998	2.6	8,027	12,059	127,730	16,031,624	30,412	128.19	2,685
Mississippi	31,377	4.1	6,691	7,460	80,464	5,988,923	19,158	75.27	1,920
Missouri	64,673	3.5	11,085	14,673	181,352	15,882,404	43,179	91.94	4,712
Montana	9,876	3.9	1,667	2,532	28,975	311,662	6,899	114.99	821
Nebraska	11,292	1.9	2,070	3,976	38,086	3,546,205	9,068	93.06	1,101
Nevada	13,619	3.5	2,227	3,785	44,448	4,885,527	10,583	111.87	726
New Hampshire	7,075	1.9	1,513	2,122	21,877	1,911,508	5,209	91.13	232
New Jersey	116,826	3.9	16,516	32,412	470,900	49,054,442	112,119	107.20	11,387
New Mexico	10,496	2.5	1,218	2,211	32,820	2,996,018	7,814	92.00	630
New York	226,397	3.3	34,570	41,954	743,344	68,636,783	176,987	96.18	12,777
North Carolina	75,970	3.3	22,103	25,061	218,189	20,097,440	51,950	97.46	3,583
North Dakota	3,957	1.9	1,251	1,046	11,463	1,267,273	2,729	111.71	351
Ohio	183,010	4.5	36,056	46,974	530,925	69,190,744	126,411	132.33	9,901
Oklahoma	15,964	1.5	3,286	4,416	43,984	5,270,515	10,472	122.35	1,079
Oregon	62,492	6.4	11,372	15,577	201,779	22,698,508	48,043	113.96	3,386
Pennsylvania	204,096	4.6	36,364	45,151	716,183	88,345,162	170,520	131.61	9,874
Puerto Rico	[6] 62,540	8.0	[6] 5,360	5,805	141,241	8,448,679	36,629	61.20	1,806
Rhode Island	16,519	4.3	2,800	3,472	57,034	5,818,600	13,580	104.81	1,255
South Carolina	46,561	4.2	10,390	13,108	139,196	12,135,527	33,142	88.55	2,949
South Dakota	3,482	1.6	646	1,205	9,328	984,572	2,221	106.46	174
Tennessee	68,399	4.2	16,969	18,669	218,997	18,233,985	52,142	84.17	4,628
Texas	59,120	1.0	10,149	13,768	144,616	15,250,547	35,432	107.55	3,202
Utah	13,670	2.8	2,161	3,370	45,342	5,328,452	10,796	119.12	858
Vermont	7,088	3.7	1,297	2,284	21,949	2,104,941	5,226	100.87	336
Virgin Islands	1,384	3.7	160	305	5,037	404,090	1,199	82.97	91
Virginia	34,276	1.8	10,120	13,006	120,096	11,956,392	28,594	102.11	2,910
Washington	83,859	5.5	12,752	19,057	259,078	31,317,358	61,685	125.67	4,267
West Virginia	25,622	4.3	2,570	5,802	86,630	9,497,432	20,626	112.73	1,623
Wisconsin	86,603	4.7	16,131	20,094	263,067	32,560,888	62,635	125.95	4,880
Wyoming	3,205	1.6	670	1,156	11,274	1,405,211	2,684	126.65	196

[1] Workers reporting completing at least 1 week of unemployment.

[2] Based on average covered employment for most recent 12-month period.

[3] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[4] Voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan not deducted. Excludes payments under temporary unemployment insurance provisions.

[5] Includes dependents in States that provide such benefits.

[6] Includes data under the Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program for average insured unemployment and initial claims (sugarcane data not available for other items).

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-38.—Gross national product and personal income, by type, 1950–81

[Amounts in billions. Monthly amounts at annual rates. Before 1960, data for the 48 States and the District of Columbia, except where otherwise noted; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Gross national product [1]	Personal income							
		Total	Wage and salary disbursements [2]	Social insurance and related payments [3]		Public assistance and related payments [4]		Other income [5]	Less personal contributions for social insurance [6]
				Amount	Percent of personal income	Amount	Percent of personal income		
1950	$286.2	$226.1	$147.0	$7.0	3.1	$2.3	1.0	$72.7	$2.9
1955	399.3	308.8	211.7	13.1	4.2	2.5	.8	86.7	5.2
1960	506.0	399.7	271.9	23.9	6.0	3.3	.8	109.9	9.3
1961	523.3	415.0	279.5	27.4	6.6	3.4	.8	114.4	9.7
1962	563.8	440.7	298.0	28.6	6.5	3.5	.8	120.9	10.3
1963	594.7	463.1	313.4	30.2	6.5	3.7	.8	127.6	11.8
1964	635.7	495.7	336.1	31.6	6.4	3.9	.8	136.7	12.6
1965	688.1	537.0	362.0	34.2	6.4	4.1	.8	150.0	13.3
1966	753.0	584.9	398.4	37.7	6.4	4.4	.8	162.2	17.8
1967	796.3	626.6	427.5	44.4	7.1	5.1	.8	170.2	20.6
1968	868.5	685.2	469.5	50.6	7.4	5.9	.9	182.0	22.8
1969	935.5	745.8	514.6	55.4	7.4	6.9	.9	195.2	26.3
1970 [7]	982.4	811.1	548.7	65.2	8.0	9.5	1.2	215.6	27.9
1971	1,063.4	859.1	579.4	76.3	8.9	11.8	1.4	222.4	30.8
1972	1,171.1	942.5	633.8	84.3	8.9	13.0	1.4	245.6	34.2
1973	1,306.6	1,052.4	701.3	97.7	9.3	13.5	1.3	282.1	42.2
1974	1,412.9	1,154.9	764.9	115.3	9.9	17.4	1.5	305.3	47.7
1975 [7]	1,528.8	1,265.0	806.4	143.2	11.3	21.0	1.7	344.8	50.4
1976 [7]	1,702.2	1,391.2	889.9	159.3	11.4	22.1	1.6	378.4	55.5
1977 [7]	1,899.5	1,538.0	983.8	174.1	11.3	22.6	1.5	418.6	61.1
1978 [7]	2,127.6	1,721.8	1,105.2	188.5	11.0	23.1	1.3	474.6	69.6
1979 [7]	2,368.8	1,943.8	1,236.1	213.0	11.0	25.7	1.3	549.6	80.6
1980	2,626.5	2,160.3	1,343.6	252.8	11.7	30.0	1.4	621.8	87.9
1980									
September	2,637.3	2,205.7	1,356.8	270.8	12.3	31.6	1.4	635.6	89.1
October	...	2,234.2	1,381.7	271.3	12.1	31.6	1.4	640.0	90.4
November	...	2,257.1	1,400.4	270.4	12.0	31.6	1.4	646.1	91.4
December	2,732.3	2,276.1	1,410.9	271.3	11.9	31.8	1.4	654.0	91.9
1981									
January	...	2,301.0	1,433.1	273.2	11.9	33.2	1.4	663.4	101.9
February	...	2,318.2	1,442.8	273.0	11.8	33.2	1.4	671.4	102.2
March	2,853.0	2,340.4	1,452.8	276.5	11.8	33.2	1.4	680.5	102.6
April	...	2,353.8	1,459.6	276.9	11.8	35.6	1.4	686.6	102.9
May	...	2,367.4	1,467.3	277.6	11.7	33.7	1.4	691.9	103.1
June	2,885.8	2,384.3	1,473.9	280.2	11.8	33.8	1.4	699.7	103.3
July	...	2,418.8	1,484.9	294.9	12.2	34.8	1.4	708.5	104.3
August	...	2,444.2	1,500.3	295.1	12.1	34.5	1.4	719.5	105.2
September	2,947.0	2,462.4	1,508.1	296.5	12.0	34.7	1.4	728.3	105.4

[1] Monthly data represents amount at annual rate.

[2] Includes payments in kind; includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[3] Includes government transfer payments to beneficiaries under OASDHI, railroad retirement, public employee retirement, unemployment insurance, MDTA training allowance, trade adjustment assistance, "black lung," and veterans' pensions and compensation programs; cash and medical payments under workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance; and court-awarded benefits for work injuries sustained by railroad, maritime, and other workers under Federal employer liability acts.

[4] Includes government transfer payments to recipients of direct relief under programs of old-age assistance, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. Excludes payments made in behalf of recipient to suppliers of medical care (vendor payments). Beginning 1961, includes bonus value of food stamps. Beginning 1974, includes supplemental security income payments.

[5] Includes proprietors' income, dividends, personal interest, and rental income; other transfer payments not enumerated in footnotes 2 and 3 (such as Government life insurance payments. World War II bonus payments, mustering-out pay and terminal-leave benefits to discharged servicemen, subsistence allowances to veterans at school); and employer contribution to private pensions and welfare funds and other labor income (except compensation for injuries).

[6] Includes life insurance premium payments for veterans.

[7] Data revised March 1981.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data regrouped to highlight items of special interest to the Social Security program.

Table M-39.—Civilian population and labor force, 1940–81

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Resident population, total (in thousands) [1]	Civilian population [1]			Civilian labor force aged 16 and over [2]			Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force	
		Total	Under age 18	Aged 65 and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1940	132,457	132,129	...	...	55,640	47,520	8,120	14.6	...
1945	133,434	128,112	...	...	53,860	52,820	1,040	1.9	...
1950	151,868	150,790	...	...	62,208	58,920	3,288	5.3	...
1955	165,069	162,967	...	...	65,023	62,171	2,852	4.4	...
1960	179,979	178,140	64,463	16,675	69,628	65,778	3,852	5.5	...
1961	182,992	181,143	65,750	17,089	17,459	65,746	4,714	6.7	...
1962	185,771	183,677	67,087	17,457	70,614	66,702	3,911	5.5	...
1963	188,483	186,493	68,383	17.778	71,833	67,762	4,070	5.7	...
1964	191,141	189,141	69,644	18,127	73,091	69,305	3,786	5.2	...
1965	193,526	191,605	69,688	18.451	74,455	71,088	3,366	4.5	...
1966	195,576	193,420	69,857	18,755	75,770	72,895	2,875	3.8	...
1967	197,457	195,264	69,903	19,071	77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8	...
1968	199,399	197,113	69,865	19,365	78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6	...
1969	201,385	199,145	69,728	19,680	80,733	77,902	2,831	3.5	...
1970	203,806	201,722	69,670	20,085	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	...
1971	206,212	204,250	69,524	20,487	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	...
1972	208,230	206,457	68,980	20,883	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	...
1973	209,844	208,087	68,157	21,329	88,714	84,410	4,304	4.9	...
1974	211,390	209,689	67,229	21,815	91,011	85,936	5,076	5.6	...
1975	213,137	211,445	66,269	22,404	92,612	84,783	7,830	8.7	...
1976	214,649	212,976	65,210	22,930	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	...
1977	216,332	214,685	64,187	23,501	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	...
1978	218,013	216,386	63,367	24,049	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	...
1979	219,930	218,328	...	...	102,908	96,945	5,693	5.9	...
1980	222,307	220,701	...	...	104,778	97,258	7,520	7.2	...
1980									
September	222,747	221,120	...	...	104,980	97,180	7,800	7.4	7.4
October	222,957	221,327	...	...	105,167	97,206	7,961	7.6	7.6
November	223,167	221,532	...	...	105,285	97,339	7,946	7.6	7.6
December	223,328	221,691	...	...	105,067	97,282	7,785	7.4	7.4
1981									
January	228,320	226,688	...	...	104,671	96,128	8,544	8.2	7.4
February	228,469	226,837	...	...	104,808	96,383	8,425	8.0	7.3
March	228,626	226,990	...	...	105,405	97,318	8,087	7.7	7.3
April	228,786	227,153	...	...	105,678	98,282	7,396	7.0	7.3
May	228,945	227,318	...	...	106,347	98,803	7,545	7.1	7.6
June	229,121	227,492	...	...	107,621	99,341	8,279	7.7	7.3
July	229,304	227,656	...	...	108,408	100,474	7,934	7.3	7.0
August	229,530	227,866	...	...	107,771	100,013	7,758	7.2	7.2
September	229,757	228,096	...	...	105,964	98,277	7,687	7.2	7.5

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years. Annual data are estimated as of July 1. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[2] Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1950 and 1955 adjusted to reflect definitions adopted January 1957; two groups (those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days) formerly classified as employed—with a job, not at work—were assigned to other classifications, chiefly to the unemployed. Beginning 1962, comparability with previous years affected somewhat by the introduction of material from the 1960 census (level of labor force and employment lowered by about 150,000). Before January 1967, series show aged 14 and over.

Source: Population data from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Labor-force data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table M–40.—Consumer Price Index for Urban and Clerical Workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services	All services
1940	42.0	...	36.8	35.2	42.8	52.4	42.7	40.2	46.1	48.3	43.6
1945	53.9	...	42.1	50.7	61.5	59.1	47.8	55.1	62.4	56.9	48.7
1950	72.1	...	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	68.2	68.3	74.4	69.9	58.9
1955	80.2	...	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	77.4	77.9	76.7	79.8	70.5
1960	88.7	89.4	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	89.6	90.1	87.3	87.8	83.8
1961	89.6	90.3	81.4	89.1	90.4	90.9	90.6	90.6	89.3	88.5	85.2
1962	90.6	91.2	83.5	89.9	90.9	91.7	92.5	92.2	91.3	89.1	86.2
1963	91.7	92.3	85.6	91.2	91.9	92.7	93.0	93.4	92.8	90.6	88.5
1964	92.9	93.5	87.3	92.4	92.4	93.8	94.3	94.5	95.0	92.0	90.2
1965	94.5	94.9	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	95.9	95.2	95.9	94.2	92.2
1966	97.2	97.7	93.4	99.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.2	95.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.2	104.1	106.1	103.6	105.2	104.2	103.2	104.2	104.7	104.6	105.2
1969	109.8	109.7	113.4	108.9	111.5	110.8	107.2	109.3	108.7	109.1	112.5
1970	116.3	116.1	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.9	112.7	113.2	113.4	116.0	121.6
1971	121.3	120.9	128.4	118.4	119.8	124.3	118.6	116.8	119.3	120.9	128.4
1972	125.3	124.9	132.5	123.3	122.3	129.2	119.9	119.8	122.8	125.5	133.3
1973	133.1	132.9	137.7	141.4	126.8	135.0	123.8	125.2	125.9	129.0	139.1
1974	147.7	147.7	150.5	161.7	136.2	150.6	137.7	137.3	133.8	137.2	152.0
1975	161.2	160.9	168.6	175.4	142.3	166.8	150.6	150.7	144.4	147.4	166.6
1976	170.5	169.7	184.7	180.8	147.6	177.2	165.5	160.5	151.2	153.3	180.4
1977	181.5	180.3	202.4	192.2	154.2	189.6	177.2	170.9	157.9	159.2	194.3
1978	195.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	217.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	247.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980											
September	251.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	254.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	256.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	258.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981											
January	260.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	263.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	265.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	266.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	269.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	271.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	274.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	276.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	279.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-41.—Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Entertainment	Other goods and services	All services
1978	195.4	194.0	219.4	211.4	159.6	202.8	185.5	182.0	176.6	183.3	210.9
1979	217.4	216.1	239.7	234.5	166.6	227.6	212.0	195.8	188.5	196.7	234.2
1980	246.8	245.5	265.9	254.6	178.4	263.3	249.7	213.1	205.3	214.5	270.3
1980											
September	251.7	250.4	270.6	261.1	182.2	267.7	254.7	216.7	209.8	220.6	274.8
October	253.9	252.6	272.8	262.4	183.9	271.1	256.1	217.8	210.9	221.5	277.9
November	256.2	254.9	274.5	264.5	184.8	273.8	259.0	219.0	211.2	222.8	280.9
December	258.4	257.1	275.8	266.4	183.9	276.9	261.1	220.9	212.0	224.6	284.7
1981											
January	260.5	259.2	279.5	268.6	181.1	279.1	264.7	222.5	214.4	226.2	287.7
February	263.2	261.9	282.6	270.8	182.0	280.9	270.9	224.6	216.7	227.4	290.1
March	265.1	263.7	284.7	272.2	185.1	282.6	273.5	226.9	218.2	228.7	292.5
April	266.8	265.4	287.0	272.9	186.4	284.8	275.3	228.7	219.2	229.9	295.4
May	269.0	267.6	289.0	272.5	186.4	288.5	277.8	230.5	220.3	232.2	299.6
June	271.3	269.9	291.5	273.6	185.8	292.2	279.9	232.1	220.8	233.4	303.5
July	274.4	273.0	295.6	276.2	184.7	297.0	282.6	233.4	221.1	234.4	308.8
August	276.5	274.9	299.3	277.4	187.4	299.7	283.7	235.1	222.3	235.6	312.2
September	279.3	277.8	301.7	278.0	190.7	303.7	285.2	236.3	224.0	243.0	317.3

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-42.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage and Clerical Workers, 1940–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; 1972 = 100, beginning February 1977, for hospital service charge]

Period	Total	Medical care services									Drugs and prescriptions	
		Hospital service charges					Professional services					
		Total	Total [2]	Semi-private room [3]	Operating room charges	X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.	Physicians' fees	Dentists' fees	Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses	Routine laboratory tests	Prescriptions	Over-the-counter items
1940	36.8	32.5	...	13.7	...	...	39.6	42.0	58.1	...	66.2	...
1945	42.1	37.9	...	17.6	...	...	46.0	49.6	63.9	...	71.5	...
1950	53.7	49.2	...	30.3	...	...	55.2	63.9	73.5	...	92.6	...
1955	64.8	60.4	...	42.3	...	...	65.4	73.0	77.0	...	101.6	...
1960	79.1	74.9	...	57.3	...	...	77.0	82.1	85.1	...	115.3	...
1961	81.4	77.7	...	61.1	...	...	79.0	82.5	87.8	...	111.5	...
1962	83.5	80.2	...	65.3	...	...	81.3	84.7	89.2	...	107.1	...
1963	85.6	82.6	...	68.6	77.9	89.0	83.1	87.1	89.7	91.6	104.5	96.7
1964	87.3	84.6	...	71.9	79.4	89.7	85.2	89.4	90.9	93.0	103.1	97.3
1965	89.5	87.3	...	75.9	82.9	90.9	88.3	92.2	92.8	94.8	102.0	98.0
1966	93.4	92.0	...	83.5	88.6	94.1	93.4	95.2	95.3	96.8	101.8	99.0
1967	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	106.1	107.3	...	113.6	111.5	104.3	105.6	105.5	103.2	103.5	98.3	102.5
1969	113.4	116.0	...	128.8	128.7	109.3	112.9	112.9	107.6	107.5	99.6	103.2
1970	120.6	124.2	...	145.4	142.4	116.3	121.4	119.4	113.5	111.4	101.2	106.2
1971	128.4	133.3	...	163.1	156.1	124.9	129.8	127.0	120.3	116.1	101.3	110.3
1972	132.5	138.2	...	173.9	168.6	129.1	133.8	132.3	124.9	120.4	100.9	111.3
1973	137.7	144.3	105.6	182.1	179.1	131.8	138.2	136.4	129.5	122.8	100.3	112.4
1974	150.5	159.1	115.1	201.5	201.3	140.6	150.9	146.8	138.6	135.4	102.9	117.5
1975	168.6	179.1	132.3	236.1	239.4	156.2	169.4	161.9	149.6	151.4	109.3	130.1
1976	184.7	197.1	148.7	268.6	274.8	174.6	188.5	172.2	158.9	160.5	115.2	138.9
1977	202.4	216.7	164.1	299.5	311.3	189.4	206.0	185.1	168.2	169.4	122.1	148.5
1978	219.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	240.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	267.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980												
September	272.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	274.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	276.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	277.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981												
January	281.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	284.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	287.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	288.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	290.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	293.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	295.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	298.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	301.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

[2] Consists of charges for semiprivate room; operating room; X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.; and the following ancillary services: physical therapy, oxygen, intravenous solution, electrocardiogram, antibiotic, tranquilizer, and laboratory tests.

[3] Includes charges to adult inpatients paying full rates for room and board, routine nursing care, and minor medical and surgical supplies.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-43.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, 1978–81 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; beginning 1978, December 1977 = 100 for other hospital and medical services, other professional services, and nonprescription drugs]

Period	All medical care	Medical care services						Medical care commodities	
		Total	Professional services			Other medical care services			
			Physicians'	Dentists'	Other	Hospital room	Other hospital and medical care services	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies
1978	219.4	235.4	223.1	198.1	104.0	332.4	105.9	131.6	103.6
1979	239.7	258.3	243.6	214.8	111.0	370.3	116.8	141.8	110.5
1980	265.9	287.4	269.3	240.2	123.6	418.9	132.8	154.8	120.9
1980									
August	268.4	289.8	272.2	242.2	126.0	424.0	135.1	156.4	122.6
September	270.6	292.3	274.2	245.8	126.7	428.4	137.0	157.5	123.3
October	272.8	294.8	276.0	247.5	127.6	435.8	139.0	158.5	124.4
November	274.5	296.6	278.0	248.0	128.5	441.0	140.9	159.6	125.3
December	275.8	297.9	280.3	248.6	128.5	443.7	141.4	160.7	126.2
1981									
January	279.5	302.1	283.9	251.4	129.3	453.8	143.7	162.7	127.1
February	282.6	305.2	287.7	252.8	130.0	458.2	145.5	165.0	128.9
March	284.7	307.5	290.3	254.9	131.5	460.9	146.7	166.5	129.9
April	287.0	309.8	292.2	257.1	132.6	465.0	147.3	168.5	130.9
May	289.0	311.7	295.5	257.7	133.7	465.1	147.6	170.4	132.6
June	291.5	314.4	297.5	260.2	134.2	470.4	148.7	172.3	133.5
July	295.6	319.2	300.7	266.5	136.8	478.0	150.4	173.7	134.5
August	299.3	323.4	302.7	269.9	137.3	489.4	152.9	175.4	135.6

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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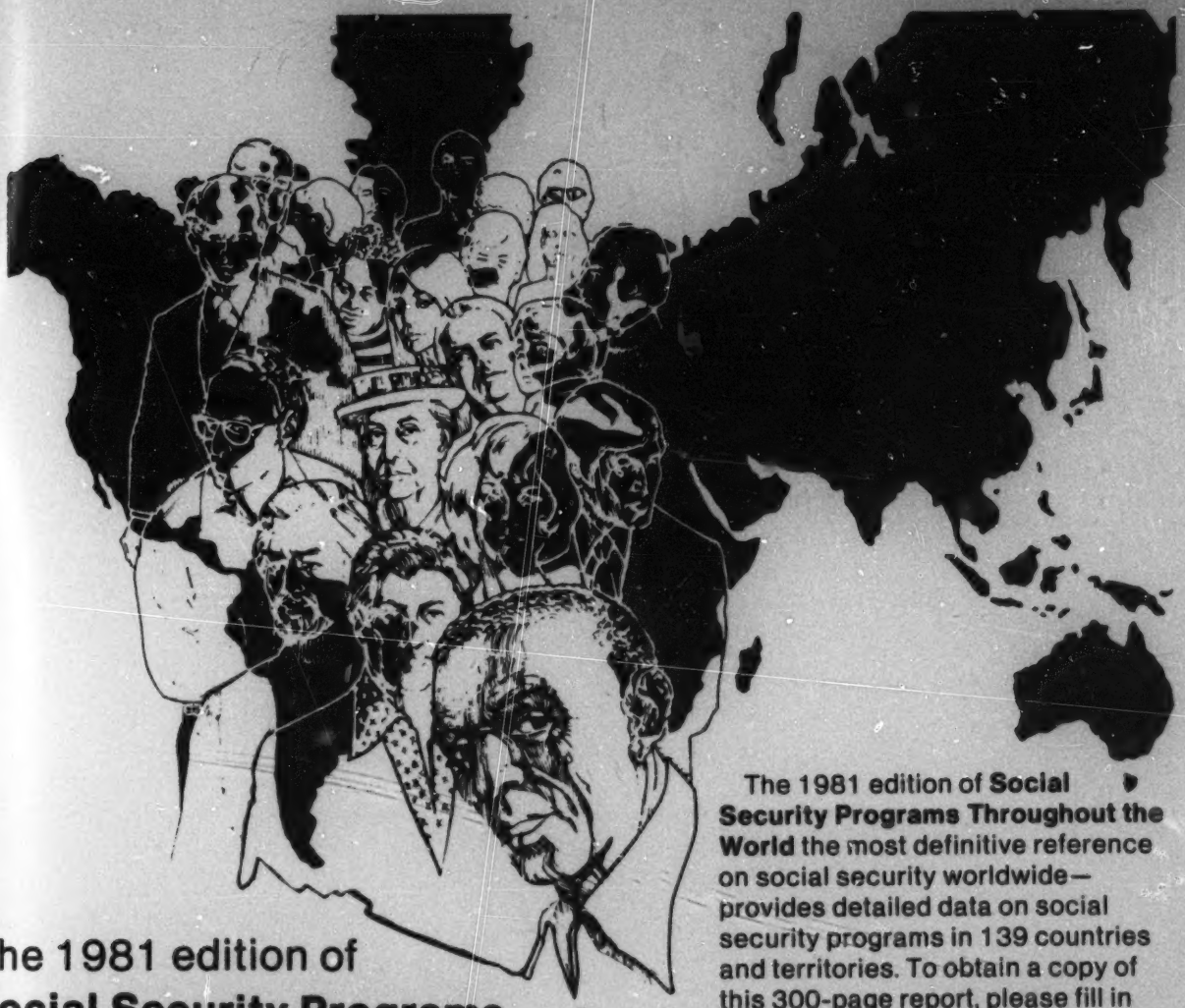

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PLEASE PRINT

November 1982 Volume 45, Number 11

Social Security Bulletin

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The **Social Security Bulletin** is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Statements in **Bulletin** articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.

The **Bulletin** is prepared in the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, under the general supervision of Robert Robinson, Chief of the Publication Staff, and the editorial supervision of Marilyn Thomas. Suggestions or comments concerning the **Bulletin** should be addressed to the Office of Research and Statistics.

Calendar-year data for each year 1939–48 were published in the **Social Security Yearbooks** and, beginning with the data for 1949, in the **Annual Statistical Supplements** to the **Bulletin**. (The **Supplements** with data for each year 1949-54 were included in the September **Bulletin**, 1950–55; beginning with 1955 data, the **Supplement** is a separate publication.)

The **Social Security Bulletin** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A copy of the **Supplement** is included in the annual subscription price of the **Bulletin.**

Price: $29.00 a year in the United States and $36.25 in all other countries; single copies, $4.75 domestic and $5.95 foreign. Price of the 1980 **Supplement** is $7.00 domestic and $8.75 foreign.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget through June 30, 1985.

Note: Contents of this publication are not copyrighted; any items may be reprinted, but citation of the **Social Security Bulletin** as the source is requested.

ISSN 0037-7910

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Social Security in Review

Program Operations

OASDI Benefits

In July 1982, monthly cash benefits were awarded to 328,095 persons under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program. Forty-two percent of all awards were made to retired workers and 8 percent to disabled workers. Eighty-two percent of all awards and 86 percent of awards to retired workers were immediately payable. The average monthly benefit amounts for currently payable awards were $398.19 for retired workers and $443.63 for disabled workers.[1]

For July 1982, 35,375,040 beneficiaries under the OASDI program received $13.1 billion in monthly cash benefits. Retired workers numbered 20,440,782, or 58 percent of all OASDI beneficiaries. Average monthly benefit amounts payable in July 1982 to retired and disabled workers were $416.24 and $442.50, respectively.

SSI Payments

Federally administered payments. In July 1982, 3,927,700 persons received federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, down 29,100 from the total in June. The number of aged recipients decreased by 24,200 to 1,601,900, the disabled by 4,700 to 2,248,000, and the blind by 300 to 77,900. Nineteen out of 51 States reported a higher overall SSI caseload in July. The number of disabled cases rose in 35 States, the blind in 27, and the aged in 4.

Federally administered payments in July totaled $782.5 million, up $53.4 million from the June figure. Federal SSI payments rose by $59.7 million to $632 million. This increase was caused in part by the 7.4-percent Federal benefit rate increase that became effective on July 1, 1982. Federally administered State supplementation of $150.5 million amounted to a decrease of $6.2 million from the previous month.

State-administered supplementary payments. In May 1982, the number of persons receiving State-administered supplementation continued its downward trend to a total of 247,400. Expenditures for these State supplements also declined during the 1-month period, from $20.3 million in April to $20.1 million in May.

[1] The benefit amounts referred to in this section are the amounts before the new rounding of benefits procedure that went into effect in June.

OASDI	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
Monthly beneficiaries, total (in thousands)	35,278	35,375	35,792
Aged 65 and over, total	24,675	24,626	24,110
Retired workers	18,287	18,244	17,798
Survivors and dependents	6,321	6,314	6,231
Special age-72 beneficiaries	67	68	81
Under age 65, total	10,603	10,749	11,682
Retired workers	2,210	2,197	2,130
Disabled workers	2,657	2,682	2,814
Survivors and dependents	5,736	5,870	6,738
Total monthly benefits (in millions)[1]	$13,087	$13,089	$12,103
Average benefit in current-payment status:			
Retired workers	$416.60	$416.24	$383.81
Disabled workers	442.16	442.50	413.61
Aged widows and widowers	374.32	373.91	344.97
Children of deceased workers	290.33	289.61	269.20
Average benefits awarded:			
Retired workers	$413.50	$419.96	$393.67
Disabled workers	440.94	442.98	431.42
Aged widows and widowers	376.37	345.15	338.91
Children of deceased workers	275.01	273.13	260.22

[1] In current-payment status; excludes lump-sum and retroactive payments and adjustments.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

(Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685)

1. TITLE OF PUBLICATION	A. PUBLICATION NO.	2. DATE OF FILING
Social Security Bulletin	1 3 - 1 1 7 0 0	10/31/82
3. FREQUENCY OF ISSUE	**A. NO. OF ISSUES PUBLISHED ANNUALLY**	**B. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE**
Monthly	12	$29

4. COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF KNOWN OFFICE OF PUBLICATION *(Street, City, County, State and ZIP Code) (Not printers)*
Publications Staff, Room 1120, Universal North Building, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009

5. COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF THE HEADQUARTERS OR GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHERS *(Not printers)*
Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009

6. FULL NAMES AND COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF PUBLISHER, EDITOR, AND MANAGING EDITOR *(This item MUST NOT be blank)*

PUBLISHER *(Name and Complete Mailing Address)*
Robert E. Robinson, Chief, Publications Staff, Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, Rm 1120, Universal North Bldg., 1875 Conn. Ave., N.W., Wash.,D.C. 20009

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PS Form 3526 July 1981 *(See instruction on reverse)* *(Page 1)*

The Earnings Replacement Rate of Old-Age Benefits in 12 Countries, 1969–80

by Jonathan Aldrich*

This article reports the findings of the first cross-national study since 1975 of earnings replacement rates—the proportion of immediate preretirement earnings replaced by social security retirement benefits. In the countries studied—Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States—the replacement rates in recent years seem to have continued their upward trend, although they appear to be rising more slowly than before, and under some interpretations seem to be leveling off. In 1980, the United States was fifth among the countries studied in replacement rates for retired couples (one working spouse, one nonworking spouse) and fell within the middle range for single aged beneficiaries: Six countries provided higher benefit levels, four provided lower benefits, and one provided benefits at the same level.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the development of old-age benefit levels in a cross-national context since 1975. One of the most useful bases for such an international evaluation is the earnings replacement rate, a comparison of the old-age social security benefit at the time of retirement to immediate preretirement earnings. The concept of earnings replacement as a standard for international comparison was introduced in a 1970 **Social Security Bulletin** article, and subsequently the material was updated and expanded to present replacement rates for a number of countries over the period 1965–75.[1] Replacement rates during the 1960's and early 1970's generally showed an increasing trend, rising substantially in some cases as efforts were made to increase "real" retirement benefits. Although some data are included for earlier years, this article focuses on replacement rates during the period 1975–80 in 12 countries—Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In recent years, replacement rates seem to have continued their upward trend, if more slowly than before. When the delayed effects of previous legislation and policy implementation are isolated, however, an underlying trend toward the leveling-off of replacement rates in the countries studied becomes discernible.

In the period immediately following World War II, many Western European countries continued to operate existing social security systems. The need for income maintenance for the elderly was especially great during this period, but because of the economic upheaval caused by the war, few governments had the means to provide it extensively. Most old-age pension programs could provide only limited income maintenance for a limited number of the aged. With economic reconstruction, both the level and extent of benefits soon came to be considered inadequate. Rising expectations, spurred in part by the economic boom of the 1950's, formed the basis for social security program expansion. In response, a number of systems were restructured during the late 1950's and the 1960's. Coverage was extended to reach many of those previously excluded and benefit levels were greatly increased. In some cases, whole programs were added to provide an additional layer of earnings-related benefits.

The role of social security financing was a decisive factor in program expansion during the 1950's and

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[1] Max Horlick, "The Earnings Replacement Rate of Old-Age Benefits: An International Comparison," **Social Security Bulletin**, March 1970, pages 3–16, and Leif Haanes-Olsen, "Earnings-Replacement Rate of Old-Age Benefits, 1965–75, Selected Countries," **Social Security Bulletin**, January 1978, pages 3–14. The nations studied in 1978 were the same as in 1982 except that Japan has been substituted for Norway in this article. In 1970, the same countries were studied as in 1978 except that Belgium was also included.

1960's. Pay-as-you-go financing allowed increases in benefit levels and extension of coverage to be paid out of increasing current revenues. Wage-linked social security revenues grew in real terms during the 1950's as wage gains far exceeded price increases. In addition, revenues grew as contribution rates were raised. With real incomes rising, it was possible to direct a larger and larger proportion of personal income to the social insurance function while at the same time sustaining substantial growth in real disposable income.

Increased financing capacity put pressure on legislators to expand and upgrade programs. One of the results was an increase in retirement benefit levels throughout the 1960's and 1970's. Yet the program expansion of the 1960's and 1970's was based on projections that assumed the continuation of the economic growth of the 1950's and 1960's.

The recessionary climate appeared unexpectedly after 1973. In a number of the countries studied (for example, Austria, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland) wages began to decelerate. In others, wages accelerated slightly, but, in all of the countries studied, the gap between wage gains and price inflation narrowed. The net result was a decrease in average annual real wage gains. With real wage growth decelerating, the real increases in social security revenues that were experienced during the 1950's and 1960's began to slow. This, in turn, was compounded by the effect of increased unemployment.

It might be expected, therefore, that replacement rates would have shown an overall tendency to increase before the 1974 recession and a tendency to level off or fall as social security financing was squeezed by the recession during the period 1975–80. In fact, replacement rates did rise before 1975 in almost all of the 12 countries studied. But the 1975–80 recessionary period also saw a rising trend for replacement rates in a number of countries.

Why did replacement rates rise when social security financing was becoming increasingly strained? The answer appears to lie both in the structure of certain benefit formulas and in the process of social security benefit structure changes.

As will be discussed subsequently, technical details of certain benefit formulas can lead to significant changes in replacement rates as the growth rates of workers' earnings change. Formulas that define the retirement benefit as a percentage of average earnings over a given number of years tend to produce falling replacement rates when the rate of increase in money earnings levels is accelerating, and rising replacement rates when earnings increases are decelerating, other things being equal. In a number of the countries studied, the rate of increase in wages began to slow during the period 1975–80, with the result that in countries having this type of formula, replacement rates increased after 1975.

There appear to be two ways in which the process of social security benefit structure change delayed adjustment to the new economic realities. In some cases, rising replacement rates after 1975 can be attributed to the transitional period associated with social security benefit level change. In two countries (Canada and Sweden[2]), supplementary earnings-related programs were added to basic old-age, survivors, and disability insurance programs, and in one (Denmark) a benefit scaled to years of employment under social security was added, causing increasing benefit levels to be phased in over a number of years.

Thus, in these countries, programs introduced in the 1960's were still helping to gradually increase benefit levels until the late 1970's. This meant that the financing experience of the 1950's and 1960's, on which many of the programs introduced in the 1960's were based, continued to be translated into policy into the 1970's. The time lag that developed between financing experience and policy implementation was substantial.

In other cases, the recessionary financing squeeze after 1974 had only a marginal impact on current benefit levels because the depth and duration of the recessionary trend had first to be recognized before serious debate could start on policy changes. As these debates proceed and the responses are implemented, the impact on benefit levels may, likewise, begin to show only after a substantial time lag.

The underlying trend toward a leveling off of replacement rates becomes clearer when the lagged effects of benefit formula structure and program phase-in are discounted. Little new legislation aimed at increasing benefit levels was introduced after 1975 except in countries where replacement rates were relatively low (Japan and the United Kingdom). In other countries, specifically West Germany and Switzerland, some decreases in replacement rates were effected through modifications of the wage-revaluation processes used in benefit computation. However, the policies producing these decreases were undertaken primarily with an eye to the long-run financing problems associated with an aging population and the maturing of expanded old-age benefit rights. If the response to current economic conditions is a contraction of social security expenditures to better reflect revenues, the upward trend of replacement rates before 1975 and the leveling off thereafter may be precursors of an eventual downward drift in replacement rates over the coming years.

Replacement Rates in 1980

Table 1 presents the 1980 earnings replacement rate for an average wage-earner over a full career in the

[2] For more information about benefits in Sweden, see "Retirement Options Under the Swedish National Pension System," pages 12–22 of this issue.

Table 1.—Replacement rates of social security old-age pensions for workers with average wages in manufacturing, and for couples, selected countries, 1969–80

Country	Pension as percent of earnings in year before retirement											
	Single worker						Aged couple					
	1969	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980	1969	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980
Austria	67	63	64	65	67	68	67	63	64	65	67	68
Canada	24	35	33	32	33	34	41	47	47	47	48	49
Denmark	31	29	27	28	30	29	43	44	44	48	52	52
France	41	60	64	67	67	66	56	74	78	79	77	75
Federal Republic of Germany	55	51	54	54	50	49	55	51	54	54	50	49
Italy	62	61	64	66	66	69	62	61	64	66	66	69
Japan	26	37	53	54	54	54	27	39	57	57	57	61
Netherlands	43	43	43	44	44	44	61	61	65	65	65	63
Sweden	42	57	59	63	68	68	56	73	73	79	79	83
Switzerland	28	40	39	38	37	37	45	60	59	58	56	55
United Kingdom	27	31	28	29	29	31	43	47	43	45	45	47
United States	30	38	40	41	41	44	44	58	60	61	62	66

manufacturing industry in each of the 12 countries studied. Replacement rates are also shown for selected years over the period 1969–79. Since a benefit supplement is payable to a dependent spouse in some countries but not in others, the replacement rates for single beneficiaries and retired couples are shown separately. Because three of the 12 countries (Austria, West Germany, and Italy) provide for no such supplement, the replacement rates shown are the same for both categories. The old-age benefits provided in the countries with no supplement were originally planned to support a retired couple. Of the nine countries providing spouses' supplements, two (Switzerland and the United States) provide a supplement equal to 50 percent of the insured worker's earned benefit, three (Canada, Denmark, and Sweden) have as a part of their social security benefit a universal flat-rate pension and provide the spouse of pensionable age with the flat-rate amount of the universal pension, two (the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) provide the spouse of pensionable age with a supplement equal to a percentage of the basic flat-rate benefit paid to an insured worker, and two (France and Japan) provide a flat-rate supplement that is adjusted on an ad hoc basis (for further details, see the program characteristics section).

The replacement rates shown here have not been adjusted to reflect the effect of differences in the treatment of social security benefits under the respective countries' income tax laws. In nine of the 12 countries, social security retirement benefits are included fully in taxable income. In one (West Germany), all or a portion of the benefit may be excluded, and, in two (Italy and the United States), benefits are fully excluded. In those countries where benefits are not subject to the income tax, the net replacement rate is somewhat higher than these figures would indicate.

Couple's Benefit

The earnings replacement rate for aged couples in 1980 varied from 83 percent in Sweden to 47 percent in the United Kingdom. Seven of the 12 countries had replacement rates for aged couples of more than 60 percent, compared with only six of 12 in 1975 and only three of 12 in 1969. Among the 12 countries studied, the U.S. program places toward the bottom of the highest group, ranking fifth out of all the old-age programs surveyed. The replacement rate in 1980 was 65 percent or greater in five countries, between 55 percent and 65 percent in three countries, and less than 55 percent in four countries.

Single Beneficiaries

Replacement rates for single beneficiaries in 1980 ranged from 69 percent in Italy to 29 percent in Denmark. Sweden and those countries that provide little or no spouses' supplement tend to offer higher replacement rates for single beneficiaries. In four countries, about two-thirds of preretirement earnings were provided by the retirement pension. Another four countries fell into a middle group where between 44 percent and 49 percent of earnings were replaced; in the remaining four countries, between 29 percent and 37 percent of earnings was replaced. Benefit levels for single beneficiaries in the United States fell in the middle range: Six countries provided higher benefit levels, four provided lower levels, and one had benefits at the same level.

Trends in Replacement Rates, 1969–80

As noted earlier, two factors influenced the changes in earnings replacement rates over the period 1969–80. The first was the changing environment of wage and price levels. Since the replacement rate is a comparison of generally wage-determined benefits with preretirement wage levels, any shift in the rate of change of wages, or prices, where these are integrated into the benefit formula, will have a significant impact on replacement rates. The second factor was new legislation,

which had both "immediate" effects (those having a one-time impact on benefit levels when social security legislation was promulgated) and "extended" effects (those having a continuing impact on benefit levels for years after promulgation).

Effects of the Wage-Price Relationship

With regard to the wage-price relationship, the period 1969–80 can be divided into two segments with the recession of 1974 as the pivotal point. Before 1974, productivity gains had allowed substantial "real" wage increases, that is, wage increases that were considerably greater than consumer price increases. Since social security contributions amounted to a percentage of earnings or payroll, real wage increases over the postwar period led to increasing social security revenues. In addition, with real personal incomes increasing, a larger percentage of income could be spared for maintaining the income of the elderly. Thus, program expansion was further financed through increasing contribution rates. Austria, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United States all increased their contribution rates for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance programs during the 1960's.

Real increases in social security revenues, however, slowed dramatically in the wake of the 1974 recession. One solution to this problem—increasing contribution rates—might have brought in the needed additional revenues for programs still in the process of expanding, but it became both politically and economically unfeasible as the recession deepened.

While wage-linked revenues were being squeezed by the recession, the expenditure side of many social security programs was reacting quite differently. Social security expenditures in many countries were linked to increases in consumer prices. In fact, in eight of the countries in this study, benefit amounts were adjusted to reflect changes in the consumer price index. During the 1960's and early 1970's, inflation followed a generally increasing trend in most industrialized countries. But, with the oil price increases of 1973 and 1974, inflation spurted forward, as did social security expenditures.

Legislative Effects

Most of the legislation introduced from 1969 to 1974 had immediate effects on benefit levels. By 1975, these effects had resulted in increased earnings replacement rates in a number of the countries studied. France, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, and the United States all modified their benefit formulas during this period to provide increased benefit levels. But earlier legislation, especially provisions aimed at introducing supplementary, earnings-related social security programs, continued to have an impact on replacement rates in a number of countries well into the latter part of the decade. Canada, Denmark, and Sweden introduced such supplementary programs during the 1960's. Full supplementary pensions were not payable in these countries at the beginning of the 1970's, however, since the programs were still in the process of being phased in over several decades. For example, the Swedish supplementary pension program did not begin to award a full pension until 1980, when 20 years of coverage was accruable. Each year of coverage before 1980 entitled the eligible pensioner to one-twentieth, or 5 percent, of the full pension. The effects of such legislation were thus extended over several decades, gradually raising replacement rates automatically each year.

Opposite Effects

The wage-price relationship and social security legislation in the countries studied appear to have generally had opposite effects on replacement rate levels according to the type of benefit formula in use in the particular country. In the pre-1974 period, high real-wage increases depressed the replacement rate in Austria, West Germany, and Italy, where benefit formulas use earnings bases that consistently lag behind the current earnings of individuals going into retirement. During the same period, social security legislation had the opposite effect in several other countries. Real benefit level increases were legislated in France, Japan, Switzerland, and the United States. In the remaining three countries (Canada, Sweden, and the United Kingdom) previous legislation led to increases in real benefit levels through a maturing process.

From 1975 to 1980, the effects shifted. Countries such as Austria and Italy with time-lagged earnings bases began to show increases in their replacement rates as wages began to decelerate. West German benefit levels showed the same effect until the computation of the earnings base was altered in 1978. On the other hand, little social security legislation was introduced to increase benefit levels during this period. In fact, in several countries (for example, West Germany and Switzerland), legislation was introduced to decrease benefit levels.

Methodology

The 12 countries selected for this study are those with the most well-developed social security systems for which relevant data were available. They are the same countries included in the 1978 study except that Norway has been replaced by Japan. This change was made because it was felt that the Norwegian and Swedish pension programs were relatively similar, and that the Japanese old-age benefit program needed to be better

understood because of Japan's growing importance in the current global framework.

The cross-section of benefit formula "types" presented in the 1978 article has been preserved. Four different approaches to income maintenance for the retired are represented—the two-tier benefit formula (Canada, Denmark, Sweden, and the United Kingdom), the two-part formula (Japan and Switzerland), the earnings-related benefit formula (Austria, France, West Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and the United States), and the flat-rate benefit formula (the Netherlands). Despite the variety of approaches and a wide divergence in replacement rates, it is interesting to note that no particular approach is necessarily associated with having a "high" or "low" replacement rate.

The difficulty of finding comparable wage figures for a number of years led to the use of wage figures published by the International Labour Organization (ILO). The statistical problems involved in establishing the definition of an "average worker" were dealt with in detail in the 1970 **Bulletin** article cited earlier. There, "average wages" were defined as those published by the ILO for men working in manufacturing. However, the lack of current data by sex of worker for all the countries studied in this article has made it necessary to use the average wages of all workers (both male and female) in manufacturing as published by the ILO. Therefore, although a high degree of consistency has been maintained between this study and the two previous studies, wage figures and the replacement rates computed from them may not be identical.

An average pension was computed from the wage record of the average worker in each country according to the pension formula in effect at the time. Although the earnings ceiling for pension computation purposes was taken into consideration, only in the case of Canada did annual wage figures for the average worker in manufacturing exceed the ceiling and have an impact on the replacement rates calculated. Benefits were computed on the basis of retirement at the beginning of the year in which the illustrative worker reached the statutory normal retirement age (usually, though not always, age 65) and were compared with average earnings in manufacturing in the year preceding retirement. Since pension levels are adjusted several times a year in certain countries, the annual pension calculated for this article may be less than the actual annual pension that would have been received by a beneficiary who earned average wages in manufacturing. This study focuses on the replacement rate at retirement without taking into consideration differentials that subsequently occur because of differences in tax treatment and different methods of indexation or adjustment after retirement.

The number of years that constitute a full career varies in the countries studied. A normal working life was considered to be 40 years for this study, and those countries that do not define a full pension in terms of qualifying years were ascribed a 40-year qualifying period when the maximum countable years exceeded 40. Of the five countries where 40 working years are assumed, two (Canada and Denmark) require 40 years of residency, two (Austria and West Germany) have a maximum coverage greater than 40 years, and in one (Italy) 40 years is considered maximum coverage. Three countries (France, Japan, and Sweden) have qualifying periods of less than 40 years. The remaining four countries require qualifying periods that are gradually being lengthened as the programs mature. At maturity, three of these (the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom) will have qualifying periods of between 44 and 49 years, and the United States will require only 35 years for a full pension.

It should be noted that the length of coverage has a substantial impact on the replacement rate. Of the 12 countries studied, five (Austria, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, and Japan) have formulas that directly take into consideration the length of the coverage period. The length of coverage ascribed to each country in this article is not based on an average coverage figure for workers in manufacturing, but represents the expected working life of an employee in manufacturing with a focus on standardization across national boundaries. The calculated replacement rates therefore do not represent average replacement rates for workers in manufacturing, since the probability that an average worker will have accrued the quoted number of years of coverage is not equal in all the countries studied.

Program Characteristics

Austria

Benefit formula. The old-age benefit formula in Austria is based on average earnings in the 5 calendar years preceding retirement or earnings in the first 60 consecutive months of compulsory coverage after age 40, whichever is more advantageous—generally the former. Earnings are revalued for (indexed by) the change in national average earnings.

The amount of the benefit is also coverage-related. The basic pension is equal to 30 percent of the worker's average indexed earnings plus 0.5 percent of average earnings per year of coverage for each of the first 10 years, 0.9 percent for each of the next 10 years, 1.2 percent for each of the following 10 years, and 1.5 percent for each of the next 15 years. Thus, the old-age benefit replaces 57 percent of average earnings after 30 years of coverage, 64.5 percent after 35 years, and 72 percent after 40 years. A maximum of 79.5 percent of average earnings is granted after 45 years of coverage.

Characteristics affecting the replacement rate. The 5-year averaging period used to compute the earnings base

affects the replacement rate in periods of wage acceleration or deceleration. When wages are accelerating, as in the period 1969–74, the replacement rate tends to diminish as current higher earnings are averaged with previous lower earnings before being set against the current higher earnings. When wages are decelerating, as in the post-1974 period, the replacement rate tends to increase as preretirement earnings remain more in line with the 5-year earnings average. Average wage increases in manufacturing grew from an annual rate of about 7 percent in the late 1960's to over 15 percent by the mid-1970's before subsiding to around 6 percent toward the end of the decade.

Canada

Benefit formula. Income maintenance for the aged in Canada is primarily provided through two social security programs: a program providing a universal, flat-rate benefit at age 65, and one providing an earnings-related benefit. The universal benefit is payable after 40 years of residence and is adjusted four times yearly with changes in the consumer price index. The earnings-related benefit program, established in 1966, began to pay a full benefit in 1976 at the rate of 25 percent of average revalued covered earnings. Before 1976, a reduced benefit was awarded based on the number of years of coverage. Average annual earnings used to compute the earnings-related portion of the benefit are revalued in line with the change in average wages.

Characteristics affecting the replacement rate. During the phasing-in of the earnings-related benefit, the replacement rate grew considerably. In 1969, only three-tenths of the full earnings-related benefit was payable, but the proportion reached nine-tenths by 1975. This increase caused a 40-percent rise in the earnings replacement rate over this period. In 1976, after completion of the phase-in, however, the replacement rate began to level off. Eventually, it even fell slightly as average wages in manufacturing rose faster than the earnings-related and flat-rate benefits combined.

Because of the low earnings ceiling for contribution purposes for the earnings-related program, persons earning average wages in manufacturing did not have their full wages taxed after 1967. For these persons, therefore, a more rapid increase in the earnings ceiling vis-à-vis average manufacturing wages has partially offset the slower growth in price-indexed, flat-rate benefits since 1976. The universal benefit as a percentage of the total benefit for an individual earning average manufacturing wages fell from about 50 percent in 1975 to about 43 percent by 1980.

Denmark

Benefit formula. Denmark has a two-tier social security benefit system—a universal, flat-rate old-age benefit based on residence that constitutes the bulk of the total social security benefit, and a modest employment-related old-age benefit. The universal program requires 40 years of residency for eligibility to the full benefit. Because of a shortened phase-in period, however, a full employment-related benefit will be payable after 27 years of coverage, in 1995. The employment-related program began in 1968; it will eventually require 40 years of coverage for the full benefit.

Characteristics affecting the replacement rate. Unlike the supplementary benefit programs in other Scandinavian countries, the employment-related benefit in Denmark is not related to the level of earnings but rather to the length of employment. As a result, persons covered for the same length of time receive benefits of the same amount, regardless of their earnings level.

The amount of the employment-related benefit is modest compared with the universal benefit and is not automatically adjusted to account for changes in prices or wages. Therefore, despite the shortened phase-in period, the increasing employment-related benefit has only managed to keep the total benefit at a constant level vis-à-vis average wages in manufacturing.

France

Benefit formula. A full old-age pension is payable in France at age 60 with 37.5 years of insurance coverage. In 1980, a full benefit at age 60 was payable at the rate of 25 percent of the beneficiary's average annual revalued earnings in the 10 best years. For each year that retirement is postponed past age 60, an additional 5 percent of the earnings base was payable, up to a maximum of 75 percent of the base for someone retiring at age 70. The normal retirement age was considered to be 65, which implies a benefit equal to 50 percent of the earnings base at that age.

Characteristics affecting the replacement rate. The upward surge in the replacement rate from 1969 to 1975 is attributable to a change in the benefit formula. Before 1973, the last 10 years of revalued earnings were averaged to arrive at an earnings base. In 1973, a provision was introduced allowing the 10 years of highest revalued earnings since 1948 to be selected.

Before 1966, the factors used to revalue earnings were based on changes in average cash sickness payments; since then, they have been based on changes in the average contribution over the reference period. These factors have more than compensated for the yearly increase in average wages in manufacturing. The averaging of earlier wages revalued with an overcompensating factor produced a significant increase in the earnings base and a resultant higher benefit level. Volatility after 1975 has been caused by differences between increases in the earnings level (wages in manufacturing) and the adjustment factors used to revalue earnings.

Federal Republic of Germany

Benefit formula. The West German social security old-age program provides benefits equal to 1.5 percent of the personal earnings base for each year of coverage. The maximum creditable coverage—50 years—would therefore provide a benefit of 75 percent. In table 1, however, 40 years of coverage has been assumed, producing a benefit equal to 60 percent of the personal earnings base. This base is computed by dividing the individual's earnings in each year by average covered earnings of all covered workers in that year, averaging the quotients, and multiplying the result by the general computation base. The figure is adjusted annually to reflect the change in average covered wages over two preceding 3-year averaging periods.

Characteristics affecting the replacement rate. The key to changes in the replacement rate is in the relationship of the general computation base to average wages in manufacturing. As wages accelerated in the period 1969-75, the computation base as a proportion of preretirement earnings decreased from 91 percent to 85 percent because of a time lag in the base formula for introducing current wage changes. Thereafter, wages decelerated, and, between 1975 and 1977, an increase in the general base of some 20 percent occurred while wages in manufacturing increased only about 15 percent. The replacement rate therefore began to rise. In July 1978, however, annual increases in the general base were limited to less than the level of actual wage increases for the ensuing 3 1/2 years. The result was a downward movement in replacement rates thereafter.

Italy

Benefit formula. The social security old-age benefit for most wage earners in Italy is awarded at age 60 and is calculated on earnings and the number of covered years. For each year of coverage, 2 percent of the earnings base is awarded, up to a maximum of 80 percent after 40 years. The earnings base is the average of the best 3 years of earnings in the last 10 years.

Characteristics affecting the replacement rate. Because of the 3-year averaging period, acceleration or deceleration of wage increases have the same effect on the replacement rate in Italy as they do in Austria and West Germany. Wage acceleration leads to lower replacement rates and wage deceleration leads to higher replacement rates, other things being equal.

From 1969 to 1977, replacement rates remained relatively constant despite an increase in the proportion of the earnings base awarded per year of coverage, which rose from 1.625 percent in 1969 to 1.85 percent in 1975 and to 2 percent after 1975. This stability in the benefit level resulted because the increase in wage gains over this period was counterbalanced by the more generous benefit formula. The earnings base fell from 95 percent of preretirement earnings in 1969 to 82 percent in 1975 and to 73 percent in 1976.

Japan

Benefit formula. The social security program that covers a majority of Japanese workers uses a two-part formula for determining the old-age benefit for retiring workers. Part one pays a variable amount based on length of coverage, and part two pays an earnings-related amount. To determine the coverage-related portion of the benefit, a base amount, which is adjusted annually for prices, is multiplied by the number of covered years up to 35. The annual earnings-related portion is calculated as 1 percent of average revalued earnings for each year, up to a maximum of 35 percent. In 1980, the coverage-related portion of the benefit accounted for almost 60 percent of the total benefit for a person who earned average wages in manufacturing.

Characteristics affecting the replacement rate. The relative weighting of the benefit formula's two components emphasizes length of coverage. Until 1977, it was not possible to have accrued the maximum number of covered years—35—since the retirement benefit program was introduced in 1941. Therefore, increases in replacement rates before 1977 are partially attributable to the gradual accrual of a full career's coverage. In addition, there have been ad hoc increases in benefit levels in line with increases in real wages. In 1973 and again in 1976, the price-adjusted base amount used in the coverage-related portion of the benefit computation was substantially increased. Revaluation of past earnings for changes in the consumer price index was introduced in 1973, giving a further boost to replacement rates between 1969 and 1975.

The Netherlands

Benefit formula. Fifty years of coverage eventually will be required for eligibility to the flat-rate old-age benefit in the Netherlands. The benefit consists of 12 monthly payments plus a once-yearly vacation allowance equal to approximately 7 percent of the annual benefit. For each unexcused year of noncontribution, the benefit is reduced by 2 percent. However, no reduction is made for years of noncontribution before 1957, the year the program was introduced. The benefit level is revised every 6 months, and the single beneficiary's benefit is kept approximately equal to 70 percent of the net minimum wage.

Characteristics affecting the replacement rate. Replacement rates in the Netherlands have remained stable over the past 15 years. This has been due to the process for adjusting minimum wages, and thus old-age benefits, to keep them in line with increases in general wages.

Sweden

Benefit formula. Old-age income maintenance protection in Sweden is provided by means of two programs—a univeral benefit program (available to all citizens and to certain resident aliens) and a supplementary program (based on earnings). The universal benefit is payable at a flat rate to all who qualify. (The amount paid under this program will be increased somewhat if the individual is *not* eligible for an earnings-related pension.) The supplementary benefit is computed at 60 percent of average revalued earnings above a price-indexed threshold (the base amount) and below 7 1/2 times that amount. Annual supplementary benefit "pension points" are acquired by dividing annual earnings by the base amount at the beginning of the year. Points from the best 15 years are then averaged and earnings are revalued by multiplying the average number of points per year by the base amount in force at the time of retirement. The base amount is adjusted every time the consumer price index increases by 3 percent or more.

Begun in 1960, the supplementary program eventually will require 30 years of coverage for eligibility to a full benefit. Transitional measures, however, allowed a full supplementary benefit to be paid in 1980 with coverage from 1960.

Characteristics affecting the replacement rate. During the transitional period, 1960–80, the supplementary benefit was phased in at the rate of one-twentieth of the full benefit year. Thus, in 1970, a retiree with coverage since 1960 was awarded ten-twentieths, or one-half, the full supplementary benefit. By 1980, twenty-twentieths of a full benefit became payable. The more than 50-percent increase in the total old-age benefit replacement rate between 1969 and 1980, shown in table 1, is attributable just to this phasing-in process. If the two components of the total benefit are considered separately, it can be seen that the universal benefit has actually risen more slowly than average wages in manufacturing, while the supplementary benefit has risen substantially faster. After the phasing-in had been completed in 1980, however, the annual increase in the total benefit followed the increase in the price-indexed base amount. Should the historical trend of real wage increases continue, a gradual decrease in the future replacement rates of old-age benefits will ensue.

Switzerland

Benefit formula. The monthly old-age benefit in Switzerland, payable at age 65 for men and at age 62 for women, is calculated in two parts—a fixed amount equal to 80 percent of the minimum monthly benefit, and an earnings-related amount equal to 1.67 percent per year of revalued average annual wages. Since 1978, the minimum benefit has been adjusted (generally every 2 years) according to a mixed wage-price index. Factors for revaluing individual wage histories are derived from this wage-price index. Coverage since 1948 entitles an insured person to a full benefit at retirement age; the earnings-related portion of the benefit is reduced for shorter periods of contribution. The benefit is increased by 50 percent for a couple when the dependent wife is over age 62.

Characteristics affecting the replacement rate. Both the fixed and earnings-related portions of the benefit were increased substantially over the period 1969–75 through a series of ad hoc measures. Beginning in 1978, the increase in benefit levels slowed. In 1979, a new revaluation procedure was introduced that reduced benefit levels for new beneficiaries. By 1980, the mixed index (an average of the wage and price indexes) was fully implemented. Future increases in benefit levels should be lower than increases in average wages if the trend of real wage increases continues.

United Kingdom

Benefit formula. The social security benefit structure in the United Kingdom has changed several times over the past 2 decades. Before 1960, a flat-rate old-age benefit was awarded at age 65 to men who satisfied the coverage requirements and to women who did so at age 60. Graduated contributions were then introduced and the old-age benefit began to include both a flat-rate amount and an amount based on total graduated contributions paid. The graduated contributions were discontinued in 1975, and in 1978 a new earnings-related benefit program was introduced. Thus, a new retiree after 1979 might have had his or her benefit calculated according to a three-tier structure: a flat-rate benefit, a benefit based on accrued graduated contributions, and an earnings-related benefit.

The earnings-related benefit is being phased in over a 20-year period at the rate of 1.25 percent of the wage base per year of coverage. When payable, the full earnings-related benefit will amount to 25 percent of the wage base, which is computed as the difference between the threshold amount (£ 19.5 a week in 1979) and the ceiling (approximately seven times the threshold). This benefit is revalued according to changes in average annual wage levels.

Characteristics affecting the replacement rate. In 1980, the flat-rate portion of the benefit still provided over 85 percent of the total benefit for a new retiree who had earned average wages in manufacturing. This proportion will gradually decrease as the earnings-related portion of the benefit matures and the replacement rate increases. Between 1969 and 1975, benefit levels increased as graduated contributions were accrued and a correspondingly larger benefit was awarded. When the

graduated contribution program was discontinued in 1975, replacement rates began to fall. In 1978, however, graduated pensions began to be adjusted annually to reflect changes in price levels. Additionally, the earnings-related benefit program was introduced, and thereafter replacement rates increased accordingly.

United States

Benefit formula. Under the U.S. program, 35 years of earnings eventually will be averaged to compute the benefit, payable in full at age 65. The total benefit is related to earnings; earnings used to compute each worker's benefit amount are indexed to reflect changes in average wages in covered employment. The benefit formula used to compute the amount initially payable is also adjusted annually to reflect changes in average wages; increases after entitlement are made annually as necessary to reflect increases in prices. The benefit is increased by 50 percent for a worker with a dependent spouse.

Characteristics affecting the replacement rate. Benefit amounts were increased by ad hoc adjustments in the benefit formula legislated every other year in the late 1960's. A large, immediate increase was legislated in 1972, when the benefit formula also was indexed to reflect increases in prices in future years. Because both wages and prices rose rapidly after 1972, replacement rates also rose rapidly—to historically high levels. This increase was much greater than the offsetting effect of the gradual lengthening of the averaging period. Legislation was enacted in 1977 to change indexation of the benefit formula from prices to wages; it is just becoming effective for workers turning age 65 in 1982. The 1977 legislation was intended to stabilize future replacement rates at a somewhat lower level than those that had been in effect since the mid-1970's.

Retirement Options Under the Swedish National Pension System

by Michael D. Packard*

This article reviews the retirement options available to Swedes aged 60 to 64 under their national pension system. Summaries of the various options are followed by an analysis of the relative attractiveness of each option using hypothetical 60-year-old workers with varying characteristics. The proportion of 60- to 64-year-old Swedes selecting each option corresponds closely to the relative attractiveness orderings computed for these hypothetical workers. Sweden has a unique pension alternative called the partial pension program that allows workers aged 60–64 to reduce their hours of work to within prescribed limits and receive a pension equal to half the earnings they lost. The Swedish experience with this popular pension is described in some detail.

The development of the Swedish national pension system has created an unusually large number of benefit receipt possibilities for those aged 60–69. The system offers the options of claiming full retirement benefits at age 65, claiming reduced benefits at age 60, or claiming actuarially increased benefits if receipt is delayed past age 65. In addition, half the benefit may be claimed at one age and the other half at another age—with each half adjusted independently to reflect the age at which it was first drawn. Since 1976, the Swedish national pension system has had a unique program that allows qualified workers aged 60–64 to draw partial pensions if they reduce their working hours to within prescribed limits. Sweden also offers invalidity pensions, which are similar in size to age-65 retirement pensions, to all workers under age 65 who are permanently disabled and to nondisabled workers aged 60–64 who have experienced prolonged periods of unemployment.

This article reviews the Swedish program and analyzes the relative attractiveness of its various retirement options. The first section describes the major features of the Swedish system. The second briefly reviews the various pension benefit receipt alternatives a Swedish worker faces. The third focuses on the relative attractiveness of these alternatives for hypothetical workers with selected characteristics. The Swedish experience with the partial pension program is detailed in the fourth section and is followed by a summary.

Principal Features

The Swedish national pension system is a two-tiered social security program that consists of a basic pension, or "demogrant," and a supplementary, earnings-related pension. Benefit levels for both are tied to a common "base amount."[1] The base amount for 1982 is 17,800 kronor, or about $3,080; it is adjusted annually by a special price index.[2]

The Demogrant

The demogrant is payable to all qualifying Swedish citizens domiciled in Sweden regardless of the level of their previous earnings.[3] The demogrant available to an individual aged 65 or older is 95 percent of the base

*Program Analysis Staff, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration. The author wishes to acknowledge the contribution of Leif Haanes-Olsen, Comparative Studies Staff, whose knowledge of the Swedish pension system and whose advice and comments were extremely helpful in preparing this article. Virginia Reno and Melinda Upp of the Program Analysis Staff also provided useful comments.

[1] The base amount was set by legislation at 4,000 kronor as of September 1957. Until October 1980, the base amount was adjusted monthly if the Swedish general price index increased by at least 3 percentage points. In early 1981, indirect taxes and changes in the price of energy were removed from the general price index. In December 1981, Parliament voted to change the base amount only once a year. Both the change in the price index and the move to adjust the base amount only once a year were undertaken to slow the rate of pension growth.

[2] One krona = $0.17 (May 1982).

[3] Under certain circumstances, Swedish citizens not domiciled in Sweden and foreign nationals can qualify for the demogrant.

amount and that available to each member of an aged couple is 77.5 percent. In 1982, the demogrants were approximately $2,925 for an individual and $4,775 for an aged couple ($2,387 each). The demogrant is increased for individuals or couples who do not also qualify for an earnings-related pension.

Earnings-Related Pension

The earnings-related pension is designed to provide a worker with an old-age pension of about 60 percent of his or her former earnings above the base amount. The size of this pension is based on a worker's pension points which, in turn, are based on pensionable earnings—that is, earnings in excess of the base amount up to 7.5 times the base amount. Consequently, in 1982, only earnings between about $3,080 and $23,100 are counted as pensionable earnings. Pension points are calculated each year by dividing the base amount for the year into the worker's pensionable earnings for the year. For example, suppose a worker earns $15,000 in 1982. The pensionable income for that year will be $11,920 ($15,000 − $3,080), since earnings below the base amount are not counted as pensionable earnings. The worker is thus credited with 3.87 pension points for 1982 ($11,920 ÷ $3,080 = 3.87).

To determine the level of a worker's earnings-related benefit, the pension points for the highest 15 years are averaged. This average is then multiplied by 60 percent of the base amount established for the year in which the worker claims benefits. The result is the earnings-related pension. For example, assume a retiree's average pension points for the 15 years with highest pension points is 4.0. The earnings-related pension in 1982 would be about $7,400. This pension is computed by multiplying 4.0 (average pension points) times 0.6 times $3,080 (the base amount for 1982).

To receive any earnings-related pension, an individual must have at least 3 years with pension points. To receive the "full" earnings-related pension, the individual must have had pensionable earnings for at least 30 years (exceptions are made for those born before 1924). The earnings-related pension is reduced by 1/30 for each year short of 30 years. For example, if the worker's full earnings-related pension was $7,500, but the worker had only 25 years with pensionable earnings, the earnings-related pension would be reduced to $6,250, a $250 or 1/30 reduction for each of the 5 years short of the 30-year requirement.

Financing

The Swedish national pension system is much more expensive than the comparable Social Security program in the United States. The Swedish demogrant and earnings-related pension are financed chiefly by employer contributions of 8.45 percent and 9.40 percent of total payroll, respectively (1982 rates). The demogrant is supplemented by government appropriations equal to about 3 percent of total payroll. There are no employee contributions to either the demogrant or the earnings-related pension. Thus, the total cost of the demogrant and earnings-related pension is about 21 percent of payroll. By comparison, the total cost of the U.S. Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program in 1982 is about 10.8 percent of taxable payroll. Moreover, in Sweden all earnings in employment covered by the national pension system are subjected to the payroll tax, whereas in the United States, only earnings in covered employment up to $32,400 (which amounts to about 91 percent of all covered earnings) are taxed. Thus, in terms of total payroll, the Swedish system costs just over twice as much as the U.S. program.

The Swedish demogrant is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis—program revenues are paid out almost immediately as benefits. The earnings-related pension, on the other hand, is partially funded—not all current revenues are paid out as current benefits. What is not paid out is invested but it could be used in the event that benefits exceed revenues. At current contribution rates, it has been estimated that revenues will equal earnings-related pension payments in 1985. After that, current revenues will no longer be sufficient to pay current benefits, and the reserves now being accumulated will gradually be drawn down. This process will continue until, under current estimates, the fund will be exhausted by the year 2005.[4]

The Swedish national pension system, which provides old-age, survivors', and invalidity pensions, is only one part of the Swedish social security system. The system also includes a national health insurance scheme, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, and family allowances. The costs of these other components is also borne by employer contributions as follows:

Component	Percent of total payroll
Partial pensions	0.5
National health insurance	10.5
Workers' compensation	.6
Labor-market (unemployment) insurance	.8
Public child care	2.2
Other social security contributions	1.405

[4] Estimates are from Tor E. Eriksen, "Some reflections on the role of the National Supplementary Pension Scheme in the Swedish pension system," **International Social Security Review**, Vol. 4, 1981, pages 410–426.

Thus, in 1982, employers in Sweden made contributions equal to 33.055 percent of their total payroll to the Swedish social security system.[5] These rates are adjusted, usually upward, about once a year.[6]

Pension Alternatives

The Swedish national pension system allows an individual to begin drawing benefits at any age between 60 and 69. Table 1 outlines the work and age limitations and benefit adjustments for the major pension alternatives. These alternatives are normal pension receipt, delayed receipt, early receipt, split receipt, invalidity or disability receipt, and partial pensions.

Normal Pension Receipt

The normal retirement age in Sweden, as in the United States, is 65. At this age, an individual or couple is entitled to receive both the demogrant and earnings-related pension. No dependent benefits are paid under either the demogrant or the earnings-related pension program. Survivor benefits are paid under both programs, however.

Unlike U.S. Social Security, the Swedish system has no earnings test (or retirement test) as a condition for receipt of either the demogrant or the earnings-related pension. Thus, a worker can claim a full pension at age 65 and continue regular employment. All pensions paid by the Swedish social security system are subject to the Swedish income tax. This policy also differs from the treatment of U.S. Social Security benefits.

Delayed Pension Receipt

Deferring pension receipt past age 65 results in a benefit increase of 0.6 percent for every month (7.2 percent for every year) of deferment up to age 70. There is no further increase if benefits are deferred past that age. Thus, at age 70, the pension is increased by 36 percent. Both the demogrant and the earnings-related pension are increased by delaying benefit receipt.

Pension points are computed only on earnings between ages 16 and 64. Earnings at or after age 65 cannot be used to increase the earnings-related pension. The incentive to work past age 65 caused by the delayed retirement credit may be offset because the earnings-related pension is not adjusted for earnings after that age.

The absence of an earnings test might be expected to encourage Swedes to work after age 65, but relatively few do. The labor-force participation rate among all persons aged 65–74 in Sweden was only 8.6 percent in 1980 (about half the rate for such persons in the United

[5] The vast majority of Swedish employees are unionized, and national collective bargaining agreements impose additional payroll contributions on employers for severance pay, sick pay, supplemental pensions, group life insurance, and no-fault liability insurance. In 1982, premiums for these coverages totaled an additional 5.6 percent of gross payroll for blue-collar workers and an additional 10 percent, on average, of the gross payroll of salary workers.

[6] Employers recently received some marginal relief, however. Effective January 1, 1982, no contributions are made on the earnings of employees aged 65 or older as of the previous January 1st. Before 1982, the age-65 limit was applicable only for contributions to the earnings-related pension plan.

Table 1.—Some characteristics of pension receipt alternatives available to Swedish workers aged 60–69

Alternative	Work limitations	Age limitations	Benefit size before age 65	Benefit size at and after age 65
Normal Pension Receipt	None	65	...	Age-65 benefit.
Delayed Pension Receipt	None	65–69	...	Age-65 benefit increased by 0.6 percent for each month receipt is delayed past age 65.
Early Pension Receipt	None	60–64	Age 65 benefit reduced 0.5 percent for each month receipt is taken before age 65. The individual can take all the reduced benefit or half the reduced benefit.	Same as benefit taken before age 65 if the entire benefit is received before age 65. If only half the benefit was taken before age 65, the post-age-65 benefit equals the reduced benefit taken before age 65 plus the unreduced (or increased) benefit for the half pension taken at (or delayed past) age 65.
Disability Pension Receipt	Must be at least 50 percent disabled (physically or mentally) or must be unemployed and have exhausted unemployment compensation.	60–64 (Disability pensions convert to normal retirement pensions at age 65).	A. Depends on degree of disability (either 1, 2/3, or 1/2 times age-65 benefit). B. Full age-65 benefit if unemployable.	Age-65 benefit.
Partial Pension Receipt	Must reduce work effort by at least 5 hours per week on average, but must work an average of at least 17 hours per week.	60–64	50 percent of earnings lost because of reduction in hours worked.	Age-65 benefit.

States). The relatively generous benefits in Sweden could, in part, explain this low labor-force participaton rate.

Early Pension Receipt

Swedes may elect to receive actuarially reduced pension benefits before age 65. Both the demogrant and the earnings-related pension may be taken as early as age 60. Both are reduced by 0.5 percent for each month they are received before age 65. Thus, at age 60, the reduction is 30 percent. The actuarial reduction is permanent.

Split Pension Receipt

In the Swedish system, an individual can choose to receive only half the pension at the reduced rate. If the individual delays receipt of the other half until age 65, that portion will not be reduced. For example, an individual who would be eligible for a combined demogrant and earnings-related pension of $10,000 per year at age 65 could accept a reduced pension of $7,000 per year at age 60. Alternatively, the same individual could accept half the reduced pension ($3,500) at age 60 and wait until age 65 to receive the other half at its unreduced level ($5,000). After age 65, then, the individual would receive a pension of $8,500 per year.

Because pension eligibility is not qualified by an earnings test, an individual aged 60–64 can elect to continue to work while drawing a half pension. Earnings above the base amount are still considered as pensionable income and may contribute to higher earnings-related benefits on the half pension not claimed early. Deferring acceptance of the other half of the pension past age 65 will result in an actuarial increase on this half of 0.6 percent per month of delay. Such a delay will result eventually in an actuarial increase equal in size to the actuarial decrease in the half pension accepted early. Thus, the individual can receive an unreduced pension from about age 69 on, even though some actuarially reduced benefits were taken as early as age 60.

Disability Pension Receipt

A disability (invalidity) pension is payable to any insured person aged 16–64 who is at least 50 percent disabled and whose disability is regarded as permanent.[7] The size of the disability pension benefit varies from 50 percent to 100 percent of the full retirement benefit depending upon the degree of disablement. The eligibility requirements were relaxed somewhat in the early 1970's to allow the payment of a full disability pension to certain workers aged 60–64 who either were unable to cope with their work environment or had experienced prolonged periods of unemployment. Unemployed insured persons aged 60–64 are eligible for the disability pension if they have exhausted their compensation from an approved unemployment insurance fund and are judged to have no real prospects of finding work. In these cases, the full disability pension is awarded without regard to medical condition. Approximately 35 percent of all Swedish disability benefits are paid to persons aged 60–64.

Partial Pension Receipt

Partial pension benefits are available to wage and salary workers meeting the following conditions: They must be aged 60–64, must have been employed for at least 5 of the 12 months preceding application for the partial pension, and must have had pensionable earnings for at least 10 years from age 45. The workers' employers must agree to let them work part time and the workers must agree to reduce their hours of work by an average of at least 5 hours per week while maintaining an average of at least 17 hours work per week. The self-employed must reduce their hours of work by at least 50 percent but maintain an average work week of at least 17 hours. (The normal full-time work week in Sweden is 40 hours.)

Persons who meet the above requirements are entitled to claim partial pension benefits. Once they claim these benefits, they cannot apply for or receive either the demogrant or the earnings-related old-age benefit until age 65. Neither of the latter pensions is reduced by the acceptance of the partial retirement pension. Moreover, the partial pension itself can be considered pensionable earnings and can be used to build up points under the earnings-related pension.

The partial pension replaces 50 percent of the income loss sustained when a wage or salary worker transfers to part-time work. Special benefit payment rules for the self-employed result in their average benefits being only about 75 percent as large as the average benefits of partially retired employed persons.

Partial pension benefits, like the earnings-related benefits, are based only on earnings up to 7.5 times the base amount. For example, if a worker initially had earnings in 1982 of $25,000 ($1,900 above 7.5 times the base amount) and reduced work effort and earnings by half, the worker would receive a partial pension of only $5,300 (0.5 times ($23,100 − $12,500)) not $6,250, because earnings above 7.5 times the base amount are ignored by the partial pension system.

[7] To receive a disability pension, the disabled Swede must have had pension points in 2 of the preceding 4 years. Insured persons considered to have been engaged in a gainful occupation at the time of becoming disabled are credited with "assumed pension points" for the year the disability occurred up to, and including, the year during which they reach age 65. The number of the pension points accredited is the higher of the average pension points for the 4 years preceding the disability or the average for all years since age 16. Disability benefits are payable until death, recovery, or attainment of age 65, when they are replaced by old-age pensions.

Examples of Options for Workers Aged 60–64

The Swedish worker aged 60–64 has a variety of pension options involving different combinations of employment, earnings, and benefit receipt. It is not a simple matter to determine which options the worker finds relatively the most attractive. To gain an appreciation for the relative attractiveness of the alternatives, this section employs several measures of attractiveness to determine the preference of hypothetical workers with selected characteristics.

Hypothetical Average-Wage Earner

To facilitate a comparison among the various options, a series of calculations for a hypothetical 60-year-old worker have been made using a set of simplifying assumptions: (1) The base amount is constant at $3,000; (2) the worker, aged 60, earns $12,000 per year or $6.00 per hour based on a 2,000-hour work year;[8] (3) the worker has an average of 3.0 pension points; (4) the worker will live until age 80;[9] and (5) wages and prices are constant over time. Under these assumptions, the worker's full pension is $8,250 ($2,850 from the demogrant (0.95 times the base amount) and $5,400 from the earnings-related pension (0.6 times the average pension points times the base amount)). This total pension represents 69 percent of the worker's full-time earnings of $12,000.

[8] $6.00 per hour was roughly equivalent to the average wage rate in Sweden, 1979.

[9] In 1980, the Swedish life expectancy at age 65 was 14.3 years for men and 17.9 years for women.

The hypothetical worker is assumed to have the following six pension-work options:

- **Normal Retirement.** Continue working until age 65; retire with full pension
- **Early Retirement.** Retire at age 60 with reduced pension (70 percent of the Normal Retirement pension)
- **Work with Half Pension.** Receive Early Retirement pension at age 60 (70 percent of half the full pension) and continue working full time until age 65. At age 65, receive the other half of the pension unreduced. Before age 65, the pension is 35 percent of the Normal Retirement pension; at age 65, it is 85 percent
- **Partial Pension–35.** Work 35 hours per week (instead of 40) at age 60 and receive pension to replace half of the lost earnings. Retire at age 65 with Normal Retirement pension
- **Partial Pension–20.** Same as above except reduce the number of hours worked to 20
- **Disability.** Be fully disabled or unemployed with no more benefits available from unemployment compensation; receive Normal Retirement pension at age 60

Replacement rates. Table 2 shows the worker's replacement rate at age 60 and age 65 under each option. The replacement rate is computed as the sum of the worker's pension plus earnings after age 60, divided by full-time earnings of $12,000. The replacement rate between ages 60 and 64 for this worker varies from 48 percent for the Early Retirement option to 124 percent for the Work with Half Pension option. For all options except Disability and Early Retirement, the individual is

Table 2.—Hours worked, earnings replacement rates, income from age 60, and relative cost of leisure under various pension receipt alternatives for hypothetical worker with average earnings[1]

Pension option[2]	Replacement rate		Hours worked between ages 60 and 65	Case 1—worker lives to age 80; 3 percent discount rate		Case 2—worker lives to age 85; 3 percent discount rate		Case 3—worker lives to age 80; 0 percent discount rate	
	At age 60	At age 65		Income from age 60	Cost of leisure	Income from age 60	Cost of leisure	Income from age 60	Cost of leisure
Normal Retirement	1.000	0.688	10,000	$144,110	. . .	$165,657	(3)	$183,750	(3)
Early Retirement	.481	.481	0	88,495	$5.61	103,578	$6.21	115,500	$6.83
Work with Half Pension	1.241	.584	10,000	144,605	(3)	162,920	. . .	179,625	. . .
Partial Pension–35	.938	.688	8,750	140,573	3.23	162,120	2.83	180,000	3.00
Partial Pension–20	.750	.688	5,000	129,959	2.93	151,506	2.83	168,750	3.00
Disability	.688	.688	0	126,421	1.82	147,968	1.77	165,000	1.88

[1] Assumptions: The worker's wage rate is $6.00 per hour or $12,000 per year. Worker has an average of 3 pension points and has at least 30 years with pension points; wages and prices are constant over time; and the base amount is $3,000.

[2] Normal Retirement: The worker retires at age 65.
Early Retirement: The worker retires at age 60 and his or her pension is permanently reduced by 30 percent.
Work with Half Pension: The worker takes a reduced pension equal to 35 percent of Normal Retirement pension and continues to work to age 65. After retirement, pension equals 85 percent of Normal Retirement pension.
Partial Pension–35: The worker reduces labor supply to 35 hours per week and receives a pension equal to half the lost earnings. At age 65 the worker retires and draws Normal Retirement pension.
Partial Pension–20: The worker reduces labor supply to 20 hours per week and receives a pension equal to half the lost earnings. At age 65 the worker retires and draws Normal Retirement pension.
Disability: The worker is unable to work and receives Normal Retirement pension at age 60.

[3] Cost of leisure computed relative to this pension option. Cost of leisure is computed by dividing the difference in income from age 60 by the difference in hours worked between ages 60 and 65.

assumed to work until age 65 and then retire completely. When work continues past age 60, the replacement rates fall at age 65. At age 65, the Early Retirement option still has the lowest replacement rate—48 percent. The rate for the Work with Half Pension option falls to 58 percent. For the other four options, the replacement rate is 69 percent.

Lifetime income after age 60. The replacement rate is a common measure of the adequacy and attractiveness of the benefits available under alternative pension schemes. The rate is not a good device for measuring the relative attractiveness of options that have benefits beginning at different points in time because it does not take into consideration how long the rate will remain in effect. For example, if one looks at the age-60 replacement rates in table 2, one would conclude that Work with Half Pension is the best option. At age 65, however, four other options have higher replacement rates.

This shortcoming in the replacement rate measure can be overcome by focusing instead on comparisons of the expected value at age 60 of the worker's total lifetime income under each of the options. This measure is the discounted total income (earnings plus pensions) the hypothetical worker will receive from age 60 until death.[10] Case 1 in table 2 (the average-worker case) assumes that the worker will live to age 80 and that the discount rate is 3 percent—that is, $100 a year from now is worth $97 today. Discounted lifetime income under the various alternatives varies from $88,000 for Early Retirement to $145,000 for Work with Half Pension. Under this measure of relative attractiveness, Work with Half Pension is the most preferred alternative. The Normal Retirement option ranks a close second.

The discounted total income from age 60 until death measure is sensitive, however, to assumptions about the individual's life expectancy and the discount rate. Case 2 in table 2 (the long-lived worker case) addresses this sensitivity by assuming the hypothetical worker will live until age 85. The discounted total incomes for all alternatives are higher in this case because the worker is receiving pensions for an extra 5 years. The increase is less for Early Retirement and Work with Half Pension than for the other four alternatives since the size of the yearly pension benefit after age 65 is less for those two options. Increasing the life expectancy causes the Normal Retirement option to have the largest discounted total income from age 60 ($166,000). Work with Half Pension (at $163,000) is the second preferred option, and the Partial Pension-35 option (at $162,000) is the third choice.

In case 3 (the 0-percent discount case), the worker is assumed to live to age 80 and to have a 0-percent discount rate—that is, no preference for current over future income ($100 one year or ten years from now is valued the same as $100 today). Lowering the discount rate increases the relative attractiveness of those options offering the highest benefits after age 65. As in the long-lived worker case, the total income for Normal Retirement ($184,000) is greater than that for Work with Half Pension ($179,000), the option with the highest total income in the average-worker case. In the 0-percent discount rate case, the Partial Pension-35 option also has a higher total income from age 60 ($180,000) than does the Work with Half Pension option.

Cost of leisure. Cases 2 and 3 show that modest changes in assumptions about life expectancy or the discount rate can change the pension options with the highest income from age 60. Given the construction of income from age 60, either of the two full-time work options—Normal Retirement or Work with Half Pension—will always have more income from age 60 than the other options if the wage rate is not falling.

Not all Swedes work full time between age 60 and 65, and this fact dramatizes a shortcoming in the use of income from age 60 as a measure of the relative attractiveness of the six pension alternatives: Income from the age-60 measure does not take the worker's preference for leisure into account. It is generally assumed that, other things being equal, an individual is likely to prefer not working to working. Thus, many workers may find that options involving substantially less work and somewhat lower lifetime incomes are preferable to those involving more work and higher lifetime incomes.

To quantify the relationship between lifetime income and hours of work from age 60 under each option, a calculation of the average cost per hour of additional leisure is made for each of the options involving less than 10,000 hours of work between the ages of 60 and 65. The average cost of leisure is computed by dividing the difference in total income from age 60 between the highest-income option and a more-leisure option by the increase in leisure hours given by that more-leisure option.[11, 12]

[10] The discount rate is used to find the present value of money that is to be available at some time in the future. In a simple sense, a discount rate is the opposite of an interest rate. If a worker has $1 now and invests it at an annual interest rate of 5 percent, next year the worker will have $1.05. Likewise, if the discount rate is 5 percent, then $1.05 next year is only worth $1 today.

[11] In a static sense, the cost of leisure to the worker is equal to the wage rate, in this case $6.00 per hour. For each extra hour of work given up, the individual immediately loses one hour of wages. If the worker has a nonzero discount rate, then when the extra hour of leisure is taken, it will affect its value at age 60. Also, if the extra leisure affects the size of the pension, either in the period the leisure is taken or in a later period, then the marginal value of that leisure can be expected to deviate from the $6.00 per hour figure. The computed cost of leisure, then, can be viewed as a net wage rate.

[12] In the strictest sense, it is the marginal cost of leisure, not the average cost of leisure, that affects the worker's decision of how much leisure to "consume." Economic theory tell us that the more leisure a person consumes, the less that person will value an additional unit. The person will consume leisure until its marginal value is equal to its marginal cost. Since the worker's indifference curves are unknown, the marginal value of leisure at any point is unknown. Therefore, it adds little to compute the marginal cost of leisure for the different alternatives. By computing the average cost of leisure, it is stressed that there is a leisure-income tradeoff facing the worker.

For example, in case 1 of table 2, the Work with Half Pension option provides the highest expected income after age 60 ($144,605) but also involves full-time work (10,000 hours) between ages 60 and 65. The Partial Pension–20 option, in contrast, provides lower lifetime income ($129,959) but involves 5,000 more hours of leisure between ages 60 and 65. The average cost per hour of additional leisure under the latter option is measured as the decrease in income divided by the increase in leisure: ($145,605 − $129,959) ÷ 5,000 hours = $2.93 per hour. Thus, for this hypothetical worker whose wage rate is $6.00 per hour, the additional hours of leisure under the Partial Pension–20 option cost only $2.93 per hour relative to the pension option that yields the highest lifetime income after age 60. The $2.93 per hour is the worker's net wage, the average amount of money the worker gives up over the remainder of his or her life for each additional hour of leisure.

Table 2 gives the cost of leisure for the hypothetical worker under the three sets of assumptions about his or her life expectancy and the discount rate. The Disability alternative always has the lowest average cost of leisure for these three cases. This option is expected to be the low-cost option because the Disability pension is designed for those who are considered unable to work.

The option with the next lowest cost of leisure is Partial Pension-20. The hourly costs under this alternative vary from $2.83 for case 2 to $3.00 for case 3, or from 47 percent to 50 percent of the worker's wage rate of $6.00 per hour. The costs of leisure under this option are low enough that Partial Pension-20 may be an economically attractive alternative to working full time. The worker must satisfy certain labor-force attachment criteria, however, to be eligible for the Partial Pension option.

When Normal Retirement is the high-income alternative, the cost of leisure for both Partial Pension options will be identical. Since the size of the pension after age 65 is the same for the Partial Pension options and the Normal Retirement option, the difference in total income between these choices will be proportional to the differences in hours of work between the ages of 60 and 65. When Work with Half Pension is the high-income option, the costs of leisure for the two Partial Pension alternatives differ, primarily because Work with Half Pension provides a lower pension benefit after age 65 so that differences in total income levels are not proportional to differences in hours worked.

If the worker is not eligible for either the Disability or the Partial Pension option, the individual can increase hours of leisure by selecting Early Retirement. The cost of leisure is very high under this alternative, so unless the worker has an extremely high preference for leisure, he or she will probably not select Early Retirement.

Other Hypothetical Workers

The examples so far have been for an average wage earner with steady earnings. The method of calculating pension benefits in Sweden provides an incentive for some workers with nonsteady earnings histories to work beyond age 60. Table 3 explores the same six pension-receipt options for three other hypothetical workers—a short-service worker, a worker whose earnings have been rising over time, and a worker whose earnings fall after age 60—to see if the relative attractiveness of the six options to these workers differs from that found for the average earner in case 1. In all three of these cases,

Table 3.—Income from age 60, relative cost of leisure, and earnings replacement rates under various pension receipt alternatives for a hypothetical worker [1]

Pension option [2] and number of hours worked between ages 60 and 65	Replacement rate		Income from age 60	Cost of leisure
	At age 60	At age 65		
Case 1—wage rate is $6.00 per hour; 3 pension point average; 30 years with pension points				
Normal Retirement; 10,000	1.000	0.688	$144,110	. . .
Early Retirement; 0	.481	.481	88,495	$5.61
Work with Half Pension; 10,000	1.241	.584	144,605	[3]
Partial Pension–35; 8,750	.938	.688	140,573	3.23
Partial Pension–20; 5,000	.750	.688	129,959	2.93
Disability; 0	.688	.688	126,421	1.82
Case 4—wage rate is $6.00 per hour; 3 pension point average; 20 years with pension points				
Normal Retirement; 10,000	1.000	0.573	$129,526	[3]
Early Retirement; 0	.321	.321	58,997	$7.05
Work with Half Pension; 10,000	1.160	.447	122,564	. . .
Partial Pension–35; 8,750	.938	.573	125,988	2.83
Partial Pension–20; 5,000	.750	.573	115,375	2.83
Disability; 0	.458	.458	84,281	4.52
Case 5—wage rate is $11.25 per hour; 5 pension point average at age 60; 30 years with pension points				
Normal Retirement; 10,000	1.000	0.593	$247,734	[3]
Early Retirement; 0	.369	.369	127,111	$12.06
Work with Half Pension; 10,000	1.184	.481	240,490	. . .
Partial Pension–35; 8,750	.938	.581	238,118	7.69
Partial Pension–20; 5,000	.750	.543	209,268	7.69
Disability; 0	.527	.527	181,587	6.61
Case 6—wage rate is $5.00 per hour; 3 pension point average at age 60; 30 years with pension points				
Normal Retirement; 10,000	1.000	0.825	$128,222	[3]
Early Retirement; 0	.578	.578	88,495	$3.97
Work with Half Pension; 10,000	1.289	.713	126,854	. . .
Partial Pension–35; 8,750	.938	.825	125,678	2.04
Partial Pension–20; 5,000	.750	.825	118,043	2.04
Disability; 0	.825	.825	126,421	.18

[1] Assumptions: The worker has a 3-percent discount rate and will live to age 80; wages and prices are constant over time; and the base amount is $3,000.
[2] See table 2, footnote 2, for definitions of pension options.
[3] Cost of leisure computed relative to this pension option. Cost of leisure is computed by dividing the difference in income from age 60 by the difference in hours worked between ages 60 and 65.

the worker is assumed to live to age 80 and to have a discount rate of 3 percent, the same assumptions made for the average-worker case.

Short-service worker with average earnings. In case 4, it is assumed that the worker has only 20 years with pension points.[13] Recall that under the Swedish pension system, the earnings-related pension benefits are reduced 1/30 for each year that the number of years with pension points falls short of 30 years. Thus, in case 4 the worker's earnings-related pension will be reduced by 1/3 (from $5,400 to $3,600) if the individual stops working at age 60. If the individual works an additional 5 years and earns pension points in each year, the earnings-related pension will be increased by 25 percent (from $3,600 to $4,500).

The replacement rates for a short-service worker tend to be smaller than those for the average steady worker in case 1 because the short-service worker's pension benefits are smaller. Income from age 60 is also smaller for the same reason. The high income alternative for this short-service worker is the Normal Retirement option. This result is different from case 1's high-income alternative (Work with Half Pension) because working full time between ages 60 and 65 increases the entire post-age-65 pension benefit for the worker choosing Normal Retirement but only a portion of the post-age-65 pension benefit for those who choose the Work with Half Pension option.

The cost of leisure for those options involving no work between ages 60 and 65 (Early Retirement and Disability) is very high for the short-service worker because the individual forgoes not only earnings over this period but also any increase in pension benefits that would accrue from the additional 5 years work. The low cost of leisure options are the two Partial Pension alternatives. Leisure costs less under these options than under the Disability option (for low-cost option for the steady worker) because working under either Partial Pension option increases the size of the benefit available at age 65. Since the individual does not work at all under the Disability option, the benefits for this option remain constant until the individual dies.[14]

A worker with rising earnings. Case 5 shows a worker whose earnings have been growing steadily over time (at 0.2 percent of the base amount each year) and whose earnings have just reached 7.5 times the base amount. This worker has an average of 5.0 pension points at age 60. Since the individual can earn up to 6.5 pension points for each year worked between age 60 and 65, the individual can raise average pension points (and thereby increase the pension at age 65) by working. Unlike the short-service worker, the size of the pension at age 65 will depend on how many hours were worked between ages 60 and 65.

The replacement rates for the worker with rising earnings tend to be smaller than those for the worker with steady earnings because the individual's earnings at age 60 are higher than average lifetime earnings, and a portion of the individual's pension is related to an average earnings measure. The replacement rates for Normal Retirement, the two Partial Pension, and the Disability options now differ at age 65, reflecting differences in earnings under these options between ages 60 and 65.

The lifetime income from age 60 is greater under each option for the worker with rising earnings than for the worker with steady earnings because both the wage-rate and pension-benefit levels are greater for the former. The Disability option has the lowest cost of leisure for this worker as it did for the steady earnings worker. This cost is almost 60 percent of the wage rate, however, whereas it was only about 30 percent of the wage rate for the steady worker in case 1. The costs of leisure for the other three more-leisure options are also higher, relative to the wage rate, for the worker with rising earnings. These higher costs of leisure imply that this person will be more likely to work past age 60 than will a person with steady earnings.

A worker with falling earnings. Case 6 in table 3 shows a worker whose wage rate has fallen to $5.00 per hour at age 60 where it will remain until the individual retires. The worker is assumed to have earned an average of 3.0 pension points in the 15 highest earning years. Like the worker with steady earnings and unlike the short-service worker and the worker with rising earnings, the pension level of this worker will not be affected by the amount the individual works between ages 60 and 65.

The replacement rates for the worker with falling earnings are higher than those for the worker with steady earnings since the end-of-working-life earnings are below the individual's average earnings. Since the individual's wage rate is lower, the income from age 60 is lower under all options involving work than was the case for the average worker with steady earnings. The incomes from age 60 for the individual's no-work options are the same, however. In this example, as in most other examples studied, the high-income option is Normal Retirement. The falling wage rate for this worker has increased the income from age 60 of all other options relative to the high-income option. As a result, the costs of leisure for the more-leisure alternatives are a relatively lower portion of the wage rate for this falling-earnings worker than they were for the average worker with steady earnings in case 1. The average cost of leisure for the Disability option is only 18 cents per hour.

[13] This example assumes a mature earnings-related pension system, an event that will not occur until 1990. In 1982, a retiree needs only 22 years with pension points to receive a full earnings-related pension.

[14] The Disability option is only available to those who face rather severe constraints on their ability to supply labor to the marketplace; those receiving a Disability pension do not make this choice from a set of unconstrained alternatives.

This fact implies that older Swedish workers facing a reduction in their wage rates may have an incentive to become, and remain, unemployed in order to qualify for Disability benefits under the long-term unemployment provision. The Swedish government has found no evidence that workers are using such a strategy, however.

Summary of Findings

The above examples have shown that:

- Workers with short service (case 4) and with rising wages (case 5) have the greatest incentive for working between ages 60 and 64 because such work effort will increase their pensions after age 65. Short-service workers gain a year with pension points and thus reduce the amount their pensions are decreased because of having less than 30 years with pension points. Workers with rising wages replace a year of lower pension points with a year of higher pension points for each year worked between ages 60 and 65. Obviously, the more these rising wage earners work, the higher will be their average pension points and thus their pension levels at age 65.
- Workers facing falling wage rates (case 6) have the least incentive to work past age 60.
- The Early Retirement option is the least desirable alternative under each of the three measures of relative attractiveness.
- The relative attractiveness of the six pension-work alternatives is sensitive to the assumptions made about life expectancy, discount rates, and earnings patterns.

Replacement rates, income from age 60, and the average cost per hour of leisure give some indication of the relative attractiveness of the various pension alternatives to the Swedish worker. These measures are not sufficient to allow one to unambiguously determine which alternative any given worker will select. The choice a worker will actually make depends on the individual's health, preference for leisure, net worth, private pension income and other unearned income, family size and the degree of family dependency, and perhaps even other factors. The purpose of these examples is only to illustrate the financial trade-offs among work, leisure, and pensions under options available in the Swedish pension system.

Actual Experience

About 60 percent of all Swedes—half the men and two-thirds of the women in the age 60–64 range—were receiving some kind of a pension in January 1981 (table 4). It is interesting that the percent taking the various more-leisure options follow the cost of leisure orderings for the average, steady-earnings worker. The Disability option was found to be the least costly leisure alternative. Twenty-five percent of all Swedes aged 60–64 receive a Disability pension even though the eligibility requirements are such that they restrict the number of persons eligible to receive it. The Partial Pension options were the next least costly, and 14 percent of the Swedes in the 60–64 age range had partial pensions. Only 3 percent of this age group selected the Early Retirement option, the most expensive in terms of the cost of leisure.

Swedish Experience with Partial Pensions

The Swedish partial pension system took effect on July 1, 1976. Almost 480,000 persons aged 60–64 were then living in Sweden, but only 200,000 of them were eligible to receive a partial pension. Of those ineligible, about 220,000 were not in the labor force; 35,000 were ineligible because they were self-employed; and 25,000 were ineligible either because they did not have 10 years of pensionable income from age 45 or because they were not working at least 22 hours per week. The self-employed became eligible to receive partial pension benefits on January 1, 1980. The number of persons aged 60–64 eligible for partial pensions is expected to remain about 240,000 for some years to come.

The number of persons receiving partial pension benefits has increased steadily since the system was inaugurated. By the end of December 1976, after the program was in place for only 6 months, almost 15,000 persons had been awarded partial pensions. An estimated 68,000 workers were receiving partial pensions in May of 1981—about 28 percent of all eligible workers or 14 percent of the population aged 60–64. About 500 individuals apply for partial pensions each week. The partial pension originally replaced 65 percent of the income loss sustained when a wage or salary employee transferred to part-time work, but because of financing deficits in the

Table 4.—Percent of Swedes aged 60–64 receiving pensions, January 1981

Type of pension	Total	Men	Women
Total with pension	60.1	51.1	68.7
Disability	25.0	27.9	22.4
Reduced Pension	2.8	3.0	2.6
Partial Pension	14.3	20.2	8.8
Widow's Pension	6.9	.0	13.4
Wife's Supplement	11.1	.0	21.6
Not receiving a pension	39.9	48.9	31.3

Source: Swedish Embassy, Washington, D.C.

system, the replacement rate was reduced to 50 percent for those who filed for partial pension benefits after December 31, 1980. The announcement in the fall of 1980 that these benefits would be reduced caused the number of applicants to triple until the end of 1980.

By early 1981, about 1 year after they were included in the program, only 5 percent of the eligible self-employed were receiving partial pensions. This percentage may rise over time, but it is not expected to approach the 33-percent participation rate of the wage and salary workers since, in order to qualify, the self-employed must reduce their work effort by at least 50 percent, yet average at least 17 hours per week. Wage and salary workers, on the other hand, can qualify if they reduce their work effort by as little as 5 hours a week as long as they continue to work an average of at least 17 hours per week.

Although wage and salary employees may reduce their work week by as little as 5 hours, the great majority (75 percent) have chosen to reduce their work from full time to half time. Working alternate weeks appears to be the most common way of reducing work time. Other ways include working fewer 8-hour days per week or working fewer hours per day.

It does not appear that workers desiring to partially retire have had any trouble converting to part-time employment. Less than 1 percent were denied part-time work by their employers.[15] The ease of finding part-time work resulted from a general rise in part-time employment during the 1970's and from the recession in Sweden during the late 1970's. Many firms, especially those in the commodity manufacturing sector, used the partial retirement of their older workers as a means of reducing employment in times of economic hardship. About half the hours lost due to the partial retirement of workers were not made up by new hires. Thus, the partial retirement system allowed employers to reduce their work force by the equivalent of 10,000–14,000 full-time workers by May 1981.[16]

A 1978 survey of partial retirees found that they were generally quite pleased with their lives and that the slight reduction in income did not cause any financial hardship. Further, it was found that the health of partial pensioners deteriorated less over the 1976–78 period than did that of samples of full-time employees and disability pensioners.[17]

Another study found that many employers have been eager to utilize the partial retirement of their older employees as a means of reducing labor costs in the current recessionary period.[18] Most employers do not think that production will be adversely affected by partial retirements since they believe part-time employees often produce more per working hour than full-time employees. From the point of view of employers in this study, the main drawback of partial retirement centered around the distribution of working hours. Apparently, there was some conflict between the preferences of management and those of partial retirees—especially in firms whose production involved shift work.

Overall, these studies seem to indicate that the Swedes are pleased with their partial pension scheme. Workers are satisfied since the program allows them to gradually reduce their work effort without a great percentage reduction in their income. Employers have been satisfied for the most part since the program allows them to lower their labor costs in a recessionary period. Whether they will be as satisfied once the current recession ends remains to be seen. The financing problems that were caused by underestimating the popularity of the system were temporarily corrected by doubling the tax rate on employer payroll and by reducing the replacement rate on lost earnings for employees who opted for the Partial Pension alternatives after January 1, 1981. Currently, the program is again in deficit and payroll tax revenues are now being supplemented from general tax revenues.

Summary

The Swedish national pension system offers a variety of retirement options for its workers. One significant and innovative feature of the system is the Partial Pension scheme that permits a worker who reaches age 60 to reduce the number of hours worked and receive half the lost earnings back from the government in the form of a special pension benefit. To qualify for a partial pension, the worker must meet certain work-related eligibility requirements. The worker must have pension points for at least 10 of the preceding 15 years, have worked for at least 5 of the preceding 12 months, and have worked an average of at least 22 hours per week. Only about 40 percent of the nonself-employed Swedes aged 60–64 meet these work-related requirements. The partial pension scheme has been very popular, and about one-fourth of the eligible workers—or 14 percent of the entire Swedish population aged 60–64—are receiving partial pensions.

The worker wishing to obtain a partial pension also faces some nonwork-related constraints. The individual must secure employer approval (and in some cases union approval) before beginning work part time. Most employers in Sweden have willingly made part-time jobs available to their older workers. There is some indication that employers have used the partial pension

[15] Goran Crona, **Partial Retirement in Sweden**, a paper presented at the XII International Congress of Gerontology, Hamburg, West Germany, July 12–17, 1981.

[16] The 10,000–14,000 worker reduction is based on the assumption that partial retirees reduce their work by an average of 12–15 hours per week.

[17] Goran Crona, op. cit.

[18] Goran Crona, "Partial Retirement in Sweden: Development and Experience," **Aging and Work**, spring 1980, pages 113–120.

scheme as a means of reducing their labor costs in a period of recession. It remains to be seen if they will voluntarily offer part-time employment to their older workers in periods of tight labor markets.

Swedish workers not receiving partial pensions have two other alternatives for receiving pensions between the ages of 60 and 64: (1) They can receive disability benefits if they are disabled or if they are unemployed and have exhausted their unemployment benefits, or (2) they can also receive actuarially reduced pensions. Workers can receive half their pension benefits before age 65 at an actuarially reduced rate and receive the other half unreduced at age 65. Only about 3 percent of Swedes aged 60–64 select reduced pensions.[19] The analysis in this article suggests that this low acceptance rate results from the existence of better pension options in the form of partial pensions and disability pensions. The disability pension eligibility requirements are liberal enough that 25 percent of Swedes aged 60–64 are receiving such pensions.

Between 40 percent and 45 percent of the Swedes aged 60–64 receive disability, partial pension, or reduced pension benefits. Not all of the remaining 55–60 percent are eligible for pensions before age 65. Some are dependent spouses of workers and as such are eligible for benefits only under the demogrant portion of the Swedish national pension system. Most of the others will begin receiving pension benefits at age 65. Less than 1 percent defer receipt of their pension past age 65, even though there is no earnings test and benefits are increased by 7.2 percent for each year of deferral.

Financing for the Swedish national pension system comes basically from employer contributions. For 1982, the contribution rate for the demogrant and earnings-related pension is 17.85 percent of total payroll for all workers aged 65 and younger. These contributions are supplemented by government appropriations to the demogrant program. The partial pension system is financed separately with an employer contribution of 0.5 percent of total payroll for all workers aged 65 and younger. Currently, these contributions are also being supplemented by government appropriations.

The Swedish national pension system differs considerably from the U.S. Social Security system. The Swedish system offers more retirement options and in many ways its eligibility criteria are less restrictive. For instance, old-age benefits can be received at age 60 in Sweden whereas in the United States, the minimum age for retirement benefits is 62. Also, the Swedish disability eligibility requirements are quite relaxed compared with those of the United States. The cost of the Swedish national pension system, including government subsidies, is over 20 percent of total payroll. By comparison, the cost of the U.S. Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance program in 1982 is 10.8 percent of taxable payroll. In addition, all earnings from covered employment in Sweden are subject to the payroll tax, whereas in the United States, only 91 percent of earnings from covered employment are taxable. Thus, in terms of total payroll, the Swedish system costs roughly twice as much as the U.S. system.

[19] It is not clear whether this 3 percent includes those who accept any reduced pension benefits or only those who accept their full pension at a reduced rate.

Notes and Brief Reports

Effects of OASDI Benefit Increase, June 1982*

Effective June 1982, beneficiaries of the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program were given a 7.4-percent cost-of-living increase in benefits. This increase, the eighth automatic rise in benefits under legislation enacted in 1972 and 1973, was reflected in benefit checks issued early in July.

Automatic benefit increases are tied by statute to rises in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). They are initiated whenever the CPI for the first calendar quarter of a year exceeds the CPI for the base quarter by at least 3 percent. The base is defined as either the first calendar quarter of the last year in which there was an automatic adjustment or any quarter in which a general benefit increase was effective.

In the same month that the 7.4-percent benefit increase went into effect, a new rounding-of-benefits provision mandated by the 1981 amendments also became effective. Under this provision, primary insurance amounts (PIA's) and monthly benefit amounts (MBA's) that are not multiples of $0.10 and $1.00, respectively, are rounded down to those multiples. Thus, an individual with a May 1982 PIA and MBA of $300.30 would have had a June 1982 PIA of $322.50 ($300.30 × 1.074 = $322.52, rounded to $322.50) and a monthly benefit of $322.00, resulting in a benefit increase of 7.23 percent.

The initial effects of the cost-of-living increase can best be demonstrated by comparing the monthly benefits payable to beneficiaries immediately before and after the increase. Table 1 presents such data for various types of beneficiaries as well as for the total beneficiary population. The cost-of-living increase resulted in a rise of $884 million in total monthly benefits payable to 35.5 million persons receiving OASDI benefits at the end of May 1982. Retired workers and their auxiliary beneficiaries accounted for 70 percent of the increase, disabled workers and their auxiliaries accounted for 11 percent, and survivors for 19 percent.

Average monthly benefits payable to retired workers after the cost-of-living increase were $464.68 for men and $359.38 for women—increases of $31.50 and $24.25, respectively. Benefit payments to male disabled workers increased $33.31, raising their average amount to $486.99. For female disabled workers, the average increase was $23.83, which resulted in an average monthly benefit of $351.11. Average increases for auxiliaries of living workers ranged from $8.57 for children of disabled workers to $13.94 for spouses of retired workers. Among survivor beneficiaries, average benefit increases ranged from a low of $16.48 for disabled widows and widowers to a high of $25.45 for nondisabled widows and widowers. These increases resulted in average benefits of $246.74 for those in the former group and $376.46 for those in the latter.

Social Security benefits are based on a worker's PIA. In almost all instances, the PIA is derived from the individual's covered earnings averaged over his or her working lifetime. The full PIA is payable to a retired worker who becomes entitled to benefits at age 65 and to a disabled worker at any age. A retired worker may receive benefits as early as age 62, but his or her PIA is subject to a reduction of 5/9 of 1 percent for each month of entitlement before age 65. Widows and widowers entitled at age 65 also receive a benefit amount equal to the full PIA, provided that the deceased spouse did not receive a retirement benefit before age 65. A widow(er)'s benefit is subject to a reduction of 19/40 of 1 percent for each month of entitlement before age 65 (maximum reduction of 28.5 percent). Benefits for disabled widow(er)s are further reduced 43/240 of 1 percent for months before age 60 (maximum reduction of 50 percent). Other auxiliary beneficiaries of retired, disabled, and deceased workers are entitled to set proportions of the PIA, subject to the family maximum.

Before 1979, a worker's PIA was determined by calculating his or her average monthly earnings (AME) for a specified number of highest earning years and then finding the corresponding PIA from a table (the benefit could also be calculated by means of a formula). The 1977 Amendments to the Social Security Act introduced a new method for computing the earnings to be used in the computation of the PIA for most workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die in 1979 or later. Under this method, the worker's earnings are first indexed to reflect average wage levels in the economy during his or her working years before the averaging of earnings takes place. A formula is then applied to the result—known as the average indexed monthly earnings

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Table 1.—Monthly cash benefits in current-payment status before and after the June 1982 benefit increase and average increase, by type of beneficiary and reduction status

Type of beneficiary and reduction status	Total number	Total benefit amount [1] (in thousands)		Average benefit			
				Amount		Increase	
		Before increase	After increase	Before increase	After increase	Amount	Percent
All beneficiaries	35,456,548	$12,189,258	$13,072,948	...	...	...	7.25
Retired workers, spouses, and children	23,900,065	8,557,649	9,177,706	...	...	...	7.25
Retired workers	20,361,562	7,886,638	8,459,010	$387.33	$415.44	$28.11	7.26
Men	10,840,657	4,695,924	5,037,417	433.18	464.68	31.50	7.27
Benefits actuarially reduced	6,298,881	2,497,470	2,678,759	396.49	425.28	28.79	7.26
Benefits not actuarially reduced [2]	4,541,776	2,198,454	2,358,658	484.05	519.32	35.27	7.29
Women	9,520,905	3,190,714	3,421,593	335.13	359.38	24.25	7.24
Benefits actuarially reduced	6,704,594	2,073,873	2,223,613	309.32	331.66	22.34	7.22
Benefits not actuarially reduced [2]	2,816,311	1,116,841	1,197,980	396.56	425.37	28.81	7.26
Spouses	3,014,971	590,766	632,785	195.94	209.88	13.94	7.11
Children	523,532	80,245	85,911	153.28	164.10	10.82	7.05
Disabled workers, spouses, and children	4,205,284	1,298,819	1,393,684	...	...	...	7.30
Disabled workers	2,716,964	1,120,111	1,202,160	412.27	442.46	30.19	7.32
Men	1,826,740	828,759	889,595	453.68	486.99	33.31	7.34
Women	890,224	291,352	312,565	327.28	351.11	23.83	7.28
Spouses	402,939	48,926	52,441	121.42	130.15	8.73	7.19
Children	1,085,381	129,781	139,083	119.57	128.14	8.57	7.17
Survivors	7,281,608	2,324,702	2,492,880	...	...	...	7.23
Widows and widowers, nondisabled	4,417,344	1,550,538	1,662,950	351.01	376.46	25.45	7.25
Widows and widowers, disabled	120,035	27,639	29,617	230.26	246.74	16.48	7.16
Widowed mothers and fathers	524,986	148,057	158,778	282.02	302.44	20.42	7.24
Children	2,206,141	594,381	637,153	269.42	288.81	19.39	7.20
Parents	13,102	4,087	4,382	311.97	334.46	22.49	7.21
Special age-72 beneficiaries [3]	69,591	8,086	8,678	...	...	...	7.32

[1] Totals may not add due to rounding.
[2] Includes transitionally insured beneficiaries.
[3] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

(AIME)—in order to arrive at the PIA. For workers who attained age 62, became disabled, or died in 1982, the formula is as follows:

> Ninety percent of the first $230 of AIME, plus 32 percent of AIME in excess of $230 through $1,388, plus 15 percent of AIME in excess of $1,388.

The 7.4-percent cost-of-living increase is applied to the result obtained from the above formula and the final figure is rounded down to the lower $0.10 if not a multiple of $0.10. Table 2 shows examples of benefits payable to various types of beneficiaries and family groups at selected AIME levels.

The AIME's used in the table range from $100 through $2,587—the AIME for workers who had maximum earnings in 1981 and 1982. The $2,587 AIME, however, is only possible in survivor cases in which the worker dies at a young age and has the minimum 2 years of earnings required in the computation. An AIME of $2,316 was also selected since that is the highest AIME obtainable in 1982 by a person becoming disabled in 1982 and whose AIME is based on 2 years of maximum earnings in 1980 and 1981. AIME's of $1,600, $1,900, and $2,316 are generally not possible for retired workers. AIME's of $230 and $1,388 were also selected since they are the "bend points" defining the brackets in the formula for beneficiaries becoming eligible in 1982.

The 1977 amendments also introduced a transitional guarantee provision to protect workers who were nearing retirement age when the amendments went into effect. This provision is applicable only to workers who attain age 62 from January 1979 through December 1983, had some covered earnings before 1979, and were not eligible for a Disability Insurance benefit before 1979. It guarantees the worker a benefit amount derived from his or her AME using the December 1978 PIA tables if it results in a higher benefit amount than under the AIME method. This computation method may also be used to compute benefits for survivors of workers who were eligible for benefits but did not apply for them.[1]

Effective June 1982, the highest PIA for a worker who retired at age 65 and who did not have a prior period of disability is $729.50 based on the transitional-guarantee computation method. Minimum and maximum benefits payable to workers retiring at age 65 during the period 1940–82 are shown in table 3.

[1] For a more complete discussion and analysis of the computation methods, see Steven F. McKay, **Computing a Social Security Benefit After the 1977 Amendments** (Actuarial Note No. 100), Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, February 1980, and Steven F. McKay and Bruce D. Schobel, **Effects of the Various Social Security Benefit Computation Procedures** (Actuarial Study No. 86), Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, July 1981.

Table 2.—Examples of monthly cash benefit awards for selected beneficiary families with first eligibility in 1982, by average indexed monthly earnings, effective June 1982

Beneficiary family	Average indexed monthly earnings of insured worker									
	$100	$230	$400	$700	$1,000	$1,388	$1,600	$1,900	$2,316	$2,587
Primary insurance amount	$96.60	$222.30	$280.70	$383.80	$486.90	$620.30	$654.40	$702.80	$769.80	$813.50
Maximum family benefit	144.90	333.40	421.10	658.80	897.20	1,086.10	1,146.10	1,230.60	1,347.90	1,424.50
Disability maximum family benefit [1]	96.60	222.30	365.10	575.70	730.40	930.50	981.70	1,054.20	1,154.70	...
Disabled worker:										
Worker alone	96.00	222.00	280.00	383.00	486.00	620.00	654.00	702.00	769.00	...
Worker, spouse, and 1 child	96.00	222.00	364.00	573.00	728.00	930.00	980.00	1,052.00	1,153.00	...
Retired worker claiming benefits at age 62:										
Worker alone [2]	77.00	177.00	224.00	307.00	389.00	496.00	...	...	...	...
Worker with spouse claiming benefits at—										
Age 65 or over	125.00	288.00	364.00	498.00	632.00	806.00	...	...	...	...
Age 62 [2]	113.00	260.00	329.00	450.00	571.00	728.00	...	...	...	...
Widow or widower claiming benefits at—										
Age 65 or over [3]	96.00	222.00	280.00	383.00	486.00	620.00	654.00	702.00	769.00	813.00
Age 60	69.00	158.00	200.00	274.00	348.00	443.00	467.00	502.00	550.00	581.00
Disabled widow or widower claiming benefits at age 50	48.00	111.00	140.00	191.00	243.00	310.00	327.00	351.00	384.00	406.00
1 surviving child	72.00	166.00	210.00	287.00	365.00	465.00	490.00	527.00	577.00	610.00
Widow or widower age 65 or over and 1 child	144.00	[illegible].00	420.00	658.00	851.00	1,085.00	1,144.00	1,229.00	1,346.00	1,423.00
Widowed mother or father and 1 child	144.00	332.00	420.00	574.00	730.00	930.00	980.00	1,054.00	1,154.00	1,220.00
Widowed mother or father and 2 children	144.00	333.00	420.00	657.00	897.00	1,086.00	1,146.00	1,230.00	1,347.00	1,422.00

[1] The 1980 Amendments to the Social Security Act provide for different family maximum amounts for disability cases where the worker became entitled after June 1980. For disability beneficiaries with an AIME in June 1982 of $251 or less, the family maximum is equal to the PIA. If the AIME is $252 through $540, the family maximum is equal to 85 percent of the AIME plus the cost-of-living increase. If the AIME is greater than $540, the maximum is equal to 150 percent of the PIA.

[2] Assumes maximum reduction.

[3] A widow(er)'s benefit amount is limited to the amount the spouse would have been receiving if still living but not less than 82 1/2 percent of the PIA.

Table 3.—Minimum and maximum monthly retired-worker benefits payable to individuals who retired at age 65, 1940–82 [1]

Year attained age 65 [2]	Minimum benefit		Maximum benefit [4]			
	Payable at retirement	Payable effective June 1982 [3]	Payable at retirement		Payable effective June 1982 [3]	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
1940	$10.00	$182.00	$41.20	...	$353.00	...
1941	10.00	182.00	41.60	...	353.00	...
1942	10.00	182.00	42.00	...	357.00	...
1943	10.00	182.00	42.40	...	357.90	...
1944	10.00	182.00	42.80	...	361.00	...
1945	10.00	182.00	43.20	...	361.00	...
1946	10.00	182.00	43.60	...	366.00	...
1947	10.00	182.00	44.00	...	369.00	...
1948	10.00	182.00	44.40	...	369.00	...
1949	10.00	182.00	44.80	...	373.00	...
1950	10.00	182.00	45.20	...	377.00	...
1951	20.00	182.00	68.50	...	377.00	...
1952	20.00	182.00	68.50	...	377.00	...
1953	25.00	182.00	85.00	...	417.00	...
1954	25.00	182.00	85.00	...	417.00	...
1955	30.00	182.00	98.50	...	417.00	...
1956	30.00	182.00	103.50	...	440.00	...
1957	30.00	182.00	108.50	...	460.00	...
1958	30.00	182.00	108.50	...	460.00	...
1959	33.00	182.00	116.00	...	460.00	...
1960	33.00	182.00	119.00	...	472.00	...
1961	33.00	182.00	120.00	...	476.00	...
1962	40.00	182.00	121.00	123.00	480.00	488.00
1963	40.00	182.00	122.00	125.00	484.00	496.00
1964	40.00	182.00	123.00	127.00	488.00	504.00
1965	44.00	182.00	131.70	135.90	488.00	504.00
1966	44.00	182.00	132.70	135.90	492.00	504.00
1967	44.00	182.00	135.90	140.00	504.00	530.00
1968	[5] 55.00	182.00	[5] 156.00	[5] 161.60	511.00	530.00
1969	55.00	182.00	160.50	167.30	526.00	549.00
1970	64.00	182.00	189.80	196.40	541.00	560.00
1971	70.40	182.00	213.10	220.40	552.00	571.00
1972	70.40	182.00	216.10	224.70	560.00	582.00
1973	84.50	182.00	266.10	276.40	575.00	597.00
1974	84.50	182.00	274.60	284.90	593.00	615.00
1975	93.80	182.00	316.30	333.70	615.00	649.00
1976	101.40	182.00	364.00	378.80	655.00	682.00
1977	107.90	182.00	412.70	422.40	698.00	714.00
1978	114.30	182.00	459.80	...	734.00	...
1979	121.80	182.00	503.40	...	755.00	...
1980	133.90	182.00	572.00	...	780.00	...
1981	133.10	182.00	677.00	...	808.00	...
1982	170.30	182.00	679.30	...	729.00	...

[1] Based on AMW method for workers retiring 1940–81 and the transitional guarantee method for workers retiring in 1982.

[2] Assumes retirement at beginning of year.

[3] Effective June 1982, regular monthly benefits are rounded down to the next lower dollar after reductions for family maximum, age, workers' compensation, and government pension offset and/or deductions due to earnings and Medicare premiums. The June 1982 benefit amounts assume no deductions.

[4] Benefits for both men and women are shown in men's column, except where benefits shown separately. Assumes no prior period of disability.

[5] Effective for February 1968.

Black Lung Benefits Revision*

On December 29, 1981, President Reagan signed the Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-119), effective January 1, 1982. This legislation marked the third major revision since the program was established by title IV of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program provides monthly cash benefits to coal miners who are disabled because of pneumoconiosis, or "black lung," and to survivors of miners who died from or were disabled by this disease.

Historical Background

The black lung benefit program was intended to be temporary. It was administered by the Federal Government and benefits were paid out of general revenues. The program was established in two parts, with the Social Security Administration implementing the initial phase and the U.S. Department of Labor the second. In the expectation that State workers' compensation programs would eventually provide this protection, Congress stipulated that the program would end December 30, 1976. (In 1972, the termination date was extended to December 30, 1981.)

The program allowed a large number of individuals to file for benefits—including workers who became disabled and survivors of workers who died long before the passage of the law. By 1973, nearly 500,000 miners, widows, and children were receiving monthly benefits under the black lung program. The benefit amount was established at one-half the minimum monthly benefit amount payable to a totally disabled Federal Government employee in the first step of grade GS-2 under the workers' compensation program for Federal employees. A dependent's allowance was also payable.

In 1972, Congress made a number of liberalizations in the program and extended from December 1972 to December 1973 the date after which the Department of Labor took responsibility for administering all new black lung claims. The benefits were to be paid by the State if the State had been certified by the Department of Labor as having an adequate workers' compensation program for pneumoconiosis. If there was no such coverage, benefits were to be paid by the responsible coal mine operator. And if a responsible operator could not be established, then the Department of Labor was to pay claims from general revenues. Claims initiated before July 1973 (and, in certain survivor cases, by December 1973) continued to be paid by the Social Security Administration from general funds.

In addition to the cash benefits authorized under the original law, the Labor Department program was expanded to include benefits for medical diagnosis and treatment for conditions resulting from pneumoconiosis. (In 1978, this provision was broadened to include beneficiaries under the original legislation as well.)

Eventually it became evident that the States were not going to amend their workers' compensation laws to meet the Federal standards for taking over black lung benefits. Consequently, the act was further amended in 1978 to provide an industry trust fund (the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund), which, beginning in 1978, provided benefits when no responsible coal mine operator could be identified. The Government-administered Trust Fund was to be financed by an excise tax on coal taken from mines.

In the same 1978 legislation, coverage and eligibility under the Department of Labor program were expanded; benefits were provided for new categories of workers and rules for medical eligibility were liberalized. The program termination date in the law was eliminated, and the program was made permanent.

There were other important changes in the 1978 law. First, claims could no longer be denied automatically because a worker was currently employed in a coal mine. Similarly, survivor claims could no longer be denied solely because the miner was still employed in a mine at the time of death. Second, benefit eligibility was established for survivors of workers having at least 25 years of coal mine employment before June 30, 1971, unless it could be shown that the miner had not been partially or totally disabled because of black lung disease at the time of death. (This provision adds to two earlier presumptions that made survivors eligible for benefits if the deceased worker had at least 10 or 15 years of mining experience and had established a disabling respiratory condition of specified severity.) Third, X-rays interpreted by board-qualified physicians were to be accepted as valid evidence, without further review, to establish disability resulting from pneumoconiosis.

From the inception of the program in 1970 through 1981, about $12.2 billion in black lung benefits have been paid to coal mine workers and their survivors. About 82 percent was paid through the Social Security Administration and 18 percent through the Department of Labor. Of the $1.7 billion paid in 1981, 62 percent was through the Social Security Administration and 38 percent through the Department of Labor.

In 1981, only about one-third of the benefits paid through the Department of Labor were financed by the excise tax. The remaining two-thirds—a $500 million deficit—came primarily from general revenues. The amount needed from general revenues has increased each year since the Trust Fund began in 1978. These deficits were counter to the intent of Congress and the

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Administration when they established the Fund, since it was supposed to eliminate the burden of the Labor Department's program on general revenues.

The 1981 Amendments

The Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act of 1981 was intended to stabilize the program administered by the Labor Department by reforming certain eligibility and benefit provisions and by increasing Trust Fund revenues. The major provisions of this act are summarized below. Each provision is effective January 1, 1982, unless otherwise specified.

Trust Fund Financing

The coal producers excise tax. The excise tax on coal was increased to the lesser of (1) $1 per ton of coal from underground mines and $0.50 per ton of coal from surface mines, or (2) 4 percent of the coal's selling price. Previously, the tax was the lesser of (1) $0.50 per ton from underground mines and $0.25 per ton from surface mines, or (2) 2 percent of the selling price. For the first 6 months of 1982, about half of the tax revenues collected for the Trust Fund were from the $1 per ton rate, more than one-fourth from the $0.50 rate, and the remainder from the 4 percent of the selling price rate. The 1981 amendments provide that the new rates will revert to those under the previous law by the earlier of January 1, 1996, or after all principal and interest owed to the Treasury by the Trust Fund have been paid.

These higher tax rates are expected to have by far the largest short-term effect of all the 1981 amendments in improving the solvency of the Trust Fund. Projections made by the Labor Department indicate that the Fund should be solvent and previous advances repaid by 1995.

Proceeds from excise taxes. The 1972 amendments provided that a coal mine operator could self-insure the liability for black lung benefits by making contributions to a qualified tax-exempt trust. Specified misuse of such a trust triggers certain excise taxes. Part of the proceeds of these taxes went to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund and the remainder to the general fund of the Treasury. As a result of the 1981 law, all the proceeds of these taxes are to be automatically appropriated to the Trust Fund.

Increased interest rates. Before the 1981 legislation, mine operators could delay paying benefits for which they were responsible and the benefits would then be paid by the Trust Fund. The operators could repay the benefits advanced by the Trust Fund and interest at an annual interest rate of 6 percent—considerably below recent market rates. The 1981 law raised the interest rate to 15 percent in 1982; after 1982 the interest rate will be based on the average rate for all marketable and interest-bearing obligations of the public debt. The increase in the interest rate is to discourage responsible operators from delaying payment of black lung benefits.

Conditions for Benefits

Under the black lung program, a claimant must meet three general conditions in order for the application to be approved: (1) the miner must have (or, if deceased, must have had) pneumoconiosis; (2) the miner must be totally disabled by the disease (or must have been totally disabled by it at the time of death); and (3) the pneumoconiosis must have been the result of coal mine employment. Eligibility for benefits can be established through a variety of tests, including medical diagnostic procedures such as chest X-rays, pulmonary function studies, blood-gas tests, and general physical examinations, as well as by autopsy in the event of death.

Regulations define disability and pneumoconiosis and establish conditions to be taken into account in evaluating the available medical information. These conditions include a number of presumptions used to determine eligibility even when X-rays and other medical information do not provide conclusive evidence of pneumoconiosis or disability. These legislative provisions and regulatory conditions include features added by the 1972 and 1978 amendments, as well as those in the original 1969 legislation.

The 1981 amendments made several changes in the evidentiary rules. All of these changes are prospective—that is, they affect only new claims filed after January 1, 1982.

Second opinion. The Department of Labor was given authority to use a second opinion on chest X-rays for diagnosing black lung disease. As noted earlier, the 1978 amendments required the Labor Department to accept the positive reading by a qualified radiologist of an X-ray of satisfactory quality as proof of black lung disease: there was no provision for Government rereading, so long as there was other evidence of a pulmonary or respiratory impairment and no evidence of fraud.

Elimination of presumptions. Three evidentiary presumptions were eliminated that had been available previously to determine a claimant's mining employment as the cause of black lung disease and therefore to establish his eligibility for benefits.

First, the 15-year presumption of pneumoconiosis was rescinded. Under this earlier rule, there was a rebuttable presumption that the miner was totally disabled due to pneumoconiosis even though he was not diagnosed as having complicated pneumoconiosis if evidence showed that (1) there was a totally disabling pulmonary or respiratory impairment of some kind, and (2) the miner had been employed in a coal mine (underground or with conditions substantially similar to underground) for at least 15 years. This presumption had also been allowed for survivor benefit claims to

show that a miner had died from pneumoconiosis or that at the time of death the miner was totally disabled by pneumoconiosis.

Second, the 10-year presumption concerning death was rescinded. Previously if a miner had been engaged in coal mine employment for 10 years or more and died from a respiratory disease, there was a rebuttable presumption that death was due to pneumoconiosis.

Third, the 25-year survivor presumption was rescinded, effective for claims filed more than 6 months after the date of enactment. This standard had provided that eligible survivors were presumed to be entitled to benefits if the miner died on or before March 1, 1978, and had been employed for 25 or more years in a coal mine before June 30, 1971. This presumption did not apply to miners who were found not to be even partially disabled due to pneumoconiosis at the time of death.

Trust Fund responsibility. Part of the requirement that the Trust Fund pay benefits in contested cases was rescinded. Under the 1981 amendments, the Trust Fund is no longer responsible for any retroactive lump-sum benefits (those payable to claimants who are entitled as of a date earlier than their application). However, the Trust Fund will continue to pay benefits that accrue after the initial determination while the claim is being contested.

Benefits for survivors. Eligibility for survivor benefits was restricted in two additional ways. First, affidavits to establish that a miner is totally disabled or died due to pneumoconiosis (where no medical or other relevant evidence is available) are now sufficient to establish entitlement only if they are provided by disinterested third parties who cannot receive benefits. (Previously affidavits supplied by widows were acceptable.) Second, the survivor of a miner who had been totally disabled by pneumoconiosis is eligible for benefits only if the miner's death can be established to have been from pneumoconiosis. Previously, benefits were awarded in such cases regardless of the cause of death.

Benefit offset. The same earnings test that is applied to Social Security benefits is now applied to the black lung benefits of miners. The benefit is reduced by $0.50 for each $1 of excess earnings. Black lung benefits to miners who had filed claims under the provisions administered by the Social Security Administration were already subject to this earnings reduction.

All of the above changes are expected to reduce the proportion of claims that are approved. The first two changes—permitting X-rays to be reread and the elimination of the 15-year presumption of pneumoconiosis—are each expected to reduce the costs of the program more than any of the other changes.

Transfer of Claims to the Trust Fund

Approximately 10,200 claims being made against responsible coal mine operators have been transferred to the Trust Fund. In general, these claims had been denied before March 1, 1978, but had been reviewed and approved under the liberalized criteria of the Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977. Before being transferred to the Trust Fund, the great majority of the claims were being contested by employers. (Others were being paid by mine operators.) They represent a significant additional cost to the Trust Fund, since many of these cases that were previously in interim pay status will now be permanent liabilities of the Trust Fund, thus offsetting much of the cost reduction expected from other provisions of the 1981 amendments.

Mandated Study

The 1981 legislation had several other provisions. The most noteworthy was the mandate for the Labor Department, in consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services, to undertake a study of: (1) the current medical methods for diagnosing pneumoconiosis, (2) the nature and extent of impairment and disability attributable to simple and complicated pneumoconiosis, and (3) the benefits provided by the Black Lung Benefits Act, other benefits received by black lung beneficiaries, and benefits that would be received if workers' compensation programs were applicable in lieu of benefits under the Black Lung Benefits Act. The Labor Department report is due by July 1, 1983.

Summary

The overall effects of the 1981 amendments will not be fully seen for some time, although the doubling of the excise tax on coal mine operators has already started to improve the financial solvency of the program. However, the major effects of the new eligibility restrictions will be long-term rather than immediate since they only apply to new claims. Also, a substantial number of beneficiaries will be kept on the rolls as a result of the provision that transfers to the Trust Fund the liability for approximately 10,000 claimants who had been made eligible under the 1978 amendments. Of course, the overall operation of the economy in the light of energy needs and the demand for coal will be another significant factor in determining the future financial status of the black lung benefits program.

Meaning of the Social Security Number*

One of the most urgent tasks following passage of the Social Security Act in 1935 was to devise a method for uniquely identifying the earnings records for the millions of persons covered by the new law. Since entitlement to Social Security and the benefit amount were to be determined from a person's earnings over many years, a method was needed for maintaining permanent and accurate earnings records for each person working in employment covered by the Social Security program. The Social Security number was developed for this purpose.

The Social Security number (SSN) consists of nine digits divided into three parts, with each part usually separated by a hyphen:

XXX	-	XX	-	XXXX
Area number		Group number		Serial number

This unique configuration, plus the fact that an SSN is used for many purposes besides employment (income tax returns, bank accounts, drivers' licenses, and so forth), makes the number easily recognizable. Although most people believe that each part of the number has a special significance, few know what that significance is.

Until 1972, the *area number* indicated the location (State, territory, or possession) of the Social Security office that issued the number. When the Social Security numbering system was developed, one or more area numbers were allocated to each State based on the anticipated number of issuances in the State (table 1). Because an individual could apply for an SSN at any Social Security office, the area code did not necessarily indicate where the person lived or worked. Since 1972, the Social Security Administration has been issuing SSN's centrally from its headquarters in Baltimore. The area code now indicates the person's State of residence as shown on the SSN application.

There are several exceptions to these rules. Before 1964, area numbers 700–728 were assigned by the Railroad Retirement Board to workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act.[1] Area number 586 is divided among American Samoa, Guam, the Philippines, and Americans employed abroad by American employers and, from 1975 to 1979, it was also used for Indochinese refugees. Area number 580 is assigned to persons applying in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Table 1.—Assignment of area numbers by State

State	Area number
Alabama	416–424
Alaska	574
American Samoa	586 (group numbers 20–28)
Arizona	526–527,[1] 600–601
Arkansas	429–432
California	545–573,[1] 602–626
Colorado	521–524
Connecticut	040–049
Delaware	221–222
District of Columbia	577–579
Florida	261–267,[2] 589–595
Georgia	252–260
Guam	586 (group numbers 01–18)
Hawaii	575–576
Idaho	518–519
Illinois	318–361
Indiana	303–317
Iowa	478–485
Kansas	509–515
Kentucky	400–407
Louisiana	433–439
Maine	004–007
Maryland	212–220
Massachusetts	010–034
Michigan	362–386
Minnesota	468–477
Mississippi	425–428, 587,[1] 588
Missouri	486–500
Montana	516–517
Nebraska	505–508
Nevada	530
New Hampshire	001–003
New Jersey	135–158
New Mexico	525 and 585
New York	050–134
North Carolina	237–246, 232 (group number 30)
North Dakota	501–502
Ohio	268–302
Oklahoma	440–448
Oregon	540–544
Pennsylvania	159–211
Puerto Rico	580 (group number 20), 581–584, [1] 596–599
Rhode Island	035–039
South Carolina	247–251
South Dakota	503–504
Tennessee	408–415
Texas	449–467
Utah	528–529
Vermont	008–009
Virginia	223–231
Virgin Islands	580 (group numbers 01–18)
Washington	531–539
West Virginia	232–236 (except group number 30)
Wisconsin	387–399
Wyoming	520
Railroad Retirement Board	700–728
Outside United States	586 (group numbers 30–58 and 60–78)

[1] Area number(s) assigned for future use. Arizona is expected to start using the new series in 1982, California in 1988, Mississippi in 2002, and Puerto Rico in 1983.

[2] In 1980, Florida used up its initial area allotments and a new series (589–595) was assigned.

[3] Refers to SSN's assigned to Americans residing abroad and employed by American employers.

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[1] Virtually all railroad workers had been assigned SSN's by 1964; therefore there no longer was a need to have a separate numbering system.

The *group number* has no special geographic or data significance. It is used to break the numbers into blocks of convenient size for SSA's processing operations and for controlling the assignments to the States.

The last four digits, the *serial number*, represent a numerical series from 0001 to 9999 within each group. The order in which the SSN's are issued is as follows: For each area number, the group number follows an odd and even sequence starting with odd numbers 01 to 09, even numbers 10 to 98, even numbers 02 to 08, and finally odd numbers 11 to 99. The serial number begins with 0001 and continues in sequence,[2] except every fifth SSN is given a serial number from the series 2001–2999 and 7001–7999. The last three serial numbers issued are 9998, 9999, and 7999. Serial number 0000 is never used. Each State goes through all of its area numbers with group number 01 and serial numbers 0001–9999 and 7999 before using group number 03. Thus, 989,901 SSN's can be issued for each area number.

The 9-digit number provides the capacity for assigning nearly 1 billion SSN's. To date, approximately 277 million numbers have been issued, leaving about 75 percent still available. Only Florida has used up its original allotment. Several other States (Arizona, California, and Mississippi), and Puerto Rico are expected to exhaust their original allotment within the next 2 decades. Additional area numbers have been designated for these locations. About 5–7 million new numbers are issued each year, but even at this rate there will be sufficient numbers available for several generations to come.

[2] For all practical purposes, the serial numbers are random. The use of numbers from the 2000 and 7000 series for every fifth issuance permits scientific sampling of workers and beneficiaries. For example, see Warren Buckler and Creston Smith, "The Continuous Work History Sample: Description and Contents," **Economic and Demographic Statistics: Selected Papers Given at the 1980 Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association in Houston, Texas,** November 1980.

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Table M–1.—Public income-maintenance programs: Cash benefit payments, 1940–82

(In millions; includes payments outside the United States and benefits to spouses and children where applicable)

Period	Total [1] [2]	Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits							Unemployment benefits		Temporary disability benefits		Workers' compensation benefits [14]	Public assistance payments [2] [15]	Supplemental Security Income payments [16]
		Monthly					Lump-sum [9]								
		OASDHI [3]	Railroad retirement [4]	Public employee retirement [5]		Veterans' pension and compensation [8]	OASDHI	Other [10]	State laws [11]	Railroad [12]	State laws [12]	Railroad [13]			
				Federal civil service [6]	Other [7]										
1940	$2,560.2	$23.5	$115.6	$62.0	$183.1	$423.5	$11.8	$24.9	$518.7	$16.0	...	...	$161.0	$1,020.1	...
1945	3,595.4	247.8	138.9	83.9	253.7	952.1	26.1	39.2	572.5	2.4	$4.7	...	283.0	990.7	...
1950	8,693.7	928.4	298.1	184.2	600.4	2,223.8	32.7	54.0	1,407.8	59.8	89.3	$28.1	415.0	2,372.2	...
1955	14,692.4	4,855.3	560.8	370.4	1,043.0	2,745.9	112.9	82.8	1,466.9	93.3	192.7	51.9	591.0	2,525.6	...
1960	25,886.8	11,080.5	942.4	804.5	1,793.3	3,436.9	164.3	135.2	2,867.1	157.7	311.3	56.9	860.0	3,276.7	...
1965	36,597.4	18,093.7	1,133.2	1,366.0	3,229.8	4,196.0	216.9	203.6	2,283.4	60.5	425.9	40.3	1,214.0	4,025.9	...
1970	64,473.8	31,569.8	1,756.2	2,796.6	6,369.4	5,450.1	293.5	288.6	4,183.7	38.7	664.6	56.2	1,981.0	8,864.4	...
1971	76,501.5	36,865.1	2,002.6	3,306.0	7,441.3	5,934.5	305.6	298.5	6,143.7	75.7	680.0	44.7	2,433.0	10,814.4	...
1972	83,860.0	41,275.2	2,175.1	3,927.2	8,635.9	6,340.1	319.8	325.9	6,043.2	51.5	707.8	35.7	2,811.0	11,066.7	...
1973	96,038.4	51,130.5	2,565.1	4,728.2	9,920.4	6,446.7	328.8	346.9	4,534.7	30.6	775.3	27.9	3,623.0	11,397.2	...
1974	112,645.0	58,194.1	2,807.7	6,060.2	11,733.1	7,077.0	327.3	411.7	6,928.7	22.2	842.3	30.2	4,021.0	8,813.8	$5,245.7
1975	139,743.6	66,585.7	3,282.7	7,511.2	13,834.7	7,668.2	337.0	420.8	18,188.1	89.5	890.4	47.6	4,568.0	10,434.4	5,878.2
1976	152,715.7	75,332.1	3,570.1	8,563.2	15,679.9	8,409.2	332.5	441.5	16,537.2	134.7	916.7	84.4	5,217.0	11,431.1	6,065.8
1977	163,565.7	84,263.8	3,823.8	9,605.1	17,531.9	9,078.7	312.0	441.6	13,337.8	99.8	939.9	74.2	5,943.0	11,915.1	6,306.0
1978	174,102.6	92,530.7	4,021.4	10,898.6	19,638.9	9,595.6	344.5	485.5	9,890.8	124.5	1,027.5	68.5	6,775.0	12,024.0	6,551.7
1979	194,327.4	103,973.7	4,377.5	12,498.4	22,549.4	10,570.7	298.6	531.9	10,212.0	82.5	1,161.0	60.9	8,402.0	12,402.3	7,206.5
1980	(17)	120,261.7	4,866.6	15,042.5	(17)	11,358.4	250.2	(17)	18,756.5	179.4	1,400.0	63.2	9,480.0	14,051.2	7,857.5
1981	...	128,740.6	5,371.5	17,523.1	(17)	(17)	226.0	(17)	(17)	222.0	(17)	95.1	(17)	(17)	8,529.4
1981															
June	...	11,176.2	463.9	1,480.8	...	(17)	20.8	(17)	1,044.6	16.6	...	7.4	90.5	(17)	682.0
July	...	12,270.1	466.7	1,483.0	...	(17)	19.3	(17)	1,095.3	12.3	...	7.3	90.4	(17)	741.7
Aug	...	12,278.7	468.0	1,480.4	...	(17)	22.5	(17)	1,018.4	12.8	...	8.4	88.5	(17)	733.0
Sept	...	12,319.6	459.9	1,483.0	...	(17)	19.7	(17)	1,028.7	15.3	...	8.8	88.7	(17)	736.2
Oct	...	12,351.8	459.4	1,482.3	...	(17)	15.7	(17)	1,020.6	16.9	...	8.6	92.4	(17)	743.7
Nov	...	12,361.3	459.8	1,485.2	...	(17)	9.2	(17)	(17)	17.2	...	7.8	92.0	(17)	738.2
Dec	...	12,446.0	460.0	1,484.9	...	(17)	8.5	(17)	(17)	24.5	...	8.4	91.7	(17)	734.4
1982															
Jan	...	12,446.0	462.6	1,485.6		(17)	12.4	(17)	(17)	32.6	...	7.5	91.2	(17)	740.1
Feb	...	12,493.8	461.9	1,492.0	...	(17)	12.2	(17)	(17)	29.9	...	6.9	90.9	(17)	723.6
Mar	...	12,550.0	463.8	1,506.5	...	(17)	13.4	(17)	(17)	33.2	...	8.9	90.7	(17)	738.6
Apr	...	12,608.7	477.0	1,635.8	...	(17)	10.5	(17)	(17)	19.1	...	7.3	89.8	(17)	730.9
May	...	12,081.1	461.3	1,637.4	...	(17)	7.5	(17)	(17)	27.3	...	8.0	89.6	(17)	723.6
June	...	12,456.9	483.0	1,641.4	...	(17)	12.2	(17)	(17)	18.6	...	7.9	89.5	(17)	729.1

[1] Emergency relief funds of $1,630.3 million in 1940 total, not included elsewhere. Includes training allowances to unemployed workers under Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act for 1961–75, not shown separately.

[2] Beginning December 1980, includes public assistance payment revisions for 1950–79.

[3] Retirement and survivor benefits beginning 1940; disability benefits beginning 1957. Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Includes annuities to widows under joint-and-survivor election before 1947. Beginning February 1967, includes supplemental annuities for career railroad employees.

[5] Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

[6] Includes survivor annuities under joint-and-survivor elections before 1948.

[7] Represents Federal contributory systems other than civil service, Federal noncontributory systems for civilian employees and career military personnel, and systems for State and local government employees. Monthly data not available.

[8] Payments to veterans and survivors of deceased veterans, including special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956) and through June 1973, subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

[9] Death payments.

[10] Includes annual and monthly data for railroad retirement, veterans' programs, and Federal civil service retirement. For "other" public employee systems, annual data only.

[11] Annual and monthly totals include regular State unemployment insurance program and payments made by States as agents of the Federal Government under the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-Servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958. Annual data only for payments under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Disaster Relief Act of 1970, and the temporary and permanent extended unemployment insurance programs. Beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

[12] Benefits in Rhode Island (from 1943), in California (from 1947), in New Jersey (from 1949), in New York (from 1950), in Puerto Rico (from 1970), including payments under private plans where applicable. Monthly data not available.

[13] Benefits began 1947.

[14] Under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1939, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data refer only to Federal "black lung" benefits administered by Social Security Administration (starting 1970).

[15] Includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and general assistance. Through 1973 includes old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Includes payments to intermediate-care facilities (July 1968–December 1971), and payments for emergency assistance, beginning July 1969. Includes money payments under medical assistance for the aged (1960–69). Excludes medical vendor payments. Starting 1974, includes money payments to the aged, blind, and disabled in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under federally aided public assistance programs.

[16] Supersedes the public assistance programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning 1974; beginning 1978, in the Northern Mariana Islands. Annual, but not monthly, totals include payments under State-administered supplementary programs.

[17] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies on a checks-issued basis (including retroactive payments) where available. Data for public assistance and State unemployment insurance programs adjusted monthly, other data adjusted annually.

Table M–2.—Public income-maintenance programs: Hospital and medical care payments, 1940–82

[In millions]

Period	Total	OASDHI (health insurance) [1]			Other programs			
		Total	Hospital Insurance [2]	Supplementary Medical Insurance	Veterans	Temporary disability [3]	Workers' compensation [4]	Public assistance [5]
1940	$165	...	...	...	$70	...	$95	...
1945	222	...	...	...	97	...	125	...
1950	832	...	...	...	573	$7	200	$52
1955	1,265	...	...	...	688	20	325	232
1960	1,846	...	...	...	848	41	435	522
1961	2,093	...	...	...	899	46	460	688
1962	2,406	...	...	...	940	46	495	925
1963	2,611	...	...	...	971	50	525	1,065
1964	2,890	...	...	...	1,019	51	565	1,255
1965	3,204	...	...	...	1,072	52	600	1,480
1966	4,898	$1,019	$891	$128	1,137	54	680	2,008
1967	9,554	4,549	3,353	1,197	1,328	53	750	2,873
1968	12,107	5,697	4,179	1,518	1,429	55	830	4,096
1969	13,837	6,603	4,739	1,865	1,573	59	920	4,681
1970	15,614	7,099	5,124	1,975	1,793	66	1,050	5,606
1971	18,109	7,868	5,751	2,117	2,087	71	1,130	6,953
1972	21,173	8,644	6,319	2,325	2,409	65	1,250	8,805
1973	23,732	9,584	7,057	2,526	2,681	69	1,480	9,919
1974	29,108	12,419	9,101	3,318	3,076	71	1,760	11,782
1975	35,803	15,591	11,318	4,273	3,351	74	2,030	14,555
1976	41,267	18,423	13,343	5,080	4,422	71	2,380	15,941
1977	47,179	21,826	15,743	6,038	4,465	74	2,680	18,179
1978	53,332	24,940	17,688	7,252	5,257	80	2,960	20,095
1979	(6)	29,297	20,590	8,708	5,399	58	3,470	(6)
1980	...	33,708	23,073	10,635	6,122	49	4,020	(6)
1981	...	43,458	30,344	13,114	(6)	...	...	(6)
1981								
June	...	3,669	2,621	1,048	(6)	...	...	...
July	...	3,681	2,568	1,113	(6)	...	...	...
August	...	3,562	2,439	1,123	(6)	...	...	...
September	...	3,821	2,662	1,159	(6)	...	...	...
October	...	3,804	2,611	1,193	(6)	...	...	...
November	...	3,796	2,583	1,213	(6)	...	...	...
December	...	4,128	2,874	1,254	(6)	...	...	...
1982								
January	...	3,649	2,546	1,103	(6)	...	...	...
February	...	3,738	2,625	1,113	(6)	...	...	...
March	...	4,413	3,116	1,297	(6)	...	...	...
April	...	4,155	2,954	1,201	(6)	...	...	...
May	...	3,918	2,757	1,161	(6)	...	...	...
June	...	4,570	3,265	1,305	(6)	...	...	...

[1] Benefit expenditures from the Federal Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance trust funds as reported by the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Excludes payments by Railroad Retirement Board for beneficiaries in Canadian hospitals.

[3] Benefits in California and New York (from 1930), including payments under private plans. Monthly data not available.

[4] Benefits under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data not available.

[5] Federal matching for medical vendor payments under public assistance began October 1950.

[6] Data not available.

Source: U.S. Treasury and unpublished data from administrative agencies.

Table M-3.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Beneficiaries of cash payments, 1940–82

[In thousands. For explanatory footnotes on programs, see table M-1]

At end of selected month	Retirement and disability					Survivor					Unemployment		
	OASDHI [1]		Railroad [1]	Federal civil service	Veterans	OASDHI	Railroad	Federal civil service	Veterans [3]	Railroad temporary disability [4]	State laws [5]	Railroad [4]	Federal "black lung" [6]
	Retirement [2]	Disability											
December:													
1940	148	...	146	65	610	74	3	...	323	...	667	74	...
1945	691	...	173	92	1,534	597	4	(7)	698	...	1,743	13	...
1950	2,326	...	256	161	2,366	1,152	142	25	1,010	32	838	35	...
1955	5,788	...	427	234	2,707	2,172	206	74	1,156	36	912	48	...
1960	10,599	687	553	379	3,064	3,558	256	154	1,393	34	2,165	102	...
1961	11,655	1,027	567	408	3,137	3,812	262	167	1,547	31	1,993	75	...
1962	12,675	1,275	585	438	3,177	4,103	270	182	1,653	30	1,585	59	...
1963	13,262	1,452	594	465	3,195	4,321	278	197	1,750	31	1,609	49	...
1964	13,697	1,563	600	494	3,024	4,539	286	214	1,848	29	1,351	41	...
1965	14,175	1,739	620	522	3,216	4,953	291	227	1,924	25	1,035	30	...
1966	15,437	1,970	630	564	3,194	5,360	299	240	1,995	23	936	18	...
1967	15,907	2,141	641	588	3,175	5,659	309	258	2,077	21	989	39	...
1968	16,264	2,335	647	613	3,171	5,963	318	274	2,151	25	941	19	...
1969	16,595	2,488	651	636	3,179	6,229	321	288	2,208	23	1,084	16	...
1970	17,096	2,665	653	697	3,210	6,468	326	308	2,301	22	2,045	21	...
1971	17,660	2,930	660	747	3,251	6,700	330	324	2,365	20	1,784	38	...
1972	18,176	3,250	661	829	3,288	6,919	334	343	2,393	16	1,458	17	299
1973	19,151	3,561	660	924	3,267	7,160	335	358	2,360	14	1,462	8	461
1974	19,688	3,912	667	981	3,250	7,254	336	376	2,282	15	2,716	14	487
1975	20,364	4,352	694	1,029	3,244	7,368	337	391	2,259	19	2,845	37	482
1976	20,934	4,624	693	1,077	3,261	7,466	337	402	2,225	18	2,515	24	470
1977	21,634	4,854	695	1,129	3,289	7,594	338	418	2,191	17	2,114	22	457
1978	22,140	4,869	691	1,173	3,286	7,578	335	431	2,119	15	1,921	14	440
1979	22,730	4,777	689	1,230	3,235	7,618	333	430	1,925	13	2,267	18	419
1980	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	430	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1981	23,935	4,456	680	1,338	(8)	7,615	326	467	(8)	16	3,231	52	(8)
1981													
June	23,524	4,636	679	1,325	(8)	7,633	327	460	(8)	15	2,324	38	389
July	23,556	4,581	681	1,325	(8)	7,562	327	461	...	14	2,349	28	386
August	23,653	4,557	682	1,330	(8)	7,582	326	463	...	16	3,535	28	385
September	23,705	4,535	682	1,332	(8)	7,594	327	462	...	17	2,238	34	381
October	23,764	4,512	679	1,334	(8)	7,628	326	464	(8)	17	2,200	39	380
November	23,856	4,484	681	1,336	(8)	7,627	327	466	...	15	2,449	39	378
December	23,935	4,456	680	1,338	(8)	7,615	326	467	...	16	3,231	52	376
1982													
January	24,037	4,414	678	1,339	(8)	7,631	325	468	...	14	3,856	69	374
February	24,079	4,386	680	1,340	(8)	7,658	325	469	...	15	3,960	70	372
March	24,121	4,357	678	1,348	(8)	7,683	324	471	(8)	17	(8)	70	(8)
April	24,112	4,337	677	1,353	(8)	7,696	326	474	...	16	(8)	61	(8)
May	23,993	4,196	677	1,356	(8)	7,285	322	471	...	14	(8)	43	(8)
June	24,002	4,184	675	1,359	(8)	7,274	322	476	(8)	16	(8)	43	(8)

[1] Includes auxiliaries or dependents.

[2] Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over and not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Monthly number at end of quarter.

[4] Average number during 14-day registration period.

[5] Average weekly number in December. Includes regular State unemployment insurance, the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, and the ex-servicemen's compensation program.

[6] Includes dependents and survivors.

[7] Fewer than 500.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table M–4.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Contributions and taxes collected, 1950–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor				Hospital insurance under OASDHI [1 2 5]	Unemployment		
	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [1 2]	Disability Insurance [1 2]	Federal civil service [3]	Railroad retirement [2 4]		State unemployment insurance [6]	Federal unemployment taxes [7]	Railroad unemployment insurance [8]
Calendar year:								
1950	$2,667,077	...	$677,730	$546,097	...	$1,191,438	$223,693	$23,356
1951	3,363,466	...	703,144	708,802	...	1,492,509	235,073	25,692
1952	3,818,911	...	748,277	633,792	...	1,367,675	265,615	25,270
1953	3,945,099	...	456,177	628,195	...	1,320,401	254,386	25,257
1954	5,163,263	...	459,961	604,204	...	1,135,314	285,307	24,479
1955	5,713,045	...	743,639	595,437	...	1,211,759	277,966	24,268
1956	6,171,951	...	1,119,769	628,681	...	1,472,410	291,959	59,337
1957	6,825,410	$701,566	915,044	609,452	...	1,544,515	329,202	89,402
1958	7,565,797	965,509	1,462,195	534,888	...	1,490,014	336,171	107,902
1959	8,051,972	891,229	1,494,953	567,608	...	1,961,855	324,906	131,142
1960	10,866,294	1,009,926	1,610,266	596,370	...	2,292,070	339,687	166,533
1961	11,284,951	1,038,020	1,732,402	551,647	...	2,495,926	345,592	155,440
1962	12,058,809	1,046,192	1,819,903	577,723	...	2,962,611	454,037	152,771
1963	14,541,451	1,098,617	1,978,453	570,290	...	3,021,957	948,628	159,210
1964	15,688,879	1,153,945	2,161,404	610,619	...	3,044,082	844,752	156,997
1965	16,017,468	1,187,904	2,196,519	655,172	...	3,064,905	617,323	150,292
1966	20,579,611	2,005,619	2,381,174	718,583	$1,874,152	3,033,916	557,561	147,187
1967	23,138,250	2,285,542	2,571,498	783,306	3,195,142	2,181,830	597,370	143,104
1968	23,718,648	3,315,641	2,966,149	852,274	4,169,959	2,562,751	601,084	136,710
1969	27,946,631	3,598,977	3,135,416	902,161	4,534,591	2,542,484	632,912	132,748
1970	30,256,144	4,480,914	3,890,842	953,454	4,943,781	2,521,608	891,367	129,066
1971	33,722,571	4,620,149	5,146,848	982,313	4,985,201	2,643,129	1,077,231	123,666
1972	37,781,320	5,106,908	5,512,174	1,062,095	5,792,367	3,920,060	1,235,885	118,678
1973	45,974,621	5,932,479	5,661,151	1,304,122	9,945,399	5,038,648	1,432,793	118,673
1974	52,081,072	6,825,505	7,421,679	1,483,288	10,849,635	5,282,356	1,374,808	119,222
1975	56,815,654	7,443,740	9,489,123	1,473,488	11,508,870	5,292,852	1,311,892	112,706
1976	63,361,747	8,232,877	10,841,461	1,634,791	12,871,989	7,799,634	1,634,562	137,675
1977	69,571,968	9,138,428	13,954,463	1,960,613	14,125,838	9,452,091	1,855,318	203,941
1978	75,470,614	13,412,645	14,409,007	1,892,749	17,532,957	11,461,642	2,849,438	215,639
1979	87,919,452	15,114,241	16,540,695	2,267,472	20,959,833	12,377,804	2,943,959	201,565
1980	103,456,364	13,254,956	19,511,063	2,330,822	24,087,891	11,937,572	3,232,407	163,004
1981	122,626,590	16,737,722	22,484,581	2,583,746	33,227,212	10,848,484	3,284,885	188,959
1981								
June	9,725,069	1,355,892	626,729	−20,598	2,929,601	179,432	9,432	44,776
July	9,434,231	1,238,359	756,350	74,226	2,580,864	1,050,406	347,089	1,017
August	10,468,717	1,418,191	644,843	401,580	2,858,118	2,094,112	462,292	4,416
September	9,372,953	1,418,413	15,142,911	226,473	2,824,096	118,410	28,432	46,223
October	10,326,060	1,387,842	679,000	54,000	2,707,052	550,000	−113,000	1,000
November	9,417,845	1,300,336	645,000	448,000	2,603,135	1,238,000	302,000	23,000
December	9,581,835	1,269,689	809,000	271,000	2,540,203	122,000	72,000	27,000
1982								
January	9,412,703	1,625,693	659,000	59,000	2,682,896	303,000	300,000	1,000
February	8,451,646	1,631,479	648,000	479,000	2,643,835	1,096,000	636,000	2,000
March	12,888,809	2,033,840	726,000	264,000	3,215,155	138,000	−55,000	48,000
April	13,321,000	2,366,063	737,000	32,000	3,566,288	1,649,000	470,000	1,000
May	10,620,193	1,830,825	657,000	540,000	2,870,648	4,113,000	887,000	4,000
June	11,141,030	2,071,264	655,000	−52,000	3,494,682	146,000	31,000	41,000

[1] Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by OASDHI under the Social Security Act, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments. Data for earlier years reflect former appropriation bases. Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Employee-tax refunds deducted. Excludes transfer from general revenues.

[2] Excludes transfers between OASDHI system and railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

[3] Represents employee and Government contributions. Beginning 1968, also includes Foreign Service and contributory survivor programs for Federal judiciary and Tax Court. For civil service, employee share includes voluntary contributions to purchase additional annuity; government share includes Federal and District of Columbia agency contributions and, beginning 1968, Federal payment for current unfunded liability.

[4] Beginning 1939, net of tax refunds. Contributions for hospital insurance of railroad workers are collected and reported with railroad retirement contribution initially and are transferred once a year (usually in August) to the Hospital Insurance trust fund; data for that month only are adjusted by the Treasury source to reflect the transfer.

[5] Excludes reimbursement from Treasury general funds for cost of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement. Includes contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (principal amount only), see footnote 4; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for voluntary coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[6] Through 1952 represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees (3 States in recent years), as reported by State agencies (to Department of Labor, 1950–52). Starting 1953, represents State deposits in (Federal) unemployment trust fund.

[7] Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Beginning 1961, net of tax refunds. Includes tax proceeds for financing temporary extended unemployment compensation programs for 1958 and 1961. Some monthly figures include Treasury adjustments (minus) for misclassification of prior month's taxes.

[8] Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

Source: Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table M-5.—Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund: Status, 1950-82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Reimbursements from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Cash benefit payments [4]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [5]	Net administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Calendar year:										
1950	$2,667,077	$3,694	$256,998	$961,094	...	...	$61,330	$13,330,649	$390,618	$13,721,266
1955	5,713,045	...	453,612	4,968,155	...	−$7,439	118,633	21,101,865	561,238	21,663,104
1960	10,866,294	...	515,744	10,676,628	...	318,389	203,289	19,128,245	1,196,255	20,324,499
1961	11,284,951	...	548,052	11,861,589	...	331,734	238,868	18,404,279	1,321,032	19,725,311
1962	12,058,809	...	526,228	13,356,411	...	360,788	255,883	17,060,022	1,277,243	18,337,265
1963	14,541,451	...	521,373	14,216,567	...	422,523	280,619	17,153,513	1,326,867	18,480,380
1964	15,688,879	...	569,030	14,914,253	...	402,636	296,306	17,757,800	1,367,294	19,125,094
1965	16,017,468	...	592,747	16,737,439	...	435,638	327,523	16,642,853	1,591,855	18,234,708
1966	20,579,611	78,000	644,020	18,266,947	$88	443,820	255,949	18,788,824	1,780,711	20,569,535
1967	23,138,250	78,000	818,048	19,467,599	277	508,046	406,396	22,513,112	1,708,403	24,221,515
1968	23,718,648	381,545	939,408	22,642,179	725	437,634	476,129	23,258,443	2,446,006	25,704,449
1969	27,946,631	442,151	1,164,964	24,208,637	1,097	491,482	474,494	27,885,880	2,196,605	30,082,485
1970	30,256,144	448,916	1,514,525	28,796,380	1,987	578,818	471,060	29,935,151	2,518,675	32,453,826
1971	33,722,571	487,546	1,666,735	33,412,546	1,811	613,026	514,241	30,686,119	3,102,936	33,789,055
1972	37,781,320	474,645	1,794,262	37,121,884	1,647	724,341	673,863	34,815,451	502,095	35,317,546
1973	45,974,621	441,788	1,927,789	45,741,295	3,390	782,954	647,398	36,196,031	290,676	36,486,707
1974	52,081,072	447,323	2,159,360	51,618,464	4,866	908,585	865,308	37,686,815	90,424	37,777,240
1975	56,815,654	425,317	2,363,998	58,508,766	8,636	981,785	895,770	36,837,550	149,701	36,987,251
1976	63,361,747	613,902	2,300,647	65,698,953	5,567	1,212,303	959,104	35,334,921	52,700	35,387,620
1977	69,571,968	612,927	2,227,248	73,113,151	7,502	1,207,841	980,506	32,404,439	86,325	32,490,764
1978	75,470,614	615,151	2,007,978	80,352,281	8,752	1,588,664	1,114,745	27,533,564	−13,500	27,520,064
1979	87,919,452	557,177	1,797,289	90,555,707	17,618	1,447,532	1,112,644	26,647,625	12,857	24,660,481
1980	103,456,364	540,098	1,844,972	105,074,457	8,152	1,441,988	1,153,808	21,811,516	1,011,984	22,823,500
1981	122,626,590	674,981	2,059,585	[9] 123,796,889	7,542	1,584,932	1,306,976	17,270,750	4,218,566	[9] 21,489,316
1981										
June	9,725,069	−1	658,629	9,827,480	...	1,584,932	96,701	25,944,302	1,202,739	27,147,041
July	9,434,231	...	27,926	10,778,681	...	...	115,721	25,528,288	186,509	25,714,797
August	10,468,717	67	107,289	10,819,908	...	...	104,677	24,865,362	500,923	25,366,284
September	9,372,954	...	66,684	10,850,988	...	...	120,913	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
October	10,326,060	53	93,003	10,887,831	...	...	118,513	22,494,816	751,975	23,246,791
November	9,417,845	40	83,508	10,905,539	...	...	103,325	21,042,116	697,205	21,739,321
December	9,581,835	674,765	571,518	[9] 10,978,840	...	...	99,282	17,270,750	4,218,566	[9] 21,489,316
1982										
January	9,412,703	98	14,359	[9] 11,025,270	...	...	114,653	19,010,312	766,241	[9] 19,776,553
February	8,451,646	...	102,362	11,052,800	...	...	117,435	16,961,113	199,214	17,160,326
March	12,888,809	12	54,586	11,100,101	5,466	...	131,403	18,405,376	461,387	18,866,763
April	13,321,000	84	69,819	11,174,306	...	...	129,046	19,879,995	1,074,319	20,954,314
May	10,620,193	−28	70,052	11,103,901	432	...	113,028	19,144,083	1,283,088	20,427,171
June	11,141,030	103	429,096	11,051,038	...	1,793,280	102,271	18,116,294	934,518	19,050,812

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect former appropriation bases.

[2] From 1947 to 1951, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits (see footnote 4).

[3] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses, 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[4] Before deductions for SMI premium payments and, when applicable, recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[5] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to Hospital Insurance trust fund for coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M-7).

[6] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[7] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Social Security benefit checks are generally scheduled for delivery on the 3rd of the month. However, if the 3rd falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the checks are delivered on the last previous businessday. January 3, 1982, was a Sunday, January 2 was a Saturday, and January 1 a holiday—so the checks were delivered on December 31, 1981. Data have been adjusted to include the checks delivered on December 31, 1981, as part of the January 1982 data. Thus the total amounts for 1981 and 1982 each reflect 12 months of benefit payments and are comparable to figures for other calendar years.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–6.—Disability Insurance trust fund: Status, 1957–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Cash benefit payments [5]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	Net administrative expenses [7]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [8]	Cash balances [9]	Total assets
Calendar year:											
1957	$701,566	...	...	$7,240	$56,675	...	...	$2,763	$611,946	$37,403	$649,349
1960	1,009,926	...	...	53,252	568,167	...	−$4,851	36,229	2,179,930	108,908	2,288,839
1965	1,187,904	...	...	38,685	1,573,237	...	23,615	90,036	1,438,121	168,176	1,606,297
1966	2,005,619	...	$16,000	57,361	1,781,401	$2,962	24,962	137,301	1,566,578	172,272	1,738,850
1967	2,285,542	...	16,000	77,319	1,938,856	10,683	30,634	108,778	1,862,233	166,726	2,028,959
1968	3,315,641	...	32,000	106,075	2,294,256	16,428	20,410	126,969	2,709,812	314,801	3,024,613
1969	3,598,977	...	16,000	176,801	2,542,204	15,173	21,328	137,759	3,875,942	223,984	4,099,927
1970	4,480,914	...	16,000	276,629	3,067,002	18,376	10,439	163,548	5,344,422	269,682	5,614,105
1971	4,620,149	...	50,000	360,740	3,758,181	24,334	13,240	204,511	6,309,126	335,601	6,644,728
1972	5,106,908	...	51,000	414,083	4,473,180	28,661	24,190	233,319	7,396,861	60,507	7,457,368
1973	5,932,479	...	52,000	458,066	5,718,015	45,560	19,503	189,874	7,853,054	73,907	7,926,961
1974	6,825,505	...	52,000	500,318	6,902,881	54,322	22,327	216,711	8,126,346	−17,803	8,108,543
1975	7,443,730	...	90,000	501,573	8,413,941	90,719	28,514	256,331	7,353,726	627	7,354,353
1976	8,232,877	...	103,000	421,520	9,965,696	89,198	26,366	285,169	5,750,645	−5,325	5,745,320
1977	9,138,428	...	128,003	303,592	11,462,633	84,144	−318	398,841	3,374,483	−4,439	3,370,044
1978	13,412,645	...	141,663	255,622	12,512,892	86,048	29,797	325,052	4,205,762	20,424	4,226,186
1979	15,114,241	...	117,827	357,904	13,707,663	77,948	29,906	370,592	5,621,686	8,363	5,630,049
1980	13,254,936	$10,900	130,389	486,516	15,437,473	77,838	...	368,474	3,598,240	30,783	3,629,023
1981	16,737,722	...	168,235	171,705	[10] 17,199,271	−7,542	29,443	436,465	2,585,281	463,767	[10] 3,049,048
1981											
June	1,355,892	...	...	106,787	1,369,530	...	29,443	31,636	3,864,846	18,943	3,883,789
July	1,238,359	...	...	4,654	1,510,706	...	...	41,440	3,579,546	4,891	3,574,656
August	1,418,191	...	...	17,108	1,481,301	...	...	33,764	3,484,875	10,014	3,494,890
September	1,418,413	...	...	10,481	1,488,335	...	...	43,015	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
October	1,387,842	...	...	8,027	1,479,666	...	...	47,093	3,259,916	1,628	3,261,544
November	1,300,336	...	...	11,516	1,464,972	...	...	31,839	3,079,585	−3,001	3,076,584
December	1,269,689	...	168,235	87,483	[10] 1,504,056	...	...	48,818	2,885,281	463,767	[10] 3,049,048
1982											
January	1,625,693	...	...	2,139	[10] 1,348,135	...	...	66,924	3,265,826	−4,006	[10] 3,261,821
February	1,631,479	...	...	16,602	1,453,180	...	...	25,377	3,422,658	8,686	3,431,344
March	2,033,840	...	...	10,454	1,463,082	35,945	...	59,054	3,917,288	268	3,917,556
April	2,366,063	...	...	10,420	1,444,898	...	...	44,688	4,805,271	−819	4,804,452
May	1,830,825	...	...	12,643	1,411,725	−432	...	36,682	5,182,876	16,889	5,199,765
June	2,071,264	...	...	145,002	1,418,058	...	26,354	47,074	5,928,857	−4,312	5,924,544

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect appropriation bases.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for disability insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] From 1950–51, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits (see footnote 4).

[4] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[5] Before deductions for SMI premium payments and, when applicable, recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[6] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to Hospital Insurance trust fund for coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M–7).

[7] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[8] Book value; includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[9] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[10] Social Security benefit checks are generally scheduled for delivery on the 3rd of the month. However, if the 3rd falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the checks are delivered on the last previous businessday. January 3, 1982, was a Sunday, January 2 was a Saturday, and January 1 a holiday—so the checks were delivered on December 31, 1981. Data have been adjusted to include the checks delivered on December 31, 1981, as part of the January 1982 data. Thus the total amounts for 1981 and 1982 each reflect 12 months of benefit payments and are comparable to figures for other calendar years.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.

Table M–7.—Hospital Insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–82

(In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.)

Period	Receipts				Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Net hospital and related service benefits [5]	Administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Calendar year:									
1966	$1,837,952	$16,200	$36,800	$31,022	$391,208	$106,591	$911,704	$32,471	$944,175
1967	3,151,529	43,613	312,050	51,441	3,352,731	77,385	1,068,454	4,237	1,072,690
1968	4,116,183	53,776	1,043,599	73,908	4,178,654	98,528	1,456,275	626,699	2,082,974
1969	4,473,284	61,307	628,262	115,714	4,738,663	117,965	2,477,698	27,215	2,504,913
1970	4,880,526	63,253	873,849	141,074	5,124,285	136,881	3,163,414	39,037	3,202,451
1971	4,921,419	63,782	551,351	195,407	5,751,412	148,815	2,997,110	37,073	3,034,183
1972	5,731,145	61,222	429,415	181,605	6,318,834	183,921	2,848,855	85,959	2,934,814
1973	9,945,399	96,163	498,780	280,604	7,057,447	231,665	6,428,614	38,035	6,466,649
1974	10,849,635	126,749	519,000	528,301	9,100,543	271,279	9,118,096	417	9,118,513
1975	11,508,870	130,904	668,783	671,058	11,318,362	262,616	10,499,871	17,279	10,517,150
1976	12,736,126	135,863	141,000	753,373	13,343,099	335,620	10,690,676	−85,856	10,604,820
1977	14,125,838	...	945,997	784,353	15,743,466	275,818	11,179,666	−737,942	10,441,724
1978	17,336,451	196,506	828,941	821,803	17,688,137	460,394	11,426,384	50,510	11,476,894
1979	20,784,233	175,600	874,849	956,225	20,629,637	409,927	13,107,445	120,792	13,228,237
1980	23,866,091	221,800	837,906	1,138,160	25,067,340	475,978	14,083,085	−334,209	13,748,876
1981	32,980,512	246,700	866,000	1,586,175	30,343,445	337,053	18,879,518	−131,752	18,747,766
1981									
June	2,682,901	246,700	...	641,141	2,621,001	36,937	17,709,144	−110,473	17,598,671
July	2,580,864	...	...	11,222	2,567,596	47,958	17,571,107	4,096	17,575,203
August	2,838,118	...	...	10,818	2,439,409	45,943	17,919,775	10,013	17,958,787
September	2,824,096	...	...	14,084	2,661,669	42,370	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
October	2,707,052	...	...	19,116	2,610,864	67,515	17,992,461	148,257	18,140,718
November	2,603,135	...	...	4,992	2,583,143	42,998	18,082,468	40,236	18,122,704
December	2,540,203	...	207,000	798,130	2,873,815	46,456	18,879,518	−131,752	18,747,766
1982									
January	2,682,896	...	...	12,211	2,545,828	44,677	18,790,094	62,273	18,852,367
February	2,643,835	...	...	12,638	2,625,378	38,871	18,839,349	5,242	18,844,591
March	3,215,155	...	808,000	3,749	3,116,440	51,610	19,719,469	−16,023	19,703,446
April	3,566,288	...	...	9,776	2,953,898	43,264	20,374,309	−91,961	20,282,348
May	2,870,648	...	...	11,809	2,756,669	−6,519	20,435,631	−21,176	20,414,455
June	3,186,582	308,100	...	975,929	3,264,683	47,627	21,751,942	−178,986	21,572,956

[1] Represents amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) after deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to meet costs of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement and for costs of benefits arising from military wage credits.

[4] Interest and profit on investments after transfers of interest or reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 6) and interest on amounts transferred from railroad retirement account (see footnote 3).

[5] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to fiscal intermediaries under sec. 1816 and direct payments to providers of services under sec. 1815 of the Social Security Act.

[6] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 20).

[7] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on accounts of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–8.—Supplementary Medical Insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Premium income [1]	Transfers from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Net medical service benefits [4]	Administrative expenses [5]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [6]	Cash balances [7]	Total assets
Calendar year:								
1966 (July–Dec.)	$321,557	...	$1,813	$127,872	$73,766	$118,856	$2,875	$121,731
1967	639,681	$933,299	23,622	1,196,536	110,110	408,665	2,993	411,658
1968	832,368	858,349	20,506	1,518,488	183,222	380,208	40,962	421,170
1969	913,945	907,292	18,061	1,866,759	196,362	182,076	17,268	199,344
1970	1,096,360	1,092,573	12,163	1,974,633	237,840	134,278	53,689	187,967
1971	1,301,758	1,312,780	23,973	2,116,995	259,903	406,902	42,687	449,589
1972	1,382,313	1,388,574	37,184	2,324,645	289,793	619,429	23,794	643,223
1973	1,530,086	1,704,526	56,706	2,526,153	317,803	1,093,493	17,082	1,110,575
1974	1,803,950	2,234,950	94,834	3,318,228	410,009	1,455,278	50,785	1,506,063
1975	1,917,847	2,648,271	106,262	4,272,791	462,171	1,442,025	1,556	1,443,581
1976	2,060,270	3,810,029	108,282	5,079,627	541,864	1,847,771	−49,081	1,798,690
1977	2,246,761	5,386,296	171,831	6,038,234	466,707	3,225,563	−126,927	3,098,63
1978	2,469,582	6,287,474	298,527	7,251,684	502,945	4,343,162	56,429	4,399,591
1979	2,718,769	6,645,073	403,890	8,707,596	557,522	4,885,031	17,174	4,902,205
1980	3,010,643	7,455,168	407,711	10,635,262	610,024	4,563,893	−33,452	4,530,441
1981	3,721,743	11,290,790	373,646	11,112,937	926,773	5,943,311	−66,399	5,876,912
1981								
June	257,641	664,603	158,761	1,047,602	52,702	3,791,281	9,364	3,800,645
July	311,569	1,039,820	6,456	1,112,584	70,632	3,999,686	−24,409	3,975,277
August	306,321	1,035,673	8,179	1,122,933	57,804	4,225,222	−76,510	4,148,712
September	312,230	400,376	11,905	1,159,450	55,081	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
October	315,368	1,032,637	8,709	1,193,455	65,393	3,910,038	−69,482	3,840,556
November	298,957	1,032,396	7,331	1,213,155	65,312	4,022,744	−122,082	3,900,662
December	581,724	2,535,918	162,167	1,253,500	50,058	5,943,311	−66,399	5,876,912
1982								
January	49,328	130,144	6,227	1,102,857	61,065	4,926,592	−7,304	4,919,288
February	306,082	1,022,411	15,371	1,113,219	51,981	5,105,191	−7,238	5,097,953
March	313,691	1,050,719	8,110	1,297,118	60,555	5,043,224	69,596	5,112,820
April	308,289	1,035,388	9,669	1,200,930	57,274	5,146,678	61,283	5,207,961
May	311,356	1,047,267	−1,838	1,161,415	107,418	5,248,231	47,681	5,295,912
June	322,267	1,042,613	235,823	1,305,044	57,862	5,533,933	−222	5,533,711

[1] Represents voluntary premium payments from and in behalf of the insured aged and (beginning July 1973) disabled.

[2] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to match aggregate premiums paid.

[3] Represents interest and profit on investments, after transfers of interest on reimburses administrative expenses (see footnote 5).

[4] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to carriers under sec. 1842 of the Social Security Act.

[5] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 30).

[6] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on account of interest accrued on bonds at the time of purchase.

[7] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.

Table M-9.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status, by program, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1980 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Number			Amount (in thousands)		
	Total [1]	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [2]	Disability Insurance [3]	Total	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [2]	Disability Insurance [3]
December:						
1940	222,488	222,488	...	$4,070	$4,070	...
1945	1,288,107	1,288,107	...	23,801	23,801	...
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243	...	126,856	126,856	...
1955	7,960,616	7,960,616	...	411,613	411,613	...
1960	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	936,321	888,320	$48,000
1965	20,866,767	19,127,716	1,739,051	1,516,802	1,395,817	120,986
1970	26,228,629	23,563,634	2,664,995	2,628,326	2,385,926	242,400
1971	27,291,508	24,361,500	2,930,008	3,058,957	2,763,022	295,934
1972	28,476,028	25,204,542	3,271,486	3,916,203	3,514,741	401,462
1973	29,868,145	26,309,163	3,558,982	4,269,863	3,821,165	448,698
1974	30,852,817	26,941,483	3,911,334	5,001,918	4,445,170	556,748
1975	32,084,511	27,732,311	4,352,200	5,727,758	5,047,656	680,102
1976	33,023,552	28,399,725	4,623,827	6,415,103	5,624,858	790,246
1977	34,082,556	29,228,350	4,854,206	7,175,513	6,270,000	905,513
1978	34,586,771	29,718,195	4,868,576	7,930,576	6,933,292	997,284
1979	35,125,066	30,347,848	4,777,218	9,056,622	7,950,300	1,106,322
1980	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1981	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1981						
July	35,698,351	31,117,671	4,580,680	12,054,448	10,669,839	1,384,608
August	35,791,980	31,235,163	4,556,817	12,103,073	10,724,638	1,378,435
September	35,833,358	31,298,618	4,534,740	12,139,006	10,765,798	1,373,208
October	35,904,374	31,391,504	4,512,870	12,182,866	10,815,165	1,367,701
November	35,967,914	31,483,497	4,484,417	12,223,246	10,862,462	1,360,784
December	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,255,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1982						
January	36,082,065	31,667,820	4,414,245	12,304,226	10,961,817	1,342,408
February	36,123,025	31,737,139	4,385,886	12,325,663	10,992,065	1,333,598
March	36,161,249	31,803,994	4,357,255	12,349,367	11,024,009	1,325,358
April	36,145,698	31,808,503	4,337,195	12,349,186	11,029,146	1,320,040
May	35,474,968	31,278,437	4,196,531	12,192,844	10,896,202	1,296,642
June	35,459,695	31,275,901	4,183,794	[4] 13,099,478	[4] 11,707,840	[4] 1,391,638
July	35,375,040	31,263,641	4,111,399	[4] 13,088,838	[4] 11,718,799	[4] 1,370,039

[1] At the end of 1982 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Benefits paid from the OASI trust fund to retired workers and their spouses and children and to all survivors. Includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Benefits paid from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their spouses and children.

[4] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table M–10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1980 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age–72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	222,488	112,331	29,749	54,648	20,499	4,437	824	...
1945	1,288,107	518,234	139,168	390,134	120,581	93,781	6,209	...
1950	3,477,243	1,770,984	508,350	699,703	169,138	314,189	14,579	...
1955	7,960,616	4,473,971	1,191,963	1,276,240	291,916	701,360	25,166	...
1960	14,157,138	8,061,469	2,269,384	1,844,970	401,358	1,543,843	36,114	...
1961	15,467,673	8,814,849	2,392,012	1,988,635	428,138	1,697,308	36,731	...
1962	16,778,570	9,738,500	2,531,465	2,159,885	451,984	1,859,191	37,265	...
1963	17,583,017	10,263,331	2,580,566	2,229,744	461,675	2,010,769	36,932	...
1964	18,236,173	10,668,731	2,603,964	2,297,604	470,597	2,158,912	36,365	...
1965	19,127,716	11,100,584	2,613,550	2,535,044	471,816	2,371,433	35,289	...
1966	20,796,930	11,658,443	2,640,467	2,739,397	487,755	2,602,015	34,530	634,313
1967	21,564,773	12,019,175	2,644,937	2,872,665	496,307	2,769,618	33,494	728,577
1968	22,225,263	12,420,742	2,645,407	3,009,033	504,916	2,937,890	31,596	675,679
1969	22,826,514	12,822,201	2,644,022	3,123,441	511,639	3,091,710	30,207	603,294
1970	23,563,634	13,349,175	2,668,105	3,233,705	523,136	3,227,160	28,729	533,624
1971	24,361,500	13,926,939	2,698,117	3,336,301	535,126	3,366,304	27,157	471,556
1972	25,204,542	14,555,475	2,734,699	3,427,202	540,965	3,509,777	26,055	410,369
1973	26,309,163	15,364,562	2,807,996	3,526,101	571,907	3,656,353	24,183	358,061
1974	26,941,483	15,958,521	2,825,910	3,512,717	573,506	3,769,559	23,023	278,247
1975	27,732,311	16,588,001	2,867,388	3,561,504	581,845	3,888,705	21,444	223,424
1976	28,399,725	17,165,415	2,896,290	3,556,249	578,780	3,995,021	19,915	188,055
1977	29,228,350	17,832,484	2,964,287	3,552,194	582,173	4,119,273	18,481	159,458
1978	29,718,195	18,357,985	2,979,959	3,441,228	576,353	4,211,749	17,177	133,744
1979	30,347,848	18,970,172	2,991,340	3,362,870	573,750	4,321,567	16,041	112,108
1980	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1981								
July	31,117,671	19,854,817	3,012,352	3,151,826	546,724	4,455,943	14,075	81,934
August	31,235,163	19,928,001	3,017,517	3,182,717	544,716	4,467,555	13,989	80,668
September	31,298,618	19,976,257	3,016,815	3,192,826	540,102	4,479,039	13,911	79,668
October	31,391,504	20,039,216	3,018,087	3,211,058	541,303	4,489,493	13,814	78,533
November	31,483,497	20,119,289	3,024,276	3,204,408	545,435	4,499,048	13,716	77,335
December	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1982								
January	31,667,820	20,293,570	3,032,189	3,185,904	547,963	4,519,823	13,503	74,868
February	31,737,139	20,332,241	3,031,236	3,214,234	547,046	4,525,316	13,427	73,639
March	31,803,994	20,371,193	3,029,706	3,241,533	544,321	4,531,510	13,331	72,400
April	31,808,503	20,368,891	3,023,555	3,258,666	539,146	4,533,965	13,221	71,058
May	31,278,437	20,377,752	3,019,708	2,734,864	525,991	4,536,959	13,133	70,030
June	31,275,901	20,392,236	3,018,726	2,722,660	520,416	4,539,897	13,043	68,923
July	31,263,641	20,440,782	3,023,713	2,660,982	512,893	4,544,443	12,969	67,859

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-11.—OASDI cash benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[In thousands]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	$4,070	$2,539	$361	$668	$402	$90	$11	...
1945	23,801	12,538	2,040	4,858	2,391	1,893	81	...
1950	126,856	77,678	11,995	19,366	5,801	11,481	535	...
1955	411,613	276,942	39,416	46,444	13,403	34,152	1,256	...
1960	888,320	596,849	87,867	88,578	23,795	89,054	2,178	...
1961	1,003,937	675,154	94,366	96,347	25,425	110,179	2,466	...
1962	1,099,227	741,961	100,305	105,108	26,838	122,475	2,541	...
1963	1,166,587	789,064	103,039	110,071	27,438	134,403	2,552	...
1964	1,224,240	827,548	104,769	114,947	27,954	146,476	2,547	...
1965	1,395,817	931,523	114,035	141,802	30,882	174,883	2,683	...
1966	1,502,863	983,338	115,686	154,618	31,983	192,821	2,642	$21,777
1967	1,575,646	1,026,047	117,016	164,706	32,186	207,692	2,557	24,913
1968	1,880,601	1,227,875	135,479	196,216	37,833	253,923	2,787	26,488
1969	1,964,275	1,287,300	137,175	205,260	38,406	269,799	2,687	23,647
1970	2,385,926	1,576,551	163,263	245,515	45,258	328,245	2,965	24,128
1971	2,763,022	1,840,748	184,420	280,203	51,163	380,963	3,103	22,423
1972	3,514,741	2,363,098	229,973	348,964	62,457	483,161	3,620	23,468
1973	3,821,165	2,556,956	238,072	362,931	67,578	571,654	3,488	20,485
1974	4,445,170	3,003,601	270,609	409,101	76,980	663,569	3,627	17,684
1975	5,047,656	3,436,752	301,623	456,662	85,678	747,903	3,685	15,354
1976	5,624,858	3,859,827	330,560	497,056	92,475	827,479	3,686	13,774
1977	6,270,000	4,333,016	364,805	540,541	101,116	914,469	3,665	12,388
1978	6,933,292	4,831,614	395,645	575,607	109,717	1,005,939	3,675	11,095
1979	7,950,300	5,582,292	443,799	634,904	121,957	1,153,289	3,829	10,229
1980	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1981	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1981								
July	10,669,839	7,610,410	582,632	777,808	149,339	1,535,783	4,349	9,518
August	10,724,639	7,648,637	584,520	787,536	149,077	1,541,171	4,325	9,373
September	10,765,798	7,680,129	585,193	792,254	148,230	1,546,893	4,302	9,256
October	10,815,165	7,715,881	586,352	799,079	149,201	1,551,249	4,278	9,124
November	10,862,462	7,756,197	588,274	798,351	150,615	1,555,880	4,250	8,985
December	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1982								
January	10,961,817	7,845,804	591,341	794,164	151,587	1,566,029	4,194	8,699
February	10,992,065	7,864,664	591,733	802,472	151,205	1,569,260	4,174	8,556
March	11,024,009	7,885,260	592,038	810,974	150,368	1,572,811	4,146	8,412
April	11,029,146	7,886,310	591,186	815,929	148,318	1,575,031	4,115	8,256
May	10,896,202	7,890,949	591,471	675,858	148,112	1,577,580	4,095	8,137
June [7]	11,707,840	8,481,892	635,406	723,506	157,659	1,696,411	4,370	8,595
July [7]	11,718,799	8,508,248	636,796	706,755	154,978	1,699,212	4,347	8,463

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table M-12.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
December:								
1957	149,850	149,850	...	...	$10,904	$10,904	...	...
1958 [4]	268,057	237,719	12,231	18,107	20,425	19,516	$415	$494
1959	460,354	334,443	47,914	77,997	33,907	29,765	1,727	2,414
1960	687,451	455,371	76,599	155,481	48,000	40,668	2,636	4,697
1961	1,027,089	618,075	118,187	290,827	67,756	55,374	3,910	8,472
1962	1,275,103	740,867	147,066	387,172	82,498	66,673	4,767	11,058
1963	1,452,472	827,014	168,243	457,215	93,325	74,922	5,422	12,981
1964	1,563,366	894,173	179,344	489,849	101,205	81,473	5,781	13,951
1965	1,739,051	988,074	193,362	557,615	120,986	96,599	6,761	17,626
1966	1,970,322	1,097,190	219,559	653,573	135,685	107,627	7,577	20,482
1967	2,140,214	1,193,120	234,550	712,544	147,831	117,424	8,040	22,358
1968	2,335,134	1,295,300	253,198	786,636	181,949	144,892	9,587	27,370
1969	2,487,548	1,394,291	264,340	828,917	195,982	157,188	10,081	28,713
1970	2,664,995	1,492,948	283,447	888,600	242,400	196,010	12,060	34,330
1971	2,930,008	1,647,684	311,581	970,743	295,934	241,414	14,237	40,284
1972	3,271,486	1,832,916	350,139	1,088,431	401,462	328,675	19,044	53,743
1973	3,558,942	2,016,626	381,079	1,161,277	448,698	369,090	21,151	58,457
1974	3,911,334	2,236,882	411,660	1,262,792	556,748	460,078	25,479	71,191
1975	4,352,200	2,488,774	452,922	1,410,504	680,102	562,180	30,536	87,386
1976	4,623,827	2,670,244	473,909	1,479,674	790,246	654,656	34,586	101,004
1977	4,854,206	2,834,432	494,389	1,525,385	905,513	751,660	39,106	114,747
1978	4,868,576	2,879,828	491,535	1,497,213	997,284	830,118	42,324	124,842
1979	4,777,218	2,870,411	475,493	1,431,314	1,106,322	924,346	45,768	136,208
1980	4,632,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1981	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1981								
July	4,580,680	2,827,181	447,493	1,306,006	1,384,608	1,169,320	54,663	160,625
August	4,536,817	2,814,150	443,011	1,299,656	1,378,435	1,163,966	54,116	160,352
September	4,534,740	2,804,617	438,789	1,291,334	1,373,208	1,159,895	53,573	159,740
October	4,512,870	2,795,892	434,873	1,282,105	1,367,701	1,155,906	53,057	158,738
November	4,484,417	2,786,712	431,649	1,266,056	1,360,784	1,151,660	52,602	156,521
December	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1982								
January	4,414,245	2,759,794	422,139	1,232,312	1,342,408	1,139,567	51,165	151,677
February	4,385,886	2,744,856	416,870	1,224,160	1,333,598	1,132,681	50,328	150,589
March	4,357,255	2,730,997	411,048	1,215,210	1,325,358	1,126,305	49,435	149,618
April	4,337,193	2,722,119	406,689	1,208,387	1,320,040	1,122,431	48,754	148,855
May	4,196,531	2,713,352	402,257	1,080,922	1,296,642	1,118,663	48,840	129,140
June	4,183,794	2,713,207	399,494	1,071,093	[5] 1,391,638	[5] 1,201,549	[5] 52,198	[5] 137,891
July	4,111,399	2,680,641	391,758	1,039,000	[5] 1,370,039	[5] 1,186,181	[5] 50,994	[5] 132,864

[1] Includes from July 1957 through October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 18.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] November data; December data not available

[5] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table M–13.—OASDI cash benefits: Average amount of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, 1940–82

Period [1]	Retired workers and their spouses and children			Survivors of deceased workers				Disabled workers and their spouses and children			Persons with special age-72 benefits [9]
	Retired workers [2]	Wives and husbands [2 3]	Children [4]	Widows and widowers [2 5]	Children [4]	Widowed mothers [6]	Parents [2]	Disabled workers [7]	Wives and husbands [8]	Children [4]	
	Average benefits in current-payment status at end of period										
1940	$22.60	$12.13	$9.70	$20.28	$12.22	$19.61	$13.09	...	...	...	...
1950	43.86	23.60	17.05	36.54	28.43	34.24	36.69	...	...	...	...
1960	74.04	38.72	28.25	57.68	51.37	59.29	60.31	$89.31	$34.41	$30.21	...
1965	83.92	43.63	31.98	73.75	61.26	65.45	76.03	97.76	34.96	31.61	...
1970	118.10	61.19	44.85	101.71	82.23	86.51	103.21	131.29	42.55	38.63	$45.22
1975	207.18	105.19	77.42	192.33	139.40	147.25	171.86	225.89	67.42	61.95	68.72
1978	263.19	132.77	105.69	238.84	182.12	190.36	213.95	288.25	86.11	83.38	82.96
1979	294.27	148.36	119.80	266.87	205.53	212.56	238.72	322.03	96.25	95.16	91.34
1980	341.41	171.95	140.49	308.12	239.52	246.20	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1981	385.97	194.75	161.39	346.08	270.94	276.68	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1981											
September	384.46	193.98	159.66	345.25	269.99	274.45	309.23	413.57	122.09	123.70	116.18
December	385.97	194.75	161.39	346.08	270.94	276.68	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1982											
March	387.08	195.41	163.19	347.08	271.91	276.25	311.04	412.42	120.27	123.12	116.18
April	387.17	195.53	163.40	347.38	272.04	275.10	311.23	412.34	119.88	123.18	116.19
May	387.23	195.87	153.42	347.71	269.39	281.59	311.78	412.28	121.42	119.47	116.19
June [10]	415.94	210.49	164.97	373.67	289.63	302.95	335.07	442.85	130.66	128.74	124.71
July [10]	416.24	210.60	164.24	373.91	289.61	302.16	335.17	442.50	130.17	127.88	124.71
	Average benefits awarded during period										
1940	$22.71	$12.15	$10.60	$20.36	$12.46	$19.60	$13.09	...	...	...	...
1950 (Jan.–Aug.)	29.03	15.02	14.08	21.65	14.35	22.65	14.65	...	...	...	...
1950 (Sept.–Dec.)	33.24	19.72	11.22	36.89	27.95	35.42	37.99	...	...	...	...
1960	81.73	40.25	30.37	62.10	50.87	65.93	70.14	$91.16	$35.38	$30.25	...
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	82.69	40.52	29.07	73.80	53.55	61.65	80.59	93.26	33.93	28.07	...
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	89.20	43.74	40.40	75.36	67.95	68.03	85.77	101.30	36.82	35.07	...
1970	123.82	57.57	45.45	105.82	79.91	86.70	116.43	139.79	40.40	37.00	$45.18
1975 (Jan.–May)	196.42	92.75	78.32	181.85	131.18	144.50	184.63	220.60	64.18	60.69	63.51
1975 (June–Dec.)	213.68	99.27	85.03	194.80	142.31	154.21	205.70	243.47	70.24	64.78	68.24
1978 (Jan.–May)	262.22	121.00	122.88	227.98	173.71	188.66	244.42	300.15	85.53	84.39	77.61
1978 (June–Dec.)	278.44	129.38	131.53	240.72	189.73	206.81	272.47	328.83	93.99	92.60	82.23
1979 (Jan.–May)	289.33	134.05	134.71	236.84	188.51	200.64	275.59	333.63	96.61	97.15	82.35
1979 (June–Dec.)	316.99	145.62	148.40	269.53	205.24	214.40	288.33	360.25	104.35	105.36	91.11
1980 (Jan.–May)	321.09	150.08	150.54	271.45	205.64	211.29	262.79	352.07	102.48	105.06	89.91
1980 (June–Dec.)	359.78	168.14	170.65	305.68	236.90	239.75	316.38	396.50	110.46	113.37	103.03
1981 (Jan.–May)	363.59	171.76	173.78	306.34	236.63	236.98	312.99	389.80	103.87	108.75	103.06
1981 (June–Dec.)	400.10	188.08	192.51	338.80	264.28	260.77	345.63	425.60	111.82	118.30	115.65
1981											
September	426.82	186.24	193.90	337.64	264.62	259.70	324.77	424.18	109.10	117.67	115.55
December	396.28	191.63	195.59	340.57	266.48	257.94	338.25	419.30	112.81	120.29	116.05
1982											
March	381.89	192.20	177.39	340.36	265.53	257.57	338.93	415.50	110.15	121.41	115.73
April	382.79	190.64	173.23	343.13	260.87	250.92	332.49	417.31	111.35	117.94	114.51
May	385.58	189.53	169.61	341.10	255.23	251.97	319.42	414.30	108.94	115.31	113.15
June [10]	379.98	201.69	184.82	363.34	282.21	270.50	407.41	454.08	126.10	129.55	116.54
July [10]	419.96	187.92	180.26	345.15	273.13	271.88	306.33	442.98	115.20	120.52	122.60

[1] Some years shown in several parts because of amendments changing the benefit provisions.

[2] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[3] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[4] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[7] Includes, from July 1957 through October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 65.

[8] Includes wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care, and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[9] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[10] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table M-14.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of beneficiaries with monthly benefits in current-payment status, by age group and type of benefit, 1940–82

[In thousands. Adjusted to exclude duplication arising from dual entitlement: See the 1980 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total, all ages [1]	Under age 62	Aged 62 and over							
			Total, aged 62 and over	Aged 62–64				Aged 65 and over			
				Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [3]
December:											
1940	222	75	147	(4)	...	...	(4)	147	112	35	...
1945	1,287	510	777	(4)	...	...	(4)	776	518	258	...
1950	3,462	877	2,586	1	...	...	1	2,585	1,771	814	...
1955	7,912	1,622	6,291	3	...	...	3	6,287	4,474	1,812	...
1956	9,070	1,701	7,369	338	113	...	225	7,031	4,999	2,032	...
1957	11,081	2,009	9,072	729	266	46	417	8,343	5,931	2,411	...
1958 [5]	12,390	2,231	10,159	837	299	77	461	9,322	6,621	2,701	...
1959	13,667	2,560	11,107	968	334	105	529	10,139	7,191	2,948	...
1960	14,811	2,883	11,928	1,041	397	127	557	10,887	7,704	3,183	...
1961	16,471	3,406	13,065	1,375	648	141	586	11,690	8,277	3,413	...
1962	18,032	3,858	14,174	1,659	873	136	630	12,515	8,865	3,650	...
1963	19,016	4,109	14,907	1,748	946	163	639	13,159	9,318	3,841	...
1964	19,783	4,274	15,509	1,848	998	183	667	13,661	9,671	3,990	...
1965	20,867	4,735	16,132	1,854	992	197	665	14,278	10,108	4,169	...
1966	22,767	5,199	17,568	1,954	1,028	230	696	15,614	10,631	4,349	634
1967	23,705	5,491	18,214	2,013	1,040	258	714	16,202	10,979	4,494	729
1968	24,560	5,829	18,733	2,096	1,084	283	729	16,635	11,337	4,622	676
1969	25,314	6,088	19,226	2,195	1,141	304	751	17,031	11,682	4,746	603
1970	26,229	6,380	19,849	2,332	1,225	322	785	17,517	12,122	4,861	524
1971	27,292	6,744	20,548	2,479	1,333	352	794	18,069	12,594	5,003	472
1972	28,476	7,160	21,316	2,665	1,440	390	835	18,651	13,115	5,126	410
1973	29,188	7,577	22,291	2,835	1,560	420	856	19,456	13,805	5,294	358
1974	30,853	7,859	22,994	2,973	1,631	462	880	20,021	14,328	5,415	278
1975	32,085	8,309	23,777	3,134	1,723	512	899	20,643	14,865	5,554	224
1976	33,024	8,512	24,511	3,264	1,781	563	920	21,247	15,384	5,675	188
1977	34,083	8,711	25,372	3,410	1,868	598	945	21,961	15,965	5,837	159
1978	34,587	8,587	26,000	3,412	1,861	609	942	22,588	16,497	5,958	134
1979	35,125	8,422	26,702	3,447	1,906	601	941	23,255	17,064	6,078	112
1980	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1981	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1981											
July	35,698	7,992	27,706	3,670	2,121	595	954	24,036	17,734	6,220	82
August	35,792	8,004	27,788	3,678	2,130	593	955	24,110	17,798	6,231	81
September	35,833	7,987	27,846	3,648	2,104	593	951	24,198	17,872	6,246	80
October	35,904	7,983	27,921	3,639	2,095	593	951	24,282	17,945	6,258	79
November	35,968	7,951	28,017	3,667	2,114	594	960	24,350	18,006	6,267	77
December	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1982											
January	36,082	7,860	28,222	3,750	2,180	596	974	24,472	18,113	6,284	75
February	36,123	7,854	28,269	3,761	2,188	596	977	24,507	18,144	6,290	74
March	36,161	7,848	28,314	3,763	2,190	596	977	24,551	18,181	6,297	72
April	36,146	7,837	28,309	3,768	2,196	595	978	24,540	18,173	6,296	71
May	35,475	7,154	28,321	3,768	2,195	596	977	24,552	18,183	6,300	70
June	35,460	7,104	28,356	3,795	2,205	611	979	24,561	18,187	6,305	69
July	35,375	6,979	28,396	3,771	2,197	595	979	24,626	18,244	6,314	68

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Includes spouses and children of disabled workers.

[3] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Fewer than 500.

[5] November data; December data not available.

Table M-15.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses and children and to survivors, 1940–82

Period	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
1940	254,984	132,335	34,553	59,382	23,260	4,600	852	...
1945	462,465	185,174	63,068	127,514	55,108	29,844	1,755	...
1950	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	41,101	66,735	2,252	...
1955	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	76,018	140,624	3,538	...
1960	1,969,842	981,717	339,987	311,409	92,607	239,267	4,855	...
1961	2,500,024	1,361,505	394,198	390,459	98,449	251,275	4,138	...
1962	2,514,301	1,347,268	393,857	402,270	99,925	267,051	3,930	...
1963	2,275,310	1,145,602	345,610	396,731	104,960	278,709	3,698	...
1964	2,139,326	1,041,807	316,262	388,355	106,249	283,263	3,390	...
1965	2,552,128	1,183,133	321,015	585,586	100,003	359,431	2,958	...
1966	4,086,807	1,647,524	396,856	779,956	107,135	403,595	3,202	748,539
1967	2,925,453	1,161,130	319,503	702,244	110,762	355,589	2,648	273,567
1968	2,908,154	1,240,998	329,935	765,791	113,765	375,391	2,144	81,030
1969	2,946,573	1,272,784	335,723	798,271	116,922	375,753	2,093	45,027
1970	2,959,199	1,338,107	339,447	774,319	112,377	363,216	1,852	29,881
1971	3,063,814	1,391,403	338,219	809,782	116,548	381,262	1,635	24,965
1972	3,211,037	1,461,399	353,742	852,935	117,699	402,809	2,086	20,367
1973	3,186,928	1,493,194	349,493	836,533	118,775	372,167	1,655	15,111
1974	2,988,881	1,413,145	319,149	775,858	109,221	363,693	1,155	6,660
1975	3,171,132	1,505,750	350,558	816,697	116,224	377,246	969	3,688
1976	3,141,506	1,475,585	346,743	815,670	113,516	385,679	913	3,400
1977	3,371,373	1,593,467	390,874	847,034	118,821	416,833	870	3,474
1978	3,120,645	1,479,709	346,822	776,584	110,012	403,617	844	3,057
1979	3,305,812	1,597,103	358,155	791,773	110,423	445,545	788	2,025
1980	3,330,624	1,620,100	360,363	787,793	107,810	452,159	724	1,345
1981	3,271,388	1,600,018	341,096	748,147	100,288	480,772	611	936
1981								
July	302,538	152,876	32,747	60,841	9,203	46,713	72	86
August	278,668	136,795	29,477	60,149	8,872	43,224	51	100
September	223,700	95,038	20,272	61,561	8,420	38,274	52	83
October	244,619	112,501	23,054	63,106	8,331	37,502	43	82
November	277,327	136,785	30,526	62,813	7,559	39,518	56	70
December	238,435	117,718	26,793	54,399	6,583	32,840	40	62
1982								
January	361,332	196,272	35,844	69,303	8,707	51,080	54	72
February	266,812	131,693	28,267	60,530	6,493	39,696	50	33
March	291,806	139,298	30,286	70,596	8,029	43,453	42	102
April	294,795	142,387	30,745	68,339	8,491	44,699	47	87
May [7]	302,698	143,534	31,599	67,470	9,277	50,667	49	102
June [8]	154,209	80,561	18,837	29,618	3,313	21,853	17	10
July	274,327	137,972	32,741	53,733	7,538	42,252	52	39

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives, aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[8] The June awards includes only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M–16.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses, by payment status at time of award, 1950–82

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Retired workers			Wives and husbands		
	Total awards [1]	Currently payable awards		Total awards [1]	Currently payable awards	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
1950	367	[2] 550	[2] 97	163	[2] 155	[2] 95
1955	910	862	95	289	276	95
1960	982	883	90	340	315	93
1961	1,362	1,217	89	394	358	91
1962	1,347	1,171	87	394	351	89
1963	1,146	1,015	89	346	313	90
1964	1,042	922	89	316	287	91
1965	1,183	975	82	321	278	96
1966	1,648	1,008	61	397	278	70
1967	1,161	840	72	320	258	81
1968	1,240	889	72	330	261	79
1969	1,273	906	71	336	262	78
1970	1,338	966	72	339	268	79
1971	1,391	1,031	74	338	278	82
1972	1,461	1,066	73	354	287	81
1973	1,493	1,177	79	349	293	84
1974	1,413	1,154	82	319	276	87
1975	1,506	1,241	82	351	302	86
1976	1,476	1,234	84	347	298	86
1977	1,593	[3]	[3]	391	[3]	[3]
1978	1,480	1,128	76	347	296	85
1979	1,596	1,312	82	358	290	81
1980	1,620	1,311	81	361	284	79
1981	1,598	1,319	83	341	272	80
1981						
July	152	125	82	33	26	79
August	137	113	82	29	24	83
September	95	75	79	20	15	75
October	113	91	81	23	18	78
November	137	115	84	31	26	84
December	118	100	85	27	23	85
1982						
January	196	174	89	36	30	83
February	132	116	88	28	24	86
March	139	116	83	30	24	80
April	142	115	81	31	24	77
May [4]	144	115	80	32	25	78
June [5]	81	70	86	19	15	79
July	138	119	86	33	24	73

[1] Includes awards currently payable and conditional or deferred awards. Conditional or deferred awards are those suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because earnings of the beneficiary or the worker on whose account benefits are paid exceed the earnings test amount; since September 1965 most conditional and deferred awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Estimated on basis of awards for 10 months.

[3] Data not available.

[4] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

[5] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

Table M–17.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

Period	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
1957	178,802	178,802	...	...
1958	162,566	131,382	12,920	18,264
1959	310,765	177,811	54,299	78,655
1960	366,302	207,805	54,187	104,310
1961	546,629	279,588	77,588	189,283
1962	490,200	250,634	69,212	170,354
1963	454,249	223,739	66,543	163,967
1964	412,737	207,592	59,706	145,439
1965	520,298	253,499	69,183	197,616
1966	636,009	278,503	81,284	276,222
1967	671,317	301,359	87,296	282,662
1968	711,773	323,154	89,603	299,016
1969	753,060	344,741	94,690	313,629
1970	763,234	350,384	96,304	316,546
1971	901,343	415,897	113,222	372,224
1972	991,570	455,438	124,366	411,766
1973	1,033,565	491,616	128,198	413,751
1974	1,111,928	535,977	132,042	443,509
1975	1,256,006	592,049	148,741	515,216
1976	1,210,732	551,740	147,433	511,559
1977	1,239,445	569,035	151,936	518,474
1978	1,045,507	457,451	130,192	457,864
1979	921,213	408,680	113,101	399,432
1980	883,984	389,152	108,502	386,330
1981	787,328	345,254	96,207	345,867
1981				
July	65,667	29,175	8,208	28,284
August	61,021	27,254	7,711	26,056
September	64,624	28,882	7,778	27,964
October	66,425	29,173	7,960	29,292
November	62,982	28,124	7,745	27,113
December	56,097	24,829	6,969	24,299
1982				
January	62,562	28,317	7,601	26,644
February	56,319	24,565	6,616	25,138
March	62,802	27,593	7,464	27,746
April	66,407	30,025	8,126	28,256
May [4]	69,957	30,997	8,834	30,126
June [5]	29,630	14,533	3,556	11,521
July	53,768	25,351	6,588	21,829

[1] Includes, from July 1957 through October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

[5] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

Table M-18.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, by reason for eligibility, July 1982

Reason for eligibility	All persons	Amount of payments (in thousands)		
		Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [1]
Total	3,927,737	$782,533	$632,049	$150,484
Aged	1,601,878	246,608	187,915	58,693
Blind	[2] 77,872	18,933	14,183	4,750
Disabled	[3] 2,247,987	516,993	429,951	87,041

[1] Excludes payments for State supplementation under State-administered programs.
[2] Includes approximately 24,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes approximately 429,000 persons aged 65 and over.

Table M-20.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons initially awarded federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, 1974–82

Period	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1974 [1]	890,768	498,555	5,206	387,007
1975	702,147	259,823	5,834	436,490
1976	542,355	171,798	4,735	365,822
1977	537,570	189,750	5,753	342,067
1978	532,447	177,224	6,375	348,848
1979	483,993	139,927	6,476	317,590
1980	496,137	169,862	7,576	318,699
1981 [2]	315,429	89,414	5,429	220,586
1981				
May	25,365	6,448	425	18,492
June	33,219	9,927	578	22,714
July	33,266	9,625	572	23,069
August	28,211	7,906	501	19,806
September [3]	...	...	...	...
October	29,241	7,428	529	21,284
November	29,991	8,194	555	21,242
December	26,354	6,869	430	19,055
1982				
January	28,595	7,503	489	20,603
February	20,345	5,582	305	14,458
March	33,638	10,036	582	23,020
April	27,505	7,687	469	19,349
May	21,214	5,843	380	14,991

[1] Reflects data for May–December.
[2] Excludes January and September data.
[3] Data not available.

Table M-19.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, 1974–82 [1]

Period	Number of persons [2]				Amount of payments (in thousands)		
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [2]
January 1974	3,215,632	1,865,109	72,390	1,278,133	$365,149	$260,159	$104,989
December 1974	3,996,064	2,285,909	74,616	1,635,539	450,856	340,853	110,003
December 1975	4,314,275	2,307,105	74,489	1,932,681	493,495	374,419	119,076
December 1976	4,235,939	2,147,697	76,366	2,011,876	507,060	386,440	120,620
December 1977	4,237,692	2,050,921	77,362	2,109,409	527,658	402,743	124,915
December 1978	4,216,925	1,967,900	77,135	2,171,890	546,567	420,454	126,113
December 1979	4,149,575	1,871,716	77,250	2,200,609	645,890	456,808	189,082
December 1980	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
December 1981	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1981							
July	4,069,743	1,725,922	78,490	2,265,331	741,696	583,919	157,777
August	4,042,800	1,709,934	78,196	2,254,670	733,037	577,422	155,615
September	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546	736,244	580,048	156,195
October	4,030,123	1,692,324	78,426	2,259,373	743,702	579,069	164,633
November	4,027,072	1,686,502	78,596	2,261,974	738,246	578,486	159,760
December	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1982							
January	4,019,048	1,675,396	78,624	2,265,028	740,100	578,260	161,841
February	3,999,718	1,662,717	78,351	2,258,650	723,631	567,086	156,544
March	3,998,043	1,655,225	78,509	2,264,309	738,623	579,487	159,136
April	3,987,671	1,647,221	78,355	2,262,095	730,949	573,753	157,196
May	3,961,932	1,632,015	78,095	2,251,822	723,641	567,889	155,752
June	3,956,880	1,626,106	78,126	2,252,648	729,087	572,356	156,731
July	3,927,737	1,601,878	77,872	2,247,987	782,533	632,049	150,484

[1] Excludes emergency advance payments made by the Social Security Administration district offices. Figures not adjusted for returned checks and refunds of overpayments.

[2] Excludes data for State supplementation under State-administered programs.

Table M-21.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, July 1982

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	3,927,737	1,601,878	77,872	2,247,987
Alabama [2, 3]	128,863	68,490	1,942	58,431
Alaska [2]	3,006	1,090	59	1,857
Arizona [2]	28,981	10,431	596	17,954
Arkansas	73,990	37,937	1,449	33,604
California	659,578	277,330	17,663	364,585
Colorado [2]	28,811	11,194	379	17,238
Connecticut [2]	23,174	6,601	425	16,148
Delaware	6,837	2,205	163	4,469
District of Columbia	14,592	3,924	202	10,466
Florida	170,961	80,244	2,811	87,906
Georgia	148,237	64,267	2,890	81,080
Hawaii	9,917	4,567	169	5,181
Idaho [2]	7,290	2,257	109	4,924
Illinois [2]	119,141	31,342	1,938	85,861
Indiana [2]	40,569	12,718	1,164	26,687
Iowa	24,551	9,365	1,013	14,173
Kansas	19,355	6,635	296	12,424
Kentucky [2]	91,601	37,218	2,043	52,340
Louisiana	127,174	56,477	2,092	68,605
Maine	20,246	8,283	295	11,688
Maryland	46,650	14,435	659	31,556
Massachusetts	115,205	56,537	4,928	49,720
Michigan	109,694	32,274	1,909	75,511
Minnesota [2]	29,946	10,972	626	18,348
Mississippi	110,268	56,614	1,805	51,849
Missouri [2]	78,539	33,670	1,262	43,607
Montana	6,613	1,983	131	4,499
Nebraska [2]	12,965	4,510	227	8,228
Nevada	6,693	3,302	473	2,918
New Hampshire [2]	5,183	1,750	117	3,316
New Jersey	83,462	29,766	1,149	52,547
New Mexico [2]	24,516	9,542	461	14,513
New York	343,338	120,328	4,023	218,987
North Carolina [2]	134,514	57,650	3,010	73,554
North Dakota [2]	5,911	2,733	83	3,095
Ohio	114,739	29,731	2,315	82,693
Oklahoma [2]	61,271	29,005	967	31,299
Oregon [2]	21,928	6,550	517	14,861
Pennsylvania	154,458	49,669	3,071	101,718
Rhode Island	14,524	5,346	211	8,967
South Carolina [2]	81,077	34,780	1,880	44,417
South Dakota	7,782	3,373	152	4,257
Tennessee	125,580	54,199	2,016	69,365
Texas [3]	248,572	132,083	4,234	112,255
Utah [2]	7,624	2,138	176	5,310
Vermont	8,539	3,188	120	5,231
Virginia [2]	78,612	31,585	1,398	45,629
Washington	43,361	13,259	595	29,507
West Virginia [2]	39,419	11,853	637	26,929
Wisconsin	62,562	25,482	965	36,115
Wyoming [2]	1,698	644	38	1,016
Unknown	4	1	...	3
Other:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	616	351	19	246

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table M-22.—Supplemental Security Income: Amount of payments, Federal SSI payments, and federally administered State supplementation, by State, July 1982

[In thousands]

State	Total	Federal SSI	Federally administered State supplementation
Total	$782,533	$632,049	$150,484
Alabama	21,040	21,040	...
Alaska	587	587	...
Arizona	5,759	5,759	...
Arkansas	11,039	11,035	4
California	178,051	80,694	97,357
Colorado	4,914	4,914	...
Connecticut	4,370	4,370	...
Delaware	1,214	1,175	39
District of Columbia	3,262	2,918	344
Florida	32,664	32,663	1
Georgia	24,851	24,846	5
Hawaii	2,154	1,765	389
Idaho	1,217	1,217	...
Illinois	22,440	22,440	...
Indiana	6,777	6,777	...
Iowa	3,812	3,718	94
Kansas	3,088	3,084	5
Kentucky	16,526	16,526	...
Louisiana	22,473	22,464	9
Maine	3,085	2,676	409
Maryland	8,859	8,848	12
Massachusetts	23,301	12,774	10,527
Michigan	23,523	18,495	5,028
Minnesota	4,451	4,451	...
Mississippi	18,375	18,371	5
Missouri	13,468	13,468	...
Montana	1,168	1,103	65
Nebraska	2,077	2,077	...
Nevada	1,233	989	244
New Hampshire	875	875	...
New Jersey	17,808	14,712	3,096
New Mexico	4,450	4,450	...
New York	79,461	59,712	19,749
North Carolina	22,699	22,699	...
North Dakota	893	893	...
Ohio	21,534	21,526	7
Oklahoma	8,933	8,922	...
Oregon	3,910	3,910	...
Pennsylvania	31,603	26,674	4,929
Rhode Island	2,724	2,048	675
South Carolina	13,487	13,487	...
South Dakota	1,159	1,156	3
Tennessee	21,445	21,444	1
Texas	39,149	39,149	...
Utah	1,309	1,309	...
Vermont	1,675	1,181	494
Virginia	13,346	13,346	...
Washington	8,768	7,304	1,464
West Virginia	7,699	7,699	...
Wisconsin	12,419	6,890	5,529
Wyoming	274	274	...
Unknown	1	1	...
Other:			
Northern Mariana Islands	143	143	...

Table M-23.—Supplemental Security Income: Amount of combined Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, July 1982

[In thousands]

State	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$246,608	$18,933	$516,993
Alabama	8,961	390	11,689
Alaska	181	12	394
Arizona	1,608	136	4,015
Arkansas	4,624	276	6,139
California	60,268	5,713	112,071
Colorado	1,473	69	3,372
Connecticut	919	90	3,362
Delaware	261	31	922
District of Columbia	608	45	2,609
Florida	13,595	605	18,463
Georgia	8,393	597	15,861
Hawaii	869	39	1,246
Idaho	266	20	931
Illinois	4,424	411	17,605
Indiana	1,463	237	5,077
Iowa	1,010	193	2,609
Kansas	790	56	2,242
Kentucky	4,968	468	11,090
Louisiana	7,952	443	14,078
Maine	776	55	2,255
Maryland	1,903	141	6,815
Massachusetts	9,201	1,324	12,776
Michigan	4,806	457	18,261
Minnesota	1,279	110	3,063
Mississippi	7,423	368	10,584
Missouri	4,352	236	8,880
Montana	225	25	917
Nebraska	480	42	1,554
Nevada	527	112	594
New Hampshire	196	21	658
New Jersey	5,099	262	12,447
New Mexico	1,284	94	3,073
New York	21,842	991	56,628
North Carolina	7,302	613	14,784
North Dakota	309	16	568
Ohio	3,759	477	17,299
Oklahoma	3,868	206	5,848
Oregon	820	103	2,988
Pennsylvania	7,134	789	23,679
Rhode Island	723	49	1,952
South Carolina	4,390	401	8,696
South Dakota	380	33	747
Tennessee	6,817	437	14,192
Texas	17,043	856	21,250
Utah	296	37	976
Vermont	446	28	1,201
Virginia	3,938	289	9,119
Washington	1,923	143	6,702
West Virginia	1,634	140	5,925
Wisconsin	3,650	234	8,535
Wyoming	73	9	192
Unknown	(1)	...	1
Other:			
Northern Mariana Islands	79	4	60

[1]Less than $500.

Table M-24.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility, July 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$151.24	$121.89	$190.53	$182.68
California	269.95	217.32	323.42	307.39
Delaware	177.57	118.30	193.04	206.25
District of Columbia	223.56	154.93	225.00	249.26
Florida	191.06	169.42	215.24	210.03
Georgia	167.65	130.60	206.68	195.62
Hawaii	217.19	190.27	231.82	240.46
Iowa	155.27	107.86	190.22	184.09
Kansas	159.55	119.05	189.94	180.46
Louisiana	176.71	140.81	211.58	205.21
Maine	152.39	93.93	185.07	192.90
Maryland	189.91	131.85	214.07	215.97
Massachusetts	209.53	162.68	268.77	256.95
Michigan	214.44	148.90	239.26	241.83
Mississippi	166.64	131.12	204.00	204.13
Montana	176.55	113.62	191.10	203.87
Nevada	184.16	159.64	236.58	203.41
New Jersey	213.36	171.32	227.78	236.87
New York	231.44	181.52	246.30	258.59
Ohio	187.68	126.42	205.84	209.19
Pennsylvania	204.60	143.63	257.02	232.80
Rhode Island	187.53	135.15	233.09	217.68
South Dakota	148.95	112.60	215.18	175.39
Tennessee	170.77	125.77	216.81	204.59
Vermont	196.11	139.82	235.93	229.50
Washington	202.21	145.03	240.02	227.15
Wisconsin	198.51	143.23	242.62	236.34

Table M-25.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons, total amount, and average State payment to persons under State-administered State supplementation programs, by reason for eligibility, 1974–82 [1]

Period	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled
January 1974	358,293	251,926	3,502	96,926	$14,884	$9,237	$517	$5,102	$41.54	$36.66	$60.86	$52.64
December 1974	300,724	193,057	5,898	101,769	11,354	6,824	330	4,200	[3] 37.75	[3] 35.35	[3] 55.95	[3] 41.27
December 1975	303,391	184,679	4,933	113,504	13,803	7,225	301	6,273	45.59	39.12	61.13	55.26
December 1976	274,377	160,360	4,731	109,248	13,720	6,882	327	6,511	50.00	42.91	69.04	59.60
December 1977	269,695	152,449	4,467	112,467	14,477	7,096	336	7,033	53.60	46.54	75.21	62.53
December 1978	265,378	146,799	4,192	107,430	15,608	7,873	363	7,260	58.82	53.63	86.60	67.58
December 1979	257,289	140,894	3,937	105,830	18,327	9,540	361	8,305	71.23	67.71	91.80	78.47
December 1980	249,474	134,555	3,649	104,367	19,920	10,435	356	8,995	79.85	77.55	97.45	86.18
December 1981	249,565	133,800	3,487	105,756	20,041	10,355	347	9,192	80.31	77.39	99.53	86.92
1981												
May	251,478	135,720	3,588	105,522	19,692	10,115	350	9,101	78.31	74.53	97.48	86.25
June	250,534	134,899	3,521	105,192	19,487	9,896	345	9,108	77.78	73.36	98.01	86.58
July	252,432	135,093	3,575	106,902	19,231	9,566	334	9,187	76.18	70.81	93.55	85.94
August	249,984	134,082	3,523	105,725	19,261	9,693	343	9,083	77.05	72.29	97.27	85.91
September	249,665	134,042	3,508	105,733	19,284	9,717	348	9,078	77.24	72.49	99.24	85.86
October	249,918	133,965	3,471	105,645	19,339	9,752	341	9,101	77.36	72.80	98.33	86.14
November	250,100	133,572	3,474	105,713	19,361	9,737	345	9,128	77.41	72.90	99.26	86.35
December	249,565	133,800	3,487	105,756	20,041	10,355	347	9,192	80.31	77.39	99.53	86.92
1982												
January	248,149	132,662	3,425	105,278	20,614	10,801	338	9,327	83.07	81.42	98.75	88.59
February [4]	247,872	132,366	3,429	105,256	20,620	10,828	346	9,298	83.19	81.81	101.02	88.33
March [4]	248,364	132,593	3,457	105,531	20,715	10,877	348	9,339	83.41	82.03	100.62	88.50
April [4]	248,036	132,381	3,433	105,649	20,270	10,413	346	9,360	81.72	78.66	100.66	88.60
May	247,388	131,688	3,414	105,583	20,124	10,216	337	9,421	81.35	77.57	98.69	89.23

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes optional supplementation data for North Dakota; for Maryland in December 1974 and 1975; and for New Mexico in December 1976.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Excludes data for South Carolina.

[4] Revised data.

Table M-26.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation, total amount, and average payment, by reason for eligibility and State, May 1982 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 247,388	131,688	3,414	105,583	[2] $20,124	$10,216	$337	$9,421	[2] $81.35	$77.57	$98.65	$89.23
Alabama	17,066	12,481	123	4,462	924	665	7	252	54.14	53.29	53.73	56.51
Alaska [3]	928	379	12	537	125	47	2	76	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79
Arizona	1,673	984	4	685	110	83	(4)	27	65.85	84.54	(5)	39.06
Colorado	34,385	24,217	145	10,023	3,031	2,410	4	617	88.15	99.52	30.97	61.51
Connecticut	11,951	5,362	88	6,501	1,882	804	10	1,068	157.48	149.92	114.43	164.30
Florida	7,366	3,902	(6)	[7] 3,464	277	122	(6)	[7] 155	37.59	31.26	(6)	[7] 44.72
Idaho	2,873	1,172	30	1,676	292	101	2	189	101.54	86.41	70.97	112.67
Illinois	29,243	6,026	294	22,923	2,414	388	21	2,004	82.53	64.35	72.90	87.44
Kentucky	7,890	4,412	102	3,376	898	482	7	410	113.85	109.16	69.35	121.32
Maryland	[2] 543	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 71	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 130.63	(6)	(6)	(6)
Minnesota [3]	10,139	2,886	136	7,097	981	216	13	752	96.74	74.79	84.88	105.92
Missouri	20,732	16,783	771	3,198	745	511	109	125	35.88	30.44	141.39	39.03
Nebraska	8,428	3,423	135	4,870	481	129	9	343	57.04	37.71	63.04	70.46
New Hampshire	4,514	1,576	170	2,768	484	68	14	401	107.15	43.23	84.12	144.95
New Mexico	[2] 280	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 21	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 75.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
North Carolina	10,921	6,223	262	4,436	2,413	1,358	62	994	220.92	218.15	234.97	223.97
North Dakota	101	67	2	32	2	1	(4)	1	21.93	20.19	(5)	26.66
Oklahoma	53,620	34,780	462	18,378	3,328	2,113	31	1,184	62.07	60.75	67.78	64.42
Oregon	12,358	4,039	594	7,725	589	231	38	321	47.69	57.19	63.34	41.52
South Carolina	1,753	725	20	1,008	197	78	2	116	112.35	107.84	114.80	115.55
South Dakota	347	209	2	136	41	27	(4)	14	116.89	127.21	(5)	101.54
Utah	[2] 5,880	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 59	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 10.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
Virginia	3,562	1,846	22	1,694	738	376	4	358	207.14	203.46	193.23	211.33
West Virginia	109	42	...	67	8	3	...	5	71.73	73.62	...	70.55
Wyoming	701	154	20	527	14	3	(4)	11	20.00	20.00	(5)	20.00

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska and February 1982 data for Minnesota; data not available for May 1982.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Includes data for the blind.

Table M-27.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation only, total amount, and average payment, by reason for eligibility and State, May 1982 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 49,414	29,693	588	18,590	[2] $5,838	$2,969	$89	$2,709	[2] $118.14	$100.00	$151.22	$145.71
Alabama	3,342	2,517	16	809	125	94	1	31	37.53	37.24	37.31	38.41
Alaska [3]	260	128	2	130	21	10	(4)	10	80.29	79.22	(5)	79.92
Arizona	177	141	...	36	21	19	...	2	119.15	134.89	...	57.50
Colorado	10,914	9,543	6	1,365	1,461	1,212	1	247	133.86	127.03	191.50	181.32
Connecticut	8,676	3,840	52	4,784	1,387	570	7	811	159.85	148.31	126.25	169.47
Florida [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	612	327	4	281	57	29	(4)	28	92.81	88.72	(5)	97.96
Illinois	7,297	1,503	36	5,758	1,138	148	3	987	155.95	98.16	86.08	171.48
Kentucky	1,750	1,315	5	430	214	159	1	55	122.48	120.60	118.60	128.26
Maryland	[2] 543	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 71	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 130.63	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minnesota [3]	1,378	493	21	864	287	83	4	201	208.14	167.59	171.62	232.17
Missouri	5,812	4,438	289	1,085	283	172	57	54	48.66	38.65	197.37	49.97
Nebraska	1,463	617	21	825	119	32	2	85	81.36	51.75	80.38	103.52
New Mexico [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	2,465	1,663	44	758	400	275	9	116	162.10	165.64	194.66	152.45
North Dakota	2	1	...	1	(4)	(4)	...	(4)	(5)	(5)	...	(5)
Oklahoma	2,442	1,827	11	604	132	100	1	31	54.06	54.98	55.45	51.26
Oregon	2,281	1,340	81	860	122	68	5	50	53.69	50.43	58.64	58.31
South Carolina [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for mandatory and optional programs in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia; for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska and February 1982 data for Minnesota; data not available for May 1982.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[7] Data not available.

Table M-28.—Public assistance: Number of recipients and average monthly payments, by program, 1940–80

(Data subject to revision. Except for emergency assistance, excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payment)

Period	Old-age assistance [1]	Aid to the blind [1,2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [1]	Aid to Families with Dependent Children			General assistance [4]		Emergency assistance [5]
				Families	Total recipients [3]	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (in thousands)								
December:									
1940	2,070	73.4	...	372	1,222	895	1,239	3,618	...
1945	2,056	71.5	...	274	943	701	257	507	...
1950	2,786	97.5	69	651	2,233	1,661	413	866	...
1955	2,538	104.5	241	602	2,192	1,661	314	743	...
1960	2,305	106.9	369	803	3,073	2,370	431	1,244	...
1965	2,087	85.1	557	1,054	4,396	3,316	310	677	...
1970	2,082	81.0	935	2,552	9,639	7,033	547	1,056	9.7
1975	...	...	...	3,568	11,404	8,106	692	977	34.1
1976	...	...	...	3,588	11,211	7,909	683	905	26.9
1977	...	...	...	3,553	10,796	7,582	654	820	32.0
1978	...	...	...	3,489	10,349	7,226	620	766	32.0
1979									
December	...	...	...	3,560	10,379	7,207	696	885	38
1980									
January	...	...	...	3,591	10,473	7,256	706	885	47
February	...	...	...	3,619	10,548	7,301	714	887	48
March	...	...	...	3,652	10,636	7,350	740	925	58
April	...	...	...	3,664	10,658	7,359	742	922	56
May	...	...	...	3,665	10,644	7,344	737	908	45
June	...	...	...	3,672	10,657	7,349	749	929	45
July	...	...	...	3,704	10,738	7,388	774	973	46
August	...	...	...	3,743	10,864	7,469	770	955	44
September	...	...	...	3,778	10,945	7,515	782	977	46
October	...	...	...	3,810	11,014	7,553	795	1,002	53
November	...	...	...	3,809	11,010	7,546	990	990	44
December	...	...	...	3,843	11,101	7,599	796	986	52
	Average monthly payment								
December:									
1940	$20.25	$25.35	...	$32.40	$9.85	...	$24.30	$8.30	...
1945	30.90	33.50	...	52.05	15.15	...	32.70	16.55	...
1950	43.05	46.00	$44.10	71.45	20.85	...	46.65	22.25	...
1955	50.05	55.55	48.75	85.50	23.50	...	55.05	23.30	...
1960	58.90	67.45	56.15	108.35	28.35	...	71.60	24.85	...
1965	63.10	81.35	66.50	136.95	32.85	...	68.95	31.65	...
1970	77.65	104.35	97.65	190.40	50.30	...	111.60	57.85	$151.35
1975	...	...	...	228.81	71.58	...	144.08	102.07	157.56
1976	...	...	...	241.48	77.29	...	153.84	116.54	156.20
1977	...	...	...	250.03	82.29	...	155.97	124.34	177.50
1978	...	...	...	255.53	86.15	...	157.49	128.11	191.30
1979									
December	...	...	...	270.74	92.86	...	136.69	123.31	197.52
1980									
January	...	...	...	271.68	93.16	...	158.92	126.72	194.77
February	...	...	...	271.73	93.23	...	160.46	129.18	193.92
March	...	...	...	271.16	93.11	...	160.89	128.72	191.31
April	...	...	...	270.92	93.13	...	159.21	128.16	192.56
May	...	...	...	270.55	93.16	...	158.42	128.59	201.84
June	...	...	...	271.06	93.39	...	157.13	126.58	199.98
July	...	...	...	277.48	95.73	...	155.76	123.93	197.01
August	...	...	...	287.31	99.00	...	159.19	128.28	184.55
September	...	...	...	304.08	104.94	...	158.55	126.86	194.55
October	...	...	...	288.51	99.79	...	157.73	125.07	189.93
November	...	...	...	286.03	98.96	...	156.23	124.64	195.51
December	...	...	...	287.77	99.61	...	160.92	129.84	196.97

[1] Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate programs and under the combined State adult assistance programs. Superseded by Supplemental Security Income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning January 1974.

[2] Beginning September 1965, excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.

[3] Includes as recipients the children and one or both parents or one caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[4] Data incomplete.

[5] Represents average per family. Beginning January 1972, includes New York City.

Table M-29.—Public assistance: Total money payments, by program, and emergency assistance payments, 1945–80

[In thousands. Data subject to revision.]

Period	Total [1]	Money payments						Emergency assistance payments [4]
		Total [2]	Old-age assistance [3]	Aid to the blind [3]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [3]	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General assistance	
1945	$990,704	$990,704	$726,550	$26,557	...	$149,667	$87,930	...
1950	2,372,204	2,372,204	1,461,624	52,698	$7,957	551,653	298,262	...
1955	2,525,585	2,525,585	1,490,352	67,958	135,168	617,841	214,266	...
1960	3,276,707	3,276,707	1,629,541	86,231	237,366	1,000,784	322,465	...
1961	3,426,895	3,426,895	1,571,309	84,739	256,910	1,156,769	355,991	...
1962	3,531,067	3,531,067	1,571,162	84,039	282,711	1,298,774	292,709	...
1963	3,666,628	3,666,628	1,615,023	85,335	318,948	1,365,851	279,623	...
1964	3,842,754	3,842,754	1,612,983	86,558	357,856	1,510,352	272,737	...
1965	4,025,903	4,025,903	1,600,708	85,121	417,720	1,660,186	259,225	...
1966	4,336,075	4,336,075	1,633,675	83,615	487,301	1,863,925	263,866	...
1967	4,956,901	4,956,901	1,702,091	87,711	574,574	2,266,400	325,847	...
1968	5,706,592	5,694,890	1,676,632	88,885	658,589	2,849,295	421,211	52,443
1969	6,893,920	6,668,986	1,752,730	92,204	788,079	3,563,427	472,360	11,030
1970	8,864,428	8,431,848	1,862,412	98,292	999,861	4,852,964	618,319	11,396
1971	10,814,361	10,143,441	1,888,878	100,840	1,189,636	6,203,528	760,559	19,843
1972	11,066,718	11,022,538	1,876,755	105,515	1,390,509	6,909,260	740,499	44,180
1973	11,397,212	11,357,947	1,743,465	104,373	1,609,572	7,212,035	688,502	39,265
1974	8,813,762	8,749,731	4,725	88	2,947	7,916,563	825,408	64,031
1975	10,434,353	10,356,837	4,599	79	2,953	9,210,995	1,138,211	77,516
1976	11,431,072	11,375,923	4,783	75	3,066	10,140,134	1,227,865	55,779
1977	11,915,676	11,848,824	4,938	76	3,425	10,602,775	1,237,609	66,252
1978	12,024,019	11,942,961	5,076	82	3,754	10,728,668	1,205,381	81,058
1979	12,402,352	12,318,290	9,448	170	9,084	11,068,864	1,230,744	84,062
1980	14,048,471	13,935,233	8,873	135	8,702	12,475,245	1,442,278	113,238
1979								
December	1,081,234	1,073,688	439	7	386	953,753	109,103	7,546
1980								
January	1,097,840	1,088,598	435	6	354	975,639	112,164	9,242
February	1,108,008	1,098,750	437	6	347	983,347	114,613	9,258
March	1,121,245	1,110,198	436	6	356	990,328	119,072	11,047
April	1,122,375	1,111,504	433	6	351	992,560	118,154	10,871
May	1,118,030	1,108,935	367	6	310	991,514	116,738	9,095
June	1,122,703	1,113,762	437	6	367	995,325	117,627	8,941
July	1,158,313	1,149,338	432	6	378	1,027,926	120,596	8,975
August	1,206,913	1,198,832	431	6	365	1,075,515	122,513	8,081
September	1,290,424	1,281,455	4,124	67	4,630	1,148,651	123,983	8,969
October	1,235,254	1,225,271	443	6	378	1,099,080	125,364	9,983
November	1,232,319	1,213,795	439	6	390	1,089,283	123,377	3,524
December	1,245,020	1,234,767	459	6	450	1,105,777	123,075	10,253

[1] Includes money payments for institutional services in intermediate-care facilities for 1968–71.

[2] Includes money payments for medical assistance for the aged for 1960–69.

[3] Superseded by Supplemental Security Income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia beginning 1974. Data for 1974 and thereafter are for only Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

[4] Money payments to families and medical vendor payments to needy families with children, authorized under title IV of the Social Security Act.

Table M-30.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Number of families and recipients, by State, April–June 1981

State	April 1981			May 1981			June 1981		
		Recipients			Recipients			Recipients	
	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children
Total	3,909,521	11,279,082	7,682,595	3,890,804	11,203,234	7,636,916	3,879,108	11,163,799	7,603,275
Alabama	59,835	166,626	119,081	59,774	166,216	118,784	59,367	165,093	118,029
Alaska	7,017	16,962	11,491	6,993	17,069	11,628	6,944	16,763	11,342
Arizona	22,664	62,472	44,291	22,928	63,000	45,602	23,080	63,468	45,933
Arkansas	29,920	85,055	61,489	29,643	84,167	60,875	29,612	83,991	60,752
California	530,238	1,555,041	1,029,279	526,079	1,543,387	1,022,223	523,536	1,535,655	1,017,139
Colorado	30,223	83,601	56,847	29,557	81,751	55,733	29,032	80,262	54,914
Connecticut	50,487	141,641	97,398	50,158	141,357	97,106	50,615	141,963	97,577
Delaware	11,977	32,915	22,575	11,886	32,668	22,431	11,798	32,447	22,312
District of Columbia	28,344	80,727	55,410	28,352	80,080	54,938	28,240	79,753	54,692
Florida	103,447	278,395	198,209	102,852	276,403	196,642	102,906	276,273	196,502
Georgia	91,367	237,221	170,978	91,331	236,770	175,575	91,021	235,718	169,777
Guam	1,538	5,482	3,965	1,565	5,558	4,016	1,576	5,590	4,023
Hawaii	20,081	61,383	40,777	20,128	61,427	40,774	20,259	61,844	40,984
Idaho	7,474	20,888	14,027	7,259	20,233	13,582	7,025	19,554	13,119
Illinois	234,244	714,479	493,578	235,119	715,859	493,711	237,070	720,785	496,246
Indiana	61,905	174,373	121,763	61,870	173,882	121,419	61,531	172,801	120,658
Iowa	43,253	119,148	77,615	39,936	104,441	70,322	40,075	104,918	70,563
Kansas	29,138	76,282	53,472	28,366	75,516	52,972	28,719	74,848	52,603
Kentucky	68,108	176,264	122,992	67,912	175,201	122,269	68,102	175,537	122,419
Louisiana	71,447	215,758	157,788	71,039	214,159	156,710	70,028	211,041	154,543
Maine	21,184	56,917	38,799	21,037	56,194	38,317	20,841	55,613	37,926
Maryland	81,659	222,019	149,602	81,717	221,736	149,261	80,234	217,856	146,602
Massachusetts	124,428	347,455	225,291	123,749	344,536	222,767	122,704	340,217	219,476
Michigan	250,670	775,880	501,661	248,178	767,004	495,414	245,113	758,737	489,544
Minnesota	56,011	152,775	100,176	55,784	151,630	99,458	55,441	150,497	98,728
Mississippi	60,519	177,102	130,055	60,399	176,406	129,505	60,398	176,063	129,232
Missouri	75,635	222,091	148,256	74,740	219,275	146,510	74,701	218,885	146,243
Montana	7,590	21,450	14,610	7,442	20,756	14,078	7,411	20,743	14,149
Nebraska	14,170	39,075	26,867	14,200	39,104	26,881	14,240	39,118	26,861
Nevada	5,547	14,970	10,253	5,528	14,918	10,211	5,524	14,871	10,181
New Hampshire	8,851	24,023	15,842	8,826	23,961	15,805	8,788	23,838	15,720
New Jersey	154,708	471,521	322,924	154,617	469,282	321,475	154,081	466,658	319,891
New Mexico	19,634	55,794	38,552	19,533	55,387	38,307	19,536	55,245	38,176
New York	371,453	1,114,336	762,351	369,644	1,107,383	757,357	368,359	1,101,720	753,109
North Carolina	80,463	200,733	141,601	80,237	199,778	140,927	30,008	198,888	140,320
North Dakota	5,064	13,603	9,360	4,969	13,346	9,203	5,010	13,470	9,270
Ohio	207,809	599,130	394,272	208,653	602,298	395,782	209,600	604,608	396,982
Oklahoma	31,546	91,608	66,471	31,222	90,644	65,864	30,789	89,490	65,075
Oregon	34,723	91,755	59,344	34,726	91,334	59,139	34,507	91,026	58,857
Pennsylvania	222,386	647,696	440,217	222,494	648,719	440,373	222,545	648,872	440,105
Puerto Rico	47,270	172,468	119,686	47,485	171,869	119,161	48,159	172,914	119,132
Rhode Island	19,248	55,371	37,343	19,028	54,579	36,852	18,936	54,291	36,496
South Carolina	58,651	157,928	111,648	58,520	157,393	111,297	58,466	157,172	111,167
South Dakota	6,830	18,262	12,784	6,727	18,057	12,648	6,821	18,421	12,888
Tennessee	66,780	175,141	123,319	66,464	174,182	122,615	66,225	173,461	122,122
Texas	109,208	327,535	237,357	108,741	323,357	234,418	107,985	323,547	234,628
Utah	14,369	45,136	28,152	14,078	44,060	27,460	13,803	43,215	27,117
Vermont	8,635	25,547	16,046	8,665	25,524	16,011	8,525	24,960	15,711
Virgin Islands	1,238	3,663	2,876	1,230	3,652	2,858	1,225	3,634	2,843
Virginia	65,363	176,728	121,193	65,157	175,816	120,661	64,725	174,444	119,742
Washington	54,742	143,985	93,410	53,962	141,468	91,894	52,521	138,128	89,743
West Virginia	28,561	81,385	62,385	28,694	81,703	62,737	29,076	82,587	63,570
Wisconsin	89,045	244,117	160,785	88,323	241,560	159,314	89,493	245,240	161,455
Wyoming	2,824	7,170	5,082	2,768	6,989	4,944	2,782	7,056	4,987

Table M-31.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Unemployed Parent segment: Number of families and recipients, by State, April–June 1981

State	April 1981			May 1981			June 1981		
		Recipients			Recipients			Recipients	
	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children
Total	225,892	949,736	528,250	222,100	934,568	521,249	221,114	929,448	518,843
California	72,469	303,903	173,817	72,855	305,710	175,283	72,848	306,301	175,966
Colorado	1,561	6,501	3,400	1,472	6,157	3,238	1,398	5,839	3,092
Connecticut	1,079	4,516	2,516	1,060	4,586	2,578	1,048	4,436	2,486
Delaware	408	1,718	934	398	1,663	895	408	1,708	931
District of Columbia	210	1,065	591	227	1,125	623	232	1,173	656
Guam	149	720	428	153	726	427	156	728	422
Hawaii	1,017	4,672	2,657	1,039	4,748	2,688	1,078	4,913	2,775
Illinois	10,804	46,212	25,341	11,538	49,349	27,013	12,086	51,391	28,066
Iowa	4,170	16,673	8,584	71	121	80	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas	1,329	5,225	2,756	1,265	4,994	2,630	1,220	4,819	2,543
Maryland	1,736	7,413	4,025	1,646	7,005	3,806	1,611	6,911	3,752
Massachusetts	5,150	21,859	12,203	4,841	20,619	11,542	4,411	18,828	10,537
Michigan	40,533	170,413	93,955	39,835	167,446	92,511	38,972	163,458	90,378
Minnesota	4,530	19,049	10,085	4,413	18,492	9,788	4,266	17,904	9,453
Missouri	3,321	14,193	7,551	3,191	13,650	7,268	3,169	13,581	7,243
Montana	544	2,313	1,302	543	2,285	1,289	517	2,189	1,230
Nebraska	368	1,696	968	371	1,706	970	377	1,742	995
New Jersey	6,308	26,787	15,383	6,158	25,964	14,957	5,961	24,823	14,230
New York	12,462	54,497	30,464	11,907	52,130	29,245	11,704	50,203	28,338
Ohio	27,951	114,765	60,158	28,901	118,778	62,320	29,273	120,300	63,124
Pennsylvania	13,306	56,229	29,930	14,202	60,101	32,024	14,552	61,550	32,753
Rhode Island	439	1,896	1,049	391	1,706	932	352	1,533	675
Utah	2,213	9,897	5,601	2,067	9,369	5,247	1,796	8,181	4,687
Vermont	911	3,812	2,035	872	3,610	1,914	769	3,191	1,701
Washington [2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	4,147	17,250	13,110	4,145	17,189	13,100	4,224	17,463	13,331
Wisconsin	8,775	36,462	19,407	8,519	35,439	18,961	8,686	35,283	19,408

[1] Program suspended in June 1981.

[2] Program suspended in March 1981.

Table M-32.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, foster care: Number of cases and children, by State, April–June 1981

State	April 1981		May 1981		June 1981	
	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children
Total	82,926	101,521	84,669	103,137	82,982	101,369
Alabama	881	1,563	902	1,622	901	1,615
Alaska	51	51	45	45	45	45
Arizona	236	376	254	390	264	415
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	11,322	15,526	11,295	15,537	11,267	15,533
Colorado	595	595	611	611	611	611
Connecticut	1,637	2,275	1,647	2,287	1,652	2,296
Delaware	152	271	151	269	151	268
District of Columbia	443	443	441	441	444	444
Florida	858	1,192	816	1,134	870	1,208
Georgia	1,488	1,508	1,504	1,524	1,481	1,505
Guam	8	9	9	10	9	10
Hawaii	18	18	20	20	22	22
Idaho	88	206	86	207	93	210
Illinois	5,115	5,115	5,250	5,250	5,260	5,260
Indiana	1,352	1,740	1,351	1,745	1,351	1,739
Iowa	667	667	662	662	661	661
Kansas	1,688	1,688	1,610	1,610	1,611	1,611
Kentucky	1,219	1,219	1,211	1,211	1,224	1,224
Louisiana	1,580	1,733	1,610	1,714	1,630	1,720
Maine	1,173	1,173	1,147	1,147	1,136	1,136
Maryland	2,344	2,344	2,310	2,310	2,246	2,246
Massachusetts	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Michigan	5,734	5,734	6,987	6,987	5,892	5,892
Minnesota	1,341	1,736	1,361	1,773	1,334	1,737
Mississippi	509	890	508	891	502	895
Missouri	931	2,132	933	2,138	918	2,102
Montana	191	268	187	261	195	274
Nebraska	601	601	606	606	639	639
Nevada	171	229	170	209	168	216
New Hampshire	510	510	514	514	509	509
New Jersey	[2]1,459	1,459	[2]1,459	1,459	[2]1,459	1,459
New Mexico	59	76	61	75	63	77
New York	14,562	20,432	14,675	20,439	14,815	20,618
North Carolina	1,058	1,735	1,063	1,739	1,068	1,738
North Dakota	201	354	183	335	199	337
Ohio	3,429	3,429	3,530	3,530	3,588	3,588
Oklahoma	421	739	434	727	428	767
Oregon	1,540	1,540	1,759	1,759	1,514	1,514
Pennsylvania	6,678	6,678	6,765	6,765	6,832	6,832
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	272	424	289	449	246	443
South Carolina	337	540	341	540	339	529
South Dakota	433	433	395	395	352	352
Tennessee	861	1,813	838	1,757	816	1,678
Texas	2,654	2,654	2,640	2,640	2,627	2,627
Utah	252	252	236	236	238	238
Vermont	291	320	288	317	282	310
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,535	2,325	1,564	2,378	1,160	1,794
Washington	609	829	608	823	612	830
West Virginia	303	605	305	609	333	665
Wisconsin	3,035	3,035	3,008	3,008	2,894	2,894
Wyoming	34	37	30	32	31	36

[1] Data not available.

[2] Data estimated.

Table M-33.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, emergency assistance: Number of families, by State, April–June 1981

State	April 1981	May 1981	June 1981	State	April 1981	May 1981	June 1981
Total	63,330	50,671	52,128	Montana	24	38	17
				Nebraska	140	93	126
Arkansas	142	146	140	New Jersey	756	662	890
Connecticut [1]	2,640	2,641	3,813	New York	30,390	20,910	22,054
Delaware	269	266	250	Ohio	11,115	9,461	9,794
District of Columbia	251	474	308	Oklahoma	419	432	496
Illinois	343	309	307				
Kansas	1,057	610	165	Oregon	901	867	845
Kentucky	1,332	174	16	Pennsylvania	185	197	155
Maryland	1,404	1,513	1,038	Vermont	284	292	391
Massachusetts	2,220	2,476	3,096	Virginia	26	19	19
				Washington	1,146	823	955
Michigan	5,731	5,193	5,344	West Virginia	1,015	1,330	327
Minnesota	1,264	1,482	1,319	Wisconsin	71	36	53
Missouri	75	9	0	Wyoming	130	218	250

[1] Quarterly estimate distributed.

Table M-34.—General assistance: Number of cases and recipients, by State, April–June 1981

State	April 1981		May 1981		June 1981	
	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients
Total	828,225	1,008,818	823,619	1,000,900	823,236	1,000,705
Arizona	2,686	2,686	2,689	2,689	2,777	2,777
California	29,196	30,317	31,612	32,756	31,476	32,604
Colorado	453	940	313	595	353	631
Delaware	2,313	3,293	2,314	3,237	2,223	3,069
District of Columbia	5,683	6,566	5,590	6,421	5,570	6,275
Georgia	1,728	2,756	1,700	2,734	1,785	2,916
Guam	102	107	104	109	104	110
Hawaii	6,015	9,747	6,006	9,729	6,019	9,710
Illinois	92,916	107,488	93,391	107,557	94,995	109,474
Indiana	34,227	75,300	34,377	75,629	36,533	80,373
Kansas	7,014	7,844	6,741	7,519	6,632	7,396
Louisiana	3,892	4,047	3,709	3,851	3,615	3,752
Maine	2,705	6,620	2,300	5,586	2,998	7,654
Maryland	23,818	25,385	23,407	24,788	21,873	23,170
Massachusetts	22,179	23,294	21,994	23,061	21,932	22,993
Michigan	121,255	141,136	119,221	138,896	117,821	136,806
Minnesota	17,059	19,003	16,063	17,783	15,804	17,675
Mississippi	714	882	736	855	739	858
Missouri	6,538	7,018	6,523	6,988	6,536	6,999
Montana	760	1,077	694	940	872	933
New Hampshire	1,439	2,985	1,521	2,561	1,287	2,320
New Jersey	26,025	36,659	26,899	35,088	26,731	34,626
New Mexico	693	712	709	727	719	737
New York	145,452	175,464	143,864	173,245	142,881	172,366
North Dakota	156	357	145	289	151	285
Ohio	68,534	73,135	69,548	73,924	70,513	74,896
Oklahoma	760	1,839	681	1,605	782	2,033
Oregon	4,063	4,178	3,986	4,084	3,966	4,072
Pennsylvania	163,784	193,883	162,760	192,746	162,257	192,171
Puerto Rico	406	406	416	416	402	402
Rhode Island	4,296	5,789	4,097	5,457	4,084	5,342
South Carolina	765	813	709	743	719	741
South Dakota	448	934	419	928	434	956
Utah	1,199	1,437	1,183	1,356	1,106	1,263
Virgin Islands	368	406	362	393	354	386
Virginia	7,885	10,696	7,619	10,213	7,318	10,173
Washington	7,780	7,841	7,464	7,748	7,318	7,594
West Virginia	3,344	6,982	3,328	7,034	2,368	4,016
Wisconsin	7,330	8,216	8,114	9,098	8,851	9,434
Wyoming	295	580	331	622	378	668

Table M-35.—Black lung benefits: Number of beneficiaries, average monthly family amount, and total monthly family amount in current-payment status, 1970–82 [1]

At end of selected month	Number of beneficiaries				Average monthly amount			Total monthly amount (in thousands)		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]	Total	Miners [2]	Widows and other survivors [3]
December:										
1970	111,976	43,921	24,839	43,?66	$181.90	$200.10	$149.80	$12,515	$8,785	$3,730
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	188.50	212.80	160.60	27,250	16,430	10,820
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	199.40	225.20	169.60	37,860	22,920	14,940
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	224.30	252.80	187.70	63,700	40,400	23,300
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	235.40	266.70	196.00	71,500	45,100	26,400
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	247.70	281.70	207.30	75,500	46,600	28,900
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	257.40	294.30	216.40	77,400	46,500	30,800
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	274.70	316.90	231.20	80,500	47,100	33,400
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	289.40	337.80	243.40	82,300	46,800	35,500
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	313.20	368.70	264.20	86,500	47,800	38,700
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1981	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1981										
July	386,545	114,469	146,489	125,587	341.30	406.60	290.30	89,100	46,600	42,300
August	384,576	113,676	146,430	124,470	341.00	406.40	290.20	88,700	46,200	42,500
September	381,479	113,055	146,376	122,048	340.80	406.30	290.20	88,400	45,900	42,500
October	380,208	112,591	146,317	121,300	356.70	425.40	303.90	92,400	47,900	44,500
November	378,486	111,889	146,225	120,372	356.50	425.30	303.80	92,000	47,600	44,400
December	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1982										
January	373,986	110,294	146,057	117,635	355.90	425.20	303.50	91,200	46,900	44,300
February	372,242	109,573	145,948	116,721	355.70	425.10	303.60	90,900	46,600	44,300
March	370,062	108,763	145,801	115,498	355.50	425.00	303.60	90,500	46,200	44,300
April	368,528	108,013	145,742	114,773	355.30	425.00	303.50	90,100	45,900	44,200
May	366,825	107,257	145,604	113,964	355.10	425.10	303.50	89,800	45,600	44,200
June	364,610	106,347	145,455	112,808	354.90	425.10	303.40	89,400	45,200	44,200
July	362,511	105,488	145,414	111,609	354.50	425.00	303.30	88,900	44,800	44,100

[1] Benefits payable under the black lung program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Includes benefits for dependent wife and/or child.

[3] Includes benefits for dependent child of widow, surviving child, parent, brother, and sister.

Table M-36.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on State programs, 1940–81

[Excludes programs for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

Period	Average weekly insured employment [1]		Initial claims (weekly average) [4]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [6]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits	Funds available for benefits, end of period [7] (in thousands)
	Number of workers [2]	Percent of covered employment [3]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [5] (in thousands)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries			
1940	1,282,385	5.6	214,231	5,220,073	51,084,375	$318,700	982,392	$10.56	2,596,129	$1,817,108
1945	589,110	2.1	116,325	2,861,190	24,179,769	445,866	464,996	18.77	254,271	6,914,009
1950	1,503,164	4.6	235,590	5,211,883	67,859,529	1,373,114	1,304,991	20.76	1,853,336	6,972,295
1955	1,253,836	3.5	225,861	4,507,894	56,099,729	1,350,368	1,099,466	25.04	1,272,232	8,263,850
1960	1,905,752	4.8	331,027	6,753,387	85,630,399	2,726,650	1,640,429	32.87	1,603,372	6,643,257
1961	2,290,311	5.6	349,745	7,066,467	104,217,226	3,422,698	2,004,177	33.80	2,370,833	5,802,038
1962	1,783,118	4.4	302,112	6,073,668	79,324,955	2,675,447	1,525,481	34.56	1,638,358	6,272,863
1963	1,805,816	4.3	297,699	6,040,335	80,137,101	2,774,668	1,541,098	35.28	1,568,558	6,648,314
1964	1,605,395	3.8	268,015	5,497,903	71,380,122	2,522,100	1,372,695	35.96	1,370,857	7,296,420
1965	1,327,629	3.0	231,652	4,813,229	58,813,298	2,166,034	1,131,025	37.19	1,085,977	8,352,350
1966	1,061,395	2.3	203,351	4,140,026	46,546,925	1,771,298	895,133	39.76	780,700	9,922,244
1967	1,204,529	2.5	226,126	4,628,083	52,902,523	2,092,338	1,017,356	41.25	867,403	10,778,138
1968	1,110,646	2.2	201,200	4,197,966	48,668,357	2,031,617	935,930	43.43	848,179	11,717,246
1969	1,101,429	2.1	199,695	4,213,803	47,948,702	2,127,877	922,503	46.17	811,532	12,631,508
1970	1,804,631	3.4	295,911	6,401,782	78,857,992	3,848,467	1,516,500	50.34	1,295,319	11,895,901
1971	2,150,473	4.1	294,945	6,540,358	94,312,380	4,957,026	1,813,700	54.02	2,006,700	9,703,424
1972	1,848,484	3.5	261,058	5,703,866	81,260,712	4,470,969	1,562,706	56.75	1,809,450	9,422,799
1973	1,632,466	2.7	246,539	5,328,928	71,222,809	4,007,562	1,369,669	59.00	1,495,092	10,933,767
1974	2,261,821	3.5	363,423	7,729,590	97,803,299	5,974,922	1,880,833	64.25	1,926,147	10,599,249
1975	3,986,152	6.0	478,125	11,160,042	175,304,812	11,754,685	3,371,246	70.23	4,195,023	4,522,934
1976	2,991,485	4.6	385,866	8,560,107	127,424,765	8,974,546	2,450,476	75.16	3,270,042	3,342,482
1977	2,654,918	3.9	374,770	7,984,984	113,244,354	8,357,160	2,177,776	78.79	2,850,136	4,387,302
1978	2,359,468	3.3	364,420	7,568,589	100,963,558	7,717,173	1,941,607	83.67	2,039,012	9,307,267
1979	2,433,510	2.9	387,953	8,074,970	106,100,669	8,612,851	2,040,397	89.67	2,037,121	12,469,636
1980	3,350,326	3.9	488,683	10,000,851	149,019,558	13,761,072	2,843,885	98.92	3,076,317	11,446,283
1981	3,047,780	3.5	460,361	9,394,204	135,922,279	13,257,807	2,613,890	106.54	2,989,747	11,590,970
1980										
December	3,321,487	3.8	524,048	809,477	12,602,938	1,243,976	2,739,770	101.5	318,918	(8)
1981										
January	3,843,677	4.4	618,413	1,301,016	14,227,849	1,416,603	3,233,602	102.34	308,662	(8)
February	3,668,663	4.2	450,893	872,733	12,881,779	1,313,507	3,220,445	101.89	274,571	(8)
March	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	715,461	13,503,852	1,393,612	3,069,057	105.63	290,104	(8)
April	2,987,633	3.4	371,842	634,717	11,869,207	1,226,694	2,697,347	105.98	289,119	(8)
May	2,691,357	3.1	338,697	540,760	9,788,837	1,006,228	2,330,675	105.47	245,805	(8)
June	2,596,115	3.0	383,789	582,475	9,899,256	1,009,820	2,249,831	104.59	244,149	(8)
July	2,742,877	3.8	462,927	821,637	10,485,822	1,061,899	2,279,548	103.56	246,839	(8)
August	2,656,010	3.0	374,271	717,050	9,650,546	1,006,611	2,297,749	106.02	215,108	(8)
September	2,488,368	2.9	382,495	602,671	9,567,363	1,001,219	2,174,401	107.39	206,574	(8)
October	2,592,282	3.0	450,174	693,623	9,424,011	997,757	2,141,821	108.92	200,252	(8)
November	3,061,157	3.5	528,860	748,929	10,047,336	1,079,704	2,392,223	110.44	201,600	(8)
December	3,777,923	4.3	682,724	1,162,676	14,584,303	1,592,546	3,170,501	112.89	265,045	(8)

[1] Beginning July 1963, includes Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program.

[2] Workers reporting completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[3] Annual rates based on average covered employment in specified year; monthly rates on average for most recent 12-month period.

[4] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[5] Annual data, but not monthly, adjusted to exclude voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Through 1970, includes payments under State (but not Federal) temporary extended unemployment insurance provisions; beginning 1971, excludes such payments.

[6] Includes dependents' allowances in States that provide such benefits.

[7] Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-37.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data by State, December 1981

[Excludes program for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

State	Average weekly insured unemployment		Initial claims (weekly average) [3]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [5]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits
	Number of workers [1]	Percent of covered employment [2]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	Average weekly number of beneficiaries		
Total	3,777,923	4.3	682,724	1,162,676	14,584,303	$1,592,545,713	3,170,501	$112.89	265,045
Alabama	61,663	4.9	12,361	20,568	228,522	17,510,056	49,679	79.50	4,470
Alaska	11,780	7.8	1,526	4,076	60,728	7,685,128	13,202	129.76	1,282
Arizona	27,323	2.8	4,211	7,329	98,661	8,625,909	21,448	88.39	1,905
Arkansas	42,364	6.0	9,673	16,312	142,966	12,631,025	31,080	93.70	2,304
California	434,539	4.4	59,636	112,678	1,878,397	176,246,115	408,347	95.62	34,360
Colorado	28,992	2.4	4,064	8,555	90,275	11,404,156	19,625	129.68	2,855
Connecticut	42,324	3.0	10,168	12,910	163,100	17,910,980	35,457	114.05	2,330
Delaware	9,666	3.9	2,436	2,742	46,082	4,274,488	10,018	96.76	668
District of Columbia	15,286	4.1	681	2,987	72,196	9,317,480	15,695	130.30	748
Florida	68,693	1.8	7,983	17,641	228,544	19,754,596	49,683	87.71	6,174
Georgia	71,634	3.5	18,782	36,415	300,118	25,732,012	65,243	91.64	7,294
Hawaii	12,745	3.3	1,455	2,760	49,793	5,957,475	10,825	125.80	716
Idaho	22,196	7.3	3,661	6,764	76,126	8,119,166	16,549	113.45	1,830
Illinois	216,435	4.9	30,444	65,496	940,537	129,899,510	204,465	139.08	20,378
Indiana	97,841	4.8	21,930	38,612	356,595	32,818,264	77,521	93.38	7,507
Iowa	42,246	4.0	8,857	15,756	158,411	19,717,411	34,437	130.61	3,048
Kansas	25,186	2.8	3,754	8,762	109,808	12,839,714	23,871	118.87	2,297
Kentucky	62,843	5.7	14,422	19,651	238,014	25,401,264	51,742	112.77	4,396
Louisiana	48,132	3.2	6,703	14,024	206,490	26,301,868	44,889	130.48	4,139
Maine	19,013	4.8	4,203	5,288	73,148	6,564,382	15,902	96.70	2,971
Maryland	62,317	4.0	10,296	17,984	238,374	25,925,018	51,820	110.68	3,538
Massachusetts	105,765	4.2	20,412	29,921	386,491	40,250,284	84,020	108.28	5,886
Michigan	254,680	8.0	48,351	83,238	985,736	140,220,821	214,290	146.01	18,062
Minnesota	65,953	3.9	10,448	25,843	255,215	32,988,752	55,482	131.73	4,807
Mississippi	40,975	5.3	9,030	14,488	139,838	10,508,549	30,400	76.23	2,448
Missouri	80,074	4.3	15,457	22,239	291,103	25,499,841	63,283	92.77	6,874
Montana	12,635	5.0	2,075	4,090	46,510	5,023,926	10,111	117.58	1,179
Nebraska	15,253	2.6	2,909	5,623	56,242	5,303,136	12,227	98.92	1,432
Nevada	17,443	4.5	2,902	7,042	74,811	8,222,984	16,263	111.42	1,096
New Hampshire	10,066	2.7	2,437	3,679	35,048	3,137,131	7,619	93.38	277
New Jersey	141,865	4.8	22,270	44,717	660,900	69,692,049	143,674	108.44	15,087
New Mexico	11,578	2.8	1,447	2,793	42,669	3,919,233	9,276	92.86	773
New York	269,320	3.9	42,818	56,200	958,594	89,001,346	208,390	96.87	15,930
North Carolina	109,297	4.8	34,924	47,482	362,098	32,071,565	78,717	96.84	4,916
North Dakota	6,926	3.3	1,478	3,338	27,242	3,237,627	5,922	119.79	697
Ohio	247,447	6.1	43,307	77,439	856,825	114,518,247	186,266	136.50	13,499
Oklahoma	18,918	1.7	3,467	5,436	65,598	8,350,466	14,260	129.85	1,360
Oregon	73,144	7.4	10,166	19,651	295,640	33,449,431	64,270	114.87	4,866
Pennsylvania	249,484	5.6	48,661	64,408	1,003,548	125,424,535	218,163	133.99	11,286
Puerto Rico	[6] 56,653	7.5	[6] 5,908	4,712	163,369	10,027,922	35,515	61.20	2,629
Rhode Island	24,002	6.2	6,272	7,160	84,270	8,800,555	18,320	107.24	1,865
South Carolina	59,222	5.3	15,921	21,733	207,579	17,872,137	45,126	88.78	3,934
South Dakota	4,572	2.1	739	1,664	16,608	1,734,583	3,610	105.30	232
Tennessee	95,382	5.8	22,884	37,547	335,697	27,947,838	72,978	85.30	5,576
Texas	64,677	1.1	11,284	21,035	207,010	22,464,296	45,000	111.04	4,062
Utah	17,760	3.7	2,642	5,773	67,397	8,151,395	14,652	122.81	1,162
Vermont	9,033	4.8	1,843	2,939	33,647	3,262,611	7,315	102.79	389
Virgin Islands	1,379	3.7	163	508	6,105	513,966	1,327	86.22	112
Virginia	43,543	2.3	18,553	24,693	187,668	18,337,697	40,797	102.83	3,665
Washington	97,035	6.4	12,863	26,246	398,605	48,361,476	86,653	126.69	6,434
West Virginia	33,738	5.6	3,587	9,863	131,218	14,523,299	28,526	115.24	1,793
Wisconsin	112,476	6.1	19,510	41,856	423,593	52,508,287	92,085	128.25	6,788
Wyoming	4,408	2.2	750	2,010	20,554	2,583,661	4,468	127.92	319

[1] Workers reporting completing at least 1 week of unemployment.

[2] Based on average covered employment for most recent 12-month period.

[3] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[4] Voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan not deducted. Excludes payments under temporary unemployment insurance provisions.

[5] Includes dependents in States that provide such benefits.

[6] Includes data under the Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program for average insured unemployment and initial claims (sugarcane data not available for other items).

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M–38.—Gross national product and personal income, by type, 1950–81

[Amounts in billions. Monthly amounts at annual rates. Before 1960, data for the 48 States and the District of Columbia, except where otherwise noted; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Gross national product [1]	Personal income							
		Total	Wage and salary disbursements [2]	Social insurance and related payments [3]		Public assistance and related payments [4]		Other income [5]	Less personal contributions for social insurance [6]
				Amount	Percent of personal income	Amount	Percent of personal income		
1950	$286.2	$226.1	$147.0	$7.0	3.1	$2.3	1.0	$72.7	$2.9
1955	399.3	308.8	211.7	13.1	4.2	2.5	.8	86.7	5.2
1960	506.0	399.7	271.9	23.9	6.0	3.3	.8	109.9	9.3
1961	523.3	415.0	279.5	27.4	6.6	3.4	.8	114.4	9.7
1962	563.8	440.7	298.0	28.6	6.5	3.5	.8	120.9	10.3
1963	594.7	463.1	313.4	30.2	6.5	3.7	.8	127.6	11.8
1964	635.7	495.7	336.1	31.6	6.4	3.9	.8	136.7	12.6
1965	688.1	537.0	362.0	34.2	6.4	4.1	.8	150.0	13.3
1966	753.0	584.9	398.4	37.7	6.4	4.4	.8	162.2	17.8
1967	796.3	626.6	427.5	44.4	7.1	5.1	.8	170.2	20.6
1968	868.5	685.2	469.5	50.6	7.4	5.9	.9	182.0	22.8
1969	935.5	745.8	514.6	55.4	7.4	6.9	.9	195.2	26.3
1970 [7]	982.4	811.1	548.7	65.2	8.0	9.5	1.2	215.6	27.9
1971	1,063.4	859.1	579.4	76.3	8.9	11.8	1.4	222.4	30.8
1972	1,171.1	942.5	633.8	84.3	8.9	13.0	1.4	245.6	34.2
1973	1,306.6	1,052.4	701.3	97.7	9.3	13.5	1.3	282.1	42.2
1974	1,412.9	1,154.9	764.9	115.3	9.9	17.4	1.5	305.3	47.7
1975 [7]	1,528.8	1,255.0	806.4	143.2	11.3	21.0	1.7	344.8	50.4
1976 [7]	1,702.2	1,391.2	889.9	159.3	11.4	22.1	1.6	375.4	55.5
1977 [7]	1,899.5	1,538.0	983.8	174.1	11.3	22.6	1.5	418.6	61.1
1978 [7]	2,127.6	1,721.8	1,105.2	188.5	11.0	23.1	1.3	474.6	69.6
1979 [7]	2,368.8	1,943.8	1,236.1	213.0	11.0	25.7	1.3	549.6	80.6
1980	2,626.5	2,160.3	1,343.6	252.8	11.7	30.0	1.4	621.8	87.9
1980									
September	2,637.3	2,205.7	1,356.8	270.8	12.3	31.6	1.4	635.6	89.1
October	...	2,234.2	1,381.7	271.3	12.1	31.6	1.4	640.0	90.4
November	...	2,257.1	1,400.4	270.4	12.0	31.6	1.4	646.1	91.4
December	2,732.3	2,276.1	1,410.9	271.3	11.9	31.8	1.4	654.0	91.9
1981									
January	...	2,301.0	1,433.1	273.2	11.9	33.2	1.4	663.4	101.9
February	...	2,318.2	1,442.8	273.0	11.8	33.2	1.4	671.4	102.2
March	2,853.0	2,340.4	1,452.8	276.5	11.8	33.2	1.4	680.5	102.6
April	...	2,353.8	1,459.6	276.9	11.8	33.6	1.4	686.6	102.9
May	...	2,367.4	1,467.3	277.6	11.7	33.7	1.4	691.9	103.1
June	2,885.8	2,384.3	1,473.9	280.2	11.8	33.8	1.4	699.7	103.3
July	...	2,419.8	1,484.9	294.9	12.2	34.8	1.4	708.5	104.3
August	...	2,444.2	1,500.3	295.1	12.1	34.3	1.4	719.3	105.2
September	2,947.0	2,462.4	1,508.1	296.5	12.0	34.7	1.4	728.5	105.4

[1] Monthly data represents amount at annual rate.

[2] Includes payments in kind; includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[3] Includes government transfer payments to beneficiaries under OASDHI, railroad retirement, public employee retirement, unemployment insurance, MDTA training allowance, trade adjustment assistance, "black lung," and veterans' pensions and compensation programs; cash and medical payments under workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance; and court-awarded benefits for work injuries sustained by railroad, maritime, and other workers under Federal employer liability acts.

[4] Includes government transfer payments to recipients of direct relief under programs of old-age assistance, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. Excludes payments made in behalf of recipient to suppliers of medical care (vendor payments). Beginning 1961, includes bonus value of food stamps. Beginning 1974, includes supplemental security income payments.

[5] Includes proprietors' income, dividends, personal interest, and rental income; other transfer payments not enumerated in footnotes 2 and 3 (such as Government life insurance payments. World War II bonus payments, mustering-out pay and terminal-leave benefits to discharged servicemen, subsistence allowances to veterans at school); and employer contribution to private pensions and welfare funds and other labor income (except compensation for injuries).

[6] Includes life insurance premium payments for veterans.

[7] Data revised March 1981.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data regrouped to highlight items of special interest to the Social Security program.

Table M-39.—Civilian population and labor force, 1940–81

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Resident population, total (in thousands) [1]	Civilian population [1]			Civilian labor force aged 16 and over [2]			Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force	
		Total	Under age 18	Aged 65 and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1940	132,457	132,129	...	...	55,640	47,520	8,120	14.6	...
1945	133,434	128,112	...	...	53,860	52,820	1,040	1.9	...
1950	151,868	150,790	...	...	62,208	58,920	3,288	5.3	...
1955	165,069	162,967	...	...	65,023	62,171	2,852	4.4	...
1960	179,979	178,140	64,463	16,675	69,628	65,778	3,852	5.5	...
1961	182,992	181,143	65,750	17,089	17,459	65,746	4,714	6.7	...
1962	185,771	183,677	67,087	17,457	70,614	66,702	3,911	5.5	...
1963	188,483	186,493	68,383	17,778	71,833	67,762	4,070	5.7	...
1964	191,141	189,141	69,644	18,127	73,091	69,305	3,786	5.2	...
1965	193,526	191,605	69,688	18,451	74,455	71,088	3,366	4.5	...
1966	195,576	193,420	69,857	18,755	75,770	72,895	2,875	3.8	...
1967	197,457	195,264	69,903	19,071	77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8	...
1968	199,399	197,113	69,865	19,365	78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6	...
1969	201,385	199,145	69,728	19,680	80,733	77,902	2,831	3.5	...
1970	203,806	201,722	69,670	20,085	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	...
1971	206,212	204,250	69,524	20,487	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	...
1972	208,230	206,457	68,980	20,883	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	...
1973	209,844	208,087	68,157	21,329	88,714	84,410	4,304	4.9	...
1974	211,390	209,689	67,229	21,815	91,011	85,936	5,076	5.6	...
1975	213,137	211,445	66,269	22,404	92,612	84,783	7,830	8.7	...
1976	214,649	212,976	65,210	22,930	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	...
1977	216,332	214,685	64,187	23,501	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	...
1978	218,013	216,386	63,367	24,049	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	...
1979	219,930	218,328	...	...	102,908	96,945	5,693	5.9	...
1980	222,307	220,701	...	...	104,778	97,258	7,520	7.2	...
1980									
September	222,747	221,120	...	...	104,980	97,180	7,800	7.4	7.4
October	222,957	221,327	...	...	105,167	97,206	7,961	7.6	7.6
November	223,167	221,532	...	...	105,285	97,339	7,946	7.6	7.6
December	223,328	221,691	...	...	105,067	97,282	7,785	7.4	7.4
1981									
January	228,320	226,688	...	...	104,671	96,128	8,544	8.2	7.4
February	228,469	226,837	...	...	104,808	96,383	8,425	8.0	7.3
March	228,626	226,990	...	...	105,405	97,318	8,087	7.7	7.3
April	228,786	227,153	...	...	105,678	98,282	7,396	7.0	7.3
May	228,945	227,318	...	...	106,347	98,803	7,545	7.1	7.6
June	229,121	227,492	...	...	107,621	99,341	8,279	7.7	7.3
July	229,304	227,656	...	...	108,408	100,474	7,934	7.3	7.0
August	229,530	227,866	...	...	107,771	100,013	7,758	7.2	7.2
September	229,757	228,096	...	...	105,964	98,277	7,687	7.2	7.5

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years. Annual data are estimated as of July 1. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[2] Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1950 and 1955 adjusted to reflect definitions adopted January 1957; two groups (those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days) formerly classified as employed—with a job, not at work—were assigned to other classifications, chiefly to the unemployed. Beginning 1962, comparability with previous years affected somewhat by the introduction of material from the 1960 census (level of labor force and employment lowered by about 150,000). Before January 1967, series show aged 14 and over.

Source: Population data from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Labor-force data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table M-40.—Consumer Price Index for Urban and Clerical Workers, 1940–82 [1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services	All services
1940	42.0	...	36.8	35.2	42.8	52.4	42.7	40.2	46.1	48.3	43.6
1945	53.9	...	42.1	50.7	61.5	59.1	47.8	55.1	62.4	56.9	48.7
1950	72.1	...	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	68.2	68.3	74.4	69.9	58.9
1955	80.2	...	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	77.4	77.9	76.7	79.8	70.5
1960	88.7	89.4	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	89.6	90.1	87.3	87.8	83.8
1961	89.6	90.3	81.4	89.1	90.4	90.9	90.6	90.6	89.3	88.5	85.2
1962	90.6	91.2	83.5	89.9	90.9	91.7	92.5	92.2	91.3	89.1	86.2
1963	91.7	92.3	85.6	91.2	91.9	92.7	93.0	93.4	92.8	90.6	88.5
1964	92.9	93.5	87.3	92.4	92.4	93.8	94.3	94.5	95.0	92.0	90.2
1965	94.5	94.9	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	95.9	95.2	95.9	94.2	92.2
1966	97.2	97.7	93.4	99.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.2	95.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.2	104.1	106.1	103.6	105.2	104.2	103.2	104.2	104.7	104.6	105.2
1969	109.8	109.7	113.4	108.9	111.5	110.8	107.2	109.3	108.7	109.1	112.5
1970	116.3	116.1	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.9	112.7	113.2	113.4	116.0	121.6
1971	121.3	120.9	128.4	118.4	119.8	124.3	118.6	116.8	119.3	120.9	128.4
1972	125.3	124.9	132.5	123.3	122.3	129.2	119.9	119.8	122.8	125.5	133.3
1973	133.1	132.9	137.7	141.4	126.8	135.0	123.8	125.2	125.9	129.0	139.1
1974	147.7	147.7	150.5	161.7	136.2	150.6	137.7	137.3	133.8	137.2	152.0
1975	161.2	160.9	168.6	175.4	142.3	166.8	150.6	150.7	144.4	147.4	166.6
1976	170.5	169.7	184.7	180.8	147.6	177.2	165.5	160.5	151.2	153.3	180.4
1977	181.5	180.3	202.4	192.2	154.2	189.6	177.2	170.9	157.9	159.2	194.3
1978	195.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	217.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	247.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981	272.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981											
July	274.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	276.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	279.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	279.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	280.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	281.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1982											
January	282.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	282.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	282.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	283.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	286.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	290.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	291.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pp. 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-41.—Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, 1978-82[1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Transportation	Personal care	Entertainment	Other goods and services	All services
1978	195.4	194.0	219.4	211.4	159.6	202.8	185.5	182.0	176.6	183.3	210.9
1979	217.4	216.1	239.7	234.5	166.6	227.6	212.0	195.8	188.5	196.7	234.2
1980	246.8	245.5	265.9	254.6	178.4	263.3	249.7	213.1	205.3	214.5	270.3
1981	272.4	270.9	294.5	274.6	186.9	293.5	260.0	232.0	221.4	235.7	305.7
1981											
July	274.4	273.0	295.6	276.2	184.7	297.0	282.6	233.4	221.1	234.4	308.8
August	276.5	274.9	299.3	277.4	187.4	299.7	283.7	235.1	222.3	235.6	312.2
September	279.3	277.8	301.7	276.0	190.7	303.7	285.2	236.3	224.0	243.0	317.3
October	279.9	278.3	304.8	277.6	191.5	303.5	287.2	236.9	225.5	245.2	318.6
November	280.7	279.0	308.2	277.1	191.3	304.2	289.1	237.7	226.8	245.9	320.6
December	281.5	279.6	310.2	277.8	190.5	305.2	289.8	239.1	227.3	246.7	321.8
1982											
January	282.5	280.6	313.4	281.0	187.3	306.1	289.9	240.9	229.2	248.4	323.9
February	283.4	281.5	316.2	283.3	188.0	307.3	288.0	242.3	231.2	250.3	325.3
March	283.1	280.9	318.8	283.0	191.1	306.7	285.1	243.7	232.8	252.2	325.5
April	284.3	282.1	321.7	283.9	191.9	309.4	282.9	245.9	233.9	253.8	328.4
May	287.1	284.9	323.8	285.5	191.5	313.8	285.6	246.5	234.4	255.0	331.8
June	290.6	288.4	326.4	287.8	190.8	317.5	292.8	247.8	235.6	255.8	334.9
July	292.2	289.9	330.0	288.5	189.7	319.2	296.1	249.4	236.6	257.2	337.0

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7-8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M-42.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage and Clerical Workers, 1940–82[1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; 1972 = 100; beginning February 1977, for hospital service charge]

Period	Total	Medical care services									Drugs and prescriptions	
		Hospital service charges					Professional services					
		Total	Total[2]	Semi-private room[3]	Operating room charges	X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.	Physicians' fees	Dentists' fees	Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses	Routine laboratory tests	Prescriptions	Over-the-counter items
1940	36.8	32.5	...	13.7	...	...	39.6	42.0	58.1	...	66.2	...
1945	42.1	37.9	...	17.6	...	...	46.0	49.6	63.9	...	71.5	...
1950	53.7	49.2	...	30.3	...	...	55.2	63.9	73.5	...	92.6	...
1955	64.8	60.4	...	42.3	...	...	65.4	73.0	77.0	...	101.6	...
1960	79.1	74.9	...	57.3	...	...	77.0	82.1	85.1	...	115.3	...
1961	81.4	77.7	...	61.1	...	...	79.0	82.5	87.8	...	111.5	...
1962	83.5	80.2	...	65.3	...	...	81.3	84.7	89.2	...	107.1	...
1963	85.6	82.6	...	68.6	77.9	89.0	83.1	87.1	89.7	91.6	104.5	96.7
1964	87.3	84.6	...	71.9	79.4	89.7	85.2	89.4	90.9	93.0	103.1	97.3
1965	89.5	87.3	...	75.9	82.9	90.9	88.3	92.2	92.8	94.8	102.0	98.0
1966	93.4	92.0	...	83.5	88.6	94.1	93.4	95.2	95.3	96.8	101.8	99.0
1967	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	106.1	107.3	...	113.6	111.5	104.3	105.6	105.5	103.2	103.5	98.3	102.5
1969	113.4	116.0	...	128.8	128.7	109.3	112.9	112.9	107.6	107.5	99.6	103.2
1970	120.6	124.2	...	145.4	142.4	116.3	121.4	119.4	113.5	111.4	101.2	106.2
1971	128.4	133.3	...	163.1	156.1	124.9	129.8	127.0	120.3	116.1	101.3	110.3
1972	132.5	138.2	...	173.9	168.6	129.1	133.8	132.3	124.9	120.4	100.9	111.3
1973	137.7	144.3	105.6	182.1	179.1	131.8	138.2	136.4	129.5	122.8	100.5	112.4
1974	150.5	159.1	115.1	201.5	201.3	140.6	150.9	146.8	138.6	135.4	102.9	117.5
1975	168.6	179.1	132.3	236.1	239.4	156.2	169.4	161.9	149.6	151.4	109.3	130.1
1976	184.7	197.1	148.7	268.6	274.8	174.6	188.5	172.2	158.9	160.5	115.2	138.9
1977	202.4	216.7	164.1	299.5	311.3	189.4	206.0	185.1	168.2	169.4	122.1	148.5
1978	219.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	240.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	267.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981	295.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981												
July	295.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	298.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	301.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	304.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	307.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	309.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1982												
January	312.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	314.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	317.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	320.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	322.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	324.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	328.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

[2] Consists of charges for semiprivate room; operating room; X-ray diagnostic series, upper G.I.; and the following ancillary services: physical therapy, oxygen, intravenous solution, electrocardiogram, antibiotic, tranquilizer, and laboratory tests.

[3] Includes charges to adult inpatients paying full rates for room and board, routine nursing care, and minor medical and surgical supplies.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table M–43.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, 1978–82[1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; beginning 1978, December 1977 = 100 for other hospital and medical services, other professional services, and nonprescription drugs]

Period	All medical care	Medical care services						Medical care commodities	
		Total	Professional services			Other medical care services			
			Physicians'	Dentists'	Other	Hospital room	Other hospital and medical care services	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies
1978	219.4	235.4	223.1	198.1	104.0	332.4	105.9	131.6	103.6
1979	239.7	258.3	243.6	214.8	111.0	370.3	116.8	141.8	110.5
1980	265.9	287.4	269.3	240.2	123.6	418.9	132.8	154.8	120.9
1981	294.5	318.2	299.0	263.3	135.2	481.1	151.2	172.5	133.6
1981									
July	295.6	319.2	300.7	266.5	136.8	478.0	150.4	173.7	134.5
August	299.3	323.4	302.7	269.9	137.3	489.4	152.9	175.4	135.6
September	301.7	325.1	304.6	270.5	137.6	495.6	155.0	176.4	136.5
October	304.8	329.7	307.9	271.6	138.9	503.0	157.2	178.6	137.0
November	308.2	333.7	311.3	272.3	139.5	515.4	159.2	179.6	137.8
December	310.2	335.7	313.0	273.9	140.3	519.3	159.6	181.0	139.2
1982									
January	313.4	339.4	315.5	275.8	140.3	529.4	162.2	181.9	139.9
February	316.2	342.4	318.8	276.8	141.5	533.8	163.8	183.7	141.1
March	318.8	345.1	320.3	278.6	142.4	538.5	165.2	186.1	142.5
April	321.7	348.0	322.2	281.1	142.5	542.2	166.4	188.8	143.9
May	323.8	350.2	324.0	282.1	143.4	543.8	167.6	190.4	145.1
June	326.4	353.0	326.4	283.9	143.8	546.8	168.5	191.8	146.3
July	330,0	357.3	328.7	284.8	144.8	557.8	171.2	193.4	146.4

[1] Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new index for all urban consumers and a revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, both of which form a continuous series with the unrevised Consumer Price Index, as of December 1977. For changes in titles of components and in definitions, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, **CPI Detailed Report, January 1978**, pages 7–8.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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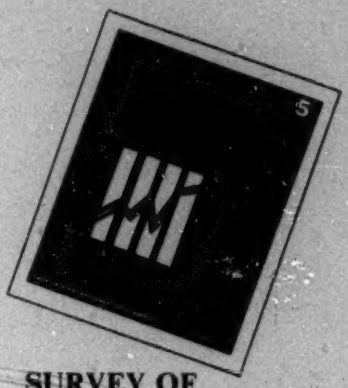

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Social Security Bulletin

Annual Statistical Supplement, 1981

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The **Social Security Bulletin** is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Statements in **Bulletin** articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration. The **Bulletin** is prepared in the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, under the general supervision of Robert Robinson, Chief of the Publication Staff, and the editorial supervision of Marilyn Thomas. Suggestions or comments concerning the **Bulletin** should be addressed to the Office of Research and Statistics.

Calendar-year data for each year 1939–48 were published in the **Social Security Yearbooks** and, beginning with the data for 1949, in the **Annual Statistical Supplements** to the **Bulletin**. (The **Supplements** with data for each year 1949-54 were included in the September **Bulletin**, 1950–55; beginning with 1955 data, the **Supplement** is a separate publication.)

The **Social Security Bulletin** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A copy of the **Supplement** is included in the annual subscription price of the **Bulletin**. Price: $29.00 a year in the United States and $36.25 in all other countries; single copies, $4.75 domestic and $5.95 foreign. Price of the 1980 **Supplement** is $5.50 domestic and $6.50 foreign.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

Note: Contents of this publication are not copyrighted; any items may be reprinted, but citation of the **Social Security Bulletin** as the source is requested.

ISSN 0037-7910

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John A. Svahn, Commissioner

OFFICE OF POLICY
Ronald L. Davis, Acting Deputy Associate Commissioner

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
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Program Highlights

Total number of OASDI beneficiaries at end of 1981	36.0 million
Men	12.7 million
Women	18.8 million
Children[1]	5.3 million
Total number of benefits awarded in 1981	4.1 million
OASDI benefit payments in 1981	$140.7 billion
Monthly OASDI benefits for April 1982	$12.3 billion

OASDI

Average monthly benefit				Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)		
Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women
			Old-Age Insurance			
			Benefits in current-payment status at end of 1981	23,859	10,806	12,421
$386	$431	$334	Retired worker	20,195	10,767	9,428
195	146	195	Wives and husbands	3,031	39	2,992
161	(1)	(1)	Children	633	(1)	(1)
			Benefits awarded in 1981	2,215	950	991
$402	$470	$306	Retired worker	1,600	940	660
189	120	192	Wives and husbands	341	10	331
193	(1)	(1)	Children	274	(1)	(1)
			Survivors Insurance			
			Benefits in current-payment status at end of 1981	7,615	42	5,027
$349	$267	$350	Aged widows/widowers	4,386	23	4,364
227	159	227	Disabled widows/widowers	122	1	121
277	160	281	Widowed mothers/fathers	548	17	530
271	(1)	(1)	Children	2,546	(1)	(1)
			Benefits awarded in 1981	1,055	21	560
$343	$207	$347	Aged widows/widowers	467	13	453
226	152	228	Disabled widows/widowers	14.2	.3	13.9
262	163	270	Widowed mothers/fathers	100	8	93
264	(1)	(1)	Children	474	(1)	(1)
			Disability Insurance			
			Benefits in current-payment status at end of 1981	4,456	1,872	1,332
$413	$454	$328	Disabled worker	2,777	1,870	906
122	100	122	Wives and husbands	428	2	426
123	(1)	(1)	Children	1,252	(1)	(1)
			Benefits awarded in 1981	787	241	200
$429	$475	$324	Disabled worker	345	240	105
114	96	114	Wives and husbands	96	1	95
120	(1)	(1)	Children	346	(1)	(1)

Cost of living increase for benefits as of June 30, 1982, was 7.4 percent.

[1] Data on sex not collected for child beneficiaries.

SSI

Amount paid		Number of recipients
$8.4 billion	Federally administered payments (average benefit, December 1981: $182.73)	4.0 million
$6.5 billion	Federal SSI payments (average benefit, December 1981: $160.29)	3.6 million
$1.8 billion	Federally administered State supplementation (average benefit, December 1981: $97.78)	[2] 1.6 million

AFDC

Total payments for 1980	$12.5 billion
Federal share (from general revenues of the U.S. Treasury)	[3] 6.75 billion
State share	[3] 5.75 billion
Number of recipients at end of 1980	10.8 million
Number of families, 1980	3.7 million
Average number of children per family, 1980	2
Average monthly payment per family, 1980	$280

Medicaid

Total benefits paid in 1981	$27.3 million
Number of unduplicated recipients	22.1 million

Medicare [3]

	Hospital Insurance	Supplementary Medical Insurance
Total benefits paid in 1981	$30,342 million	$13,113 million
Number of enrollees in July 1981	28 million	28 million
Number of beneficiaries reimbursed, 1981	7 million	19 million
Average amount per reimbursed beneficiary, 1981	$4,148	$703

Administrative costs and costs as a percent of total benefits paid for 1981

OASI	DI	HI	SMI
$1,307 million (1.1%)	$436 million (2.5%)	$384 million (1.3%)	$915 million (7.0%)

Employment and Income

Persons in OASDI covered employment in 1981	[3] 115.6 million
Estimated average total wages in 1981	[3] $12,600
Federal minimum wage (for 2,080 hours per year), as of January 1982	$6,968
Poverty level, 1981:	
Aged individual	$4,360
Couple, aged head of household	$5,500
Family of four	$9,290

Earnings required in 1981 for 1 quarter of coverage (1982 amounts in parenthesis): $310 ($340), up to a maximum of 4 quarters for earnings of $1,240 ($1,360).

Earnings test for 1981 (1982 amounts in parenthesis):

Under age 65—Social Security beneficiaries can earn up to $4,080 ($4,440) annually before benefits are reduced.

Aged 65–71—Social Security beneficiaries can earn up to $5,500 ($6,000) annually before benefits are reduced.

[2] Includes 1.2 million persons receiving Federal SSI and State supplementation and 0.4 million persons receiving State supplementation only.

[3] Preliminary estimate.

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Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance Program, 1981

The Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance (OASDHI) program provides monthly benefits to retired and disabled workers and their spouses and children and to survivors of insured workers. It also provides Health Insurance benefits for persons aged 65 and over and, starting July 1973, for the disabled under age 65. Old-age retirement benefits were provided by the original Social Security Act of 1935, benefits for spouses and children and survivors by the 1939 amendments, benefits for the disabled by the 1956 amendments, and benefits for the spouses and children of disabled workers by the 1958 amendments. The 1965 amendments initiated the Health Insurance program, generally known as Medicare.

A brief description of provisions at the end of 1980, including definitions of terms applicable to data in the **Supplement** tables, is presented below and in the Monthly Benefits and the Medicare and Medicaid sections that follow. Included in this section are provisions and terms that apply to both the monthly benefit and the Health Insurance parts of the OASDHI program.

A person builds protection under the OASDHI program through working in employment covered under various Social Security related legislation. Coverage is in general compulsory. Contributions on wage and salary workers' earnings up to a statutory maximum each year are withheld and matched by employers. Self-employed persons pay contributions on their annual earnings up to the same maximum as employees, but at a higher rate. Contributions of workers with more than one employer are withheld and matched up to the annual maximum by each employer. Self-employment earnings of wage and salary workers are taxable only up to the amount by which their wages are less than the annual maximum taxable amount. Premiums are paid on a voluntary basis for certain portions of the Medicare program. All contributions and premiums are credited to the various trust funds that are the sources of payments for: (1) Monthly benefits when the worker retires, dies, or becomes disabled; (2) service benefits when eligible aged and disabled individuals incur hospital or medical expenses; (3) vocational rehabilitation services when disability benefits are being received; and (4) administrative expenses for each program. No funds are disbursed for any other purpose.

Monthly Benefits

Monthly benefits are paid as a matter of earned right to workers who gain insured status and to their eligible spouses and children and survivors. Fully insured status qualifies a worker and family for almost all benefit types on the basis of Social Security earnings credits. A worker who dies without being fully insured may be currently insured, and his/her children and their widowed mother or father would thus qualify for benefits. "Insured in event of disability" status is required to qualify for a disabled-worker benefit or to establish a period of disability. A lump-sum death payment may be also payable on the death of a fully or currently insured worker. Certain persons born before January 2, 1900, who do not meet the fully insured-status requirement can qualify for small, fixed-rate benefits under special transitional provisions.

Benefits are related to past earnings with two exceptions: (1) Fixed-rate benefits payable to certain persons born before January 2, 1900, and (2) benefits based on the "special minimum" for persons with low earnings but long attachment to the labor force. The amount of a monthly benefit award is determined by first computing an insured worker's average monthly wage (AMW) or—in the case of most workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die after 1978—average indexed monthly earnings (AIME). The AMW or AIME is then linked (by a table in the law and by a formula, respectively) to the monthly benefit payable at age 65—called the primary insurance amount (PIA). Benefits for spouses and children and survivors are calculated as a percentage of the insured worker's PIA. The calculated amounts are subject to minimum and maximum limits stated in the law. Benefits payable to workers, spouses, widows, and widowers who choose to elect benefits before age 65 are subject to an actuarial reduction.

Benefits are subject to an earnings or retirement test, under which part or all of benefit payments are withheld when earnings of a beneficiary under age 72 exceed the amount specified in the law (see "Earnings test," page 17).

Monthly benefits are financed through contributions from wages and salaries and self-employment income (except for transfer of Federal general revenues to finance military and other gratuitous wage credits and "special age-72" benefits). This program is administered by the Federal Government.

Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries

At the end of 1980, an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons received their Social Security benefit as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the OASDI tabulations. Of these beneficiaries, an estimated 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

The Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, effective January 1, 1975, provided that the regular annuity for employees with 10 or more years of railroad service who retired after December 31, 1974, will consist of two components:

> Tier 1—A basic Social Security level component equivalent to what would be paid under the Social Security Act on the basis of the employee's combined railroad and nonrailroad service, reduced by the amount of any monthly cash benefit under OASDI actually paid on the basis of nonrailroad work; and
> Tier 2—A staff level component payable over and above the Social Security equivalent, on the basis of a formula applicable only to railroad service.

Since the receipt of a Social Security benefit would reduce the Railroad Retirement benefit by a like amount, many of these retirees have not applied for a Social Security benefit. The number of such persons is estimated to have grown slowly at first—1,000 in 1977, 2,000 in 1978, 4,000 in 1979—and to have reached its 1980 level of 40,000 as Railroad Retirement beneficiaries became aware of the provision.

Medicare Program—Health Insurance Benefits for the Aged and Disabled, 1981

The Medicare program, enacted on July 30, 1965, as Title XVIII "Health Insurance for the Aged" of the Social Security Act, became effective on July 1, 1966. It consists of two separate but coordinated programs—Hospital Insurance (HI) and Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI). In 1972, Public Law 92–603 made major changes in the program provisions. In particular, protection was extended, effective July 1, 1973, to disabled persons entitled because of their disability to monthly cash benefits under the Social Security or Railroad Retirement programs and to certain individuals with end-stage renal disease. Title XVIII thus became Health Insurance for the Aged and Disabled. The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–499) liberalized home health benefits under Medicare. For deductible and coinsurance amounts, see page 24.

HI Program

This program enrolls for benefits all persons aged 65 and over who are entitled to monthly cash benefits under the OASDI or Railroad Retirement programs (whether retired or not), as well as disabled persons under age 65 who have been entitled to disability cash benefits for at least 24 months and insured workers (and their spouses and children) with end-stage renal disease who require renal dialysis or a kidney transplant. (The Social Security Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96–265) removed the consecutive months requirement, effective December 1, 1980. Months from previous periods of disability benefit entitlement may be counted in determining month qualifying period requirement is met provided the current onset begins within certain time limits following the earlier period of entitlement.) Also eligible for HI enrollment under transitional provisions are persons aged 65 and over with specified amounts of earnings credits less than that required for cash benefit eligibility. (Not eligible under the transitional provisions are retired Federal employees covered by the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959 or aliens admitted for permanent residence unless they have 5 consecutive years of residence and the required covered quarters under these provisions.) Since July 1973, most persons aged 65 or older and otherwise ineligible for Hospital Insurance have been permitted to enroll voluntarily and pay a monthly premium for HI protection if they are enrolled for SMI.

The HI program pays for part of the costs of inpatient hospital care and related health care provided by skilled-nursing facilities (SNF's) and home health agencies (HHA's) following a period of hospitalization. The first 60 days of covered services in a benefit period in a participating hospital are covered essentially in full after a specified deductible is paid (see page 24). For each of the next 30 covered days in a benefit period the patient pays a coinsurance amount (equal to one-fourth of the deductible). Each HI beneficiary also has a "lifetime reserve" of 60 additional hospital days that can be used at his option when he has exhausted the covered 90 days within a benefit period. Lifetime reserve days, once used, are not reusable. HI benefits include reimbursement for inpatient tuberculosis and psychiatric hospital services, with a lifetime limit of 190 days of care in a psychiatric hospital. HI also pays for emergency inpatient care in a nonparticipating hospital.

The program pays part of the costs of all covered inpatient services in participating SNF's for up to 100 days in a benefit period after a hospital stay of 3 or more consecutive days. The cost of the first 20 days is covered in full. The patient pays a coinsurance amount equal to one-eighth of the HI deductible for each of the remaining 80 covered days. Effective July 1, 1981, the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980 provides for coverage under Medicare of unlimited home health visits. It also eliminates the 3-day prior-hospitalization requirement for home health services under the Hospital Insurance program (Part A of Medicare) the $60 deductible for home health services under the Supplementary Medical Insurance program (Part B), and permits proprietary home health agencies to participate in States not having licensure laws.

The program is financed through a separate trust fund to which employees, employers, and self-employed persons contribute through a payroll or earnings tax (see page 29). Under a special provision, the HI trust fund is reimbursed from general revenues for the cost of providing HI coverage for aged persons not entitled to OASDI or Railroad Retirement cash benefits (see table 28, page 82).

Under HI, each hospital nominates an intermediary to act as its link with the Health Care Financing Administration. The intermediaries review and pay hospital claims for the costs of providing care to the beneficiaries, drawing against balances established by the Health Care Financing Administration. Certain hospital claims are paid directly by the Health Care Financing Administration. All payments to providers for covered items and services are based on "reasonable cost" determinations made by the intermediaries.

SMI Program

All persons entitled to coverage under HI are eligible to enroll in the SMI program on a voluntary basis by paying a monthly premium. Persons who lack the required earnings credits for HI eligibility (except the aliens mentioned above) may also buy SMI protection. State welfare agencies may "buy in" for public assistance recipients and pay the premiums in their behalf.

The SMI program pays 80 percent of the charges allowed for medical and related health services and supplies furnished by physicians (or others in connection with physicians' services), and by hospital outpatient facilities and home health agencies, after the beneficiary has met an established deductible amount (see page 24). Radiology and pathology services furnished by physicians to hospital inpatients are covered without any deductible or coinsurance payments.

SMI is financed through a separate trust fund, in which are placed the premiums paid by enrollees and a matching amount by the Federal Government from general revenues (see page 29). Benefits and administrative costs are paid from this trust fund.

The Health Care Financing Administration contracts with "carriers" to process the claims for payment for covered services under SMI. The carriers determine the amounts to be paid, based on "reasonable charges" for the services.

History of the Provisions of the Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance Program*

Employment Covered

[Unless otherwise noted, coverage begins on the first of January following the passage of the Act; for the self-employed, coverage begins at the beginning of the taxable year following the passage of the Act]

Act	
	Compulsory
1935	All workers in commerce and industry (except railroads) under age 65 in continential United States, Alaska, and Hawaii. (Covered after 1936.)
1939	Age restriction eliminated.
1946	Railroad and Social Security earnings combined to determine eligibility for and amount of survivor benefits.
1950	Regularly employed farm and domestic workers. Nonfarm self-employed (except members of professional groups). Federal civilian employees not under a Federal retirement system. Americans employed outside United States by American employers. Workers in Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.
1951	Railroad workers with less than 10 years of service, for all benefits. (After October 1951, coverage is retroactive to 1937.)
1954	Farm self-employed. Professional self-employed except lawyers, dentists, physicians, and members of other medical groups (taxable year ending after 1954). Additional regularly employed farm and domestic workers. Homeworkers.
1956	Members of the uniformed services. Remainder of professional self-employed except physicians (taxable year ending after 1955). Farm landlords who materially participate in farm operations.
1960	Americans employed in United States by foreign governments or international organizations. Parents working for children (except domestic or casual labor). Workers in Guam and American Samoa.
1965	Interns. Self-employed physicians (taxable year ending on or after Dec. 31, 1965). Tips for employee tax only.
1967	Ministers and members of religious orders not under a vow of poverty (unless exemption is claimed on grounds of conscience or religious principles). Taxable year ending after 1967.
	Elective by Employer
1950	State and local government employees not under a State or local government retirement system.
1954	Americans employed outside United States by a foreign subsidiary of an American employer.
1972b	Members of a religious order who are subject to a vow of poverty. Retroactivity allowed for 5 years but not earlier than Jan. 1, 1968.
	Elective by Employer and Employee
1950	Employees (other than ministers) of nonprofit organizations (employees voting against coverage are not covered, new employees are covered).
1954	State and local government employees (except firemen and policemen) under State or local government retirement system.
1956	Firemen and policemen in designated States. State and local government employees under State or local government retirement system in designated States may be divided into two systems, one excluding employees not desiring coverage (new employees covered).
1967	Firemen under State or local government retirement system.
	Elective by Individual
1954	Ministers and members of religious orders not under a vow of poverty.
1965	Members of certain religious sects may obtain exemptions from self-employment coverage (retroactive to 1951).
1967	Ministers and members of religious orders not under a vow of poverty placed under compulsory coverage, but they could choose to be exempt on grounds of conscience or religious principles.
1977	Ministers and members of religious orders who filed an application for exemption from coverage may revoke the exemption if the revocation is filed before the due date of the individual's Federal income tax return for the first taxable year after Dec. 20, 1977.
	International Agreements
1977	Individuals with sufficient periods of coverage under the Social Security system of any foreign country and that of the United States (effective date of agreement establishing totalization arrangements between the two Nations).

*The word "Act" throughout represents legislation enacted *in the year shown* (except that the 1967 Act was signed Jan. 2, 1968). 1972a denotes legislation of July 1; 1972b denotes legislation of October 30; 1973a denotes legislation of July 9; 1973b denotes legislation of December 31; 1981a denotes legislation of August 13; 1981b denotes legislation of December 29.

Act

Noncontributory Wage Credits

1946 Fully insured status and average monthly wage of $160 for World War II veterans who died within 3 years after discharge.

1950 Wage credits of $160 per month of military service during World War II (Sept. 16, 1940, to July 24, 1947).

1952 Same military wage credits to Dec. 31, 1953.

1953 Same military wage credits to June 30, 1955.

1955 Same military wage credits to Mar. 31, 1956.

Act

1956 Same military wage credits to Dec. 31, 1956.

1967 For uniformed services, wage credits of $100 for each $100 (or fraction thereof) of basic pay not in excess of $300 per quarter, beginning 1968.

1972b For uniformed services, wage credits of $300 per calendar quarter of service after 1956. (Supersedes 1967 provision.)

For U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry, wage credits for the period they were interned by the U.S. Government during World War II (Dec. 7, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1946) and were aged 18 and over.

Insured Status (Entitlement to Benefits)

Act

Quarter of Coverage (QC)

1939 Calendar quarter in which $50 of wages is earned. Four QC's are credited for covered earnings equal to maximum limitation for the year.

1946 Calendar quarter in which $50 of wages is paid.

1950 Calendar quarter credited with $100 of self-employment income (reported annually).

1954 Calendar quarter credited with $100 of agricultural wages (reported annually).

1977 Calendar quarters of coverage (up to 4) for each $250 of annual earnings, *effective Jan. 1, 1978 (effective Jan. 1, 1979,* dollar measure subject to automatic increase): $260, *effective Jan. 1, 1979*; $290, *effective Jan. 1, 1980*; $310, *effective Jan. 1, 1981*; $340, *effective Jan. 1, 1982.*

Disability Definition

1954 Inability to engage in substantial gainful activity because of any medically determinable permanent physical or mental impairment.

1965 Disability lasting at least 12 months. For blind aged 55–64, inability to engage in usual occupation.

1967 Disability that precludes engagement in any substantial gainful work existing in the national economy. For surviving spouse, disability precluding any gainful activity.

Period of Disability

1954 Continuous period of at least 6 months of disability as defined above or of blindness.

1972b At least 5 months of disability.

Fully Insured

1935 Cumulative wages of $2,000 and employment in each of 5 years after 1936 and before attainment of age 65.

1939 QC equal to one-half the quarters elapsed after 1936 (or quarter in which attained age 21) and before

Act

quarter of death or attainment of age 65. Minimum 6 QC, maximum 40 QC.

1950 Elapsed period measured after 1950 (QC earned at any time are used).

1954 Period of disability excluded from elapsed period. Alternatively, QC earned in all quarters after 1954 and before quarter in which age 65 attained (minimum 6 QC).

1956 Elapsed period measured to age 62 for women. Alternatively, QC earned in all except 4 quarters after 1954 and before quarter in which age 65 attained (62 for women).

1960 QC reduced to 1/3 the elapsed quarters.

1961 QC equal to years elapsed after 1950 (or year age 21 attained) and before year of death or age 65 (62 for women).

1972b Elapsed period for men reaching age 62 after 1972, measured to age 62 or to 1975, if later.

Currently Insured

1939 6 QC earned in 12 quarters before quarter of death.

1946 6 QC earned in preceding 13 quarters, including quarter of death.

1950 Including quarter of retirement added.

1954 Including quarter of disablement added.

Disability Insured

1954 20 QC earned in last 40 quarters, including quarter of disablement, and currently insured.

1956 Fully insured requirement added.

1958 Currently insured requirement eliminated.

1960 Alternatively, 20 QC earned before quarter of disablement (not necessarily in last 40 quarters) but QC earned in all quarters after 1950, with minimum of 6 such QC.

1965 Alternatively for blind under age 31, QC earned in one-half the quarters elapsed after age 21, with minimum of 6 such QC. For blind under age 24, 6 QC earned in preceding 3 years.

Act	
1967	For all disabled under age 31, same alternative.
1972b	For blind, requirement for recent QC eliminated.

Transitional Insured

1965	Same as fully insured, but minimum reduced to 3 QC.

Requirement for Special Monthly Benefit

1966	3 QC for each year elapsed after 1966 and before attainment of age 72. (No QC if aged 72 before 1968.)

Entitlement to Hospital Insurance Benefits

1965	Any individual aged 65 and over entitled to monthly benefits under the Social Security or Railroad Retirement program, or aged 65 before 1968, or 3 QC for each year after 1965 and before attainment of age 65.
1967	Or 3 QC for each year after 1966 and before attainment of age 65.
1972b	Any disabled individual, under age 65, entitled to monthly disability benefits for 24 consecutive months under the Social Security or Railroad Retirement program (excludes spouses and children of disabled individuals). Any individual under age 65 who has end-stage renal disease and who is either fully or currently insured, or is entitled to monthly benefits under the Social Security or Railroad Retirement program or is the spouse or dependent child of such an insured individual or beneficiary. Entitlement begins on the first of the third month following the initiation of a course of renal dialysis and ends with the 12th month following the month in which either the dialysis terminates or the individual has a renal transplant.
	Any individual aged 65 and over enrolled in the supplementary Medical Insurance program who is not otherwise entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits, upon voluntary participation with payment of hospital premium.
1980	Any individual who would be entitled to monthly benefits under the Social Security or Railroad Retirement program if application were made.
	Any disabled individual under age 65 entitled to monthly disability benefits for a total of 24 months, not necessarily consecutive, under the Social Security or Railroad Retirement program.
	Medicare coverage extended for up to 36 months for disabled individuals whose disability continues, but whose monthly benefits ceased because they engaged in substantial gainful activity.
	Second waiting period eliminated if a former disabled worker beneficiary becomes entitled again within 5 years (7 years for disabled widows and widowers and disabled children aged 18 or older.)

Entitlement to Supplementary Medical Insurance Benefits

1965	Any U.S. resident (citizens, or lawfully admitted alien with 5 years continuous residence) aged 65 and over or any individual entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits upon voluntary participation with payment of SMI premium.
1972b	Any individual under age 65 entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits, upon voluntary participation with payment of SMI premium.

Benefit Computation

Average Monthly Wage (AMW)

Act	
1939	Computed using creditable earnings after 1936 and before year of death or retirement divided by months after 1936 and before quarter of death or retirement, excluding months before age 22 in quarters not QC.
1950	Computed using creditable earnings after 1950 (or year aged 21) and before year of death, year of retirement or subsequent year, or year age 65 attained if then insured, divided by number of months in those years.
1954	Earnings and months in 4 years may be excluded in all cases; in 5 years if worker has 20 QC. Period of disability may be excluded.
1956	Earnings and months in 5 years may be excluded in all cases. Computation period may end at age 62 for women then insured.
1960	Earnings may be used for any year after 1950 and before year of retirement but including year of death, with the number of years equal to the years elapsed after 1955 (or year age 26 attained) and before year of death or age 65 attained (62 for women).
	Same method may be used for earnings after 1936 and years elapsed after 1941.
1972b	Number of years for men reaching age 62 after 1972, measured to age 62 or to 1975, if later.
1977	For workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die after 1978, excludes earnings in year of attainment of age 62 and later, computed using creditable earnings after 1936.
	For workers who attain age 62 after 1978 and before 1984, excludes earnings in year of attainment of age 62 and later, computed using creditable earnings after 1950.

Average Indexed Monthly Earnings (AIME)

1977	For workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die after 1978, AIME is computed by using indexed

Act	
	earnings after 1950 for the same computation period applicable in calculating the AMW. Indexed earnings for a given year equal actual creditable earnings multiplied by average wages for the second year before worker attains age 62, becomes disabled, or dies, divided by average wages in a given year, except that for years after the second year before the worker attains age 62, becomes disabled, or dies, indexed earnings equal actual creditable earnings.
1980	For disabled workers, the number of years of earnings used equals the number of years elapsed after 1950 (or year aged 21, if later) and before year of disability, minus dropout years equal to one-fifth of the number of elapsed years rounded to the next lower integer (to a maximum of 5 dropout years). However, the number of years of earnings used is at least 2. *Effective for initial entitlement after June 1980.*
	Disabled workers who receive less than 3 dropout years under the one-fifth rule may be credited with additional dropout years based on child care, up to a total of three dropout years. (To receive this credit, a worker must have had no earnings in that year and have been living with a child under age 3.) However, the number of years of earnings used is at least 2. *Effective for July 1981.*

Primary Insurance Amount (PIA)*

[Formula applies to cumulative creditable wages]

1935	1/2 of 1% of first $3,000 plus 1/12 of 1% of next $42,000 plus 1/24 of 1% of next $84,000. *Effective for January 1942* but never applicable.
	[Formula applies to AMW (limited to $250) computed for period after 1936]
1939	40% of first $50 plus 10% of next $200. Total increased by 1% for each year with at least $200 of creditable wages. *Effective for January 1940.*
1950	Modified so that increment years may not exceed 14, with benefit amount increased under *conversion table* in the law. *Effective for September 1950.*
1967	Modified to distribute total creditable wages in years 1937–50 over 9–14 years, with 14 increment years assumed.
1977	Modified to distribute total creditable wages in years 1937–50 over 1–14 years, with 4–14 increment years assumed. Table in the Act (as deemed effective for December 1978) relating PIB's to PIA's frozen for workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die after 1978. Cost-of-living adjustments applicable in year worker attained age 62 and after, or if earlier, year worker became disabled or died applied to December 1978 PIA's. *Effective for June 1979*, increase of 9.9% in *current* benefit levels. *Effective for June 1980*, increase of 14.3% in *current* benefit levels. *Effective for June 1981*, increase of 11.2% in *current* benefit levels. *Effective for June 1982*, increase of 7.4% in *current* benefit levels.

*Before 1951, primary insurance benefit (PIB).

Act	
	[Formula applies to AMW computed for period after 1950]
1950	50% of first $100 plus 15% of next $200. *Effective for April 1952.* Increase of about 77% in benefit level—from 100% at the lowest level to 50% at the highest level.
1952	55% of first $100 plus 15% of next $200. *Effective for September 1952*, increase of 12 1/2%, but not less than $5 in *current* benefit levels.
1954	55% of first $110 plus 20% of next $240. *Effective for September 1954*, increase of at least $5 (*current* benefit levels increased by approximately 13%).
	[Underlying formula appearing (or deemed to appear) in table in the Act]
1958	58.85% of first $110 plus 21.40% of next $290. *Effective for January 1959*, increase of the greater of 7% or $3 in benefit level.
1965	62.97% of first $110 plus 22.90% of next $290 plus 21.40% of next $150. *Effective for January 1965*, increase of the greater of 7% or $4 in benefit level.
1967	71.16% of first $110 plus 25.88% of next $290 plus 24.18% of next $150 plus 28.43% of next $100. *Effective for February 1968*, increase of approximately 13% in benefit level.
1969	81.83% of first $110 plus 29.76% of next $290 plus 27.81% of next $150 plus 32.69% of next $100. *Effective for January 1970*, increase of approximately 15% in benefit level.
1971	90.01% of first $110 plus 32.74% of next $290 plus 30.59% of next $150 plus 35.96% of next $100 plus 20% of next $100. *Effective for January 1971*, increase of 10% in benefit level.
1972a	108.01% of first $110 plus 39.29% of next $290 plus 36.71% of next $150 plus 43.15% of next $100 plus 24% of next $100 plus 20% of next $250. *Effective for September 1972*, increase of 20% in benefit level. (Provision for future automatic "cost-of-living" increases.)
1973a	114.38% of first $110 plus 41.61% of next $290 plus 38.88% of next $150 plus 45.70% of next $100 plus 25.42% of next $100 plus 21.18% of next $250 plus 20% of next $50. *Effective for June 1974 through December 1974 but never applicable.* Increase of 5.9% in benefit level eliminated by 1973b legislation.
1973b	119.89% of first $110 plus 43.61% of next $290 plus 40.75% of next $150 plus 47.90% of next $100 plus 26.64% of next $100 plus 22.20% of next $250 plus 20% of next $100. Increase of 11% in 1972a benefit levels, *effective in 2 steps: 7%, for March-May 1974; 4% additional, for June 1974.* (Beginning June 1975, subject to automatic "cost-of-living" increase, under modification of 1972 provision.) Plus 20% of next $75, *effective for January 1975.*
	129.48% of first $110 plus 47.10% of next $290 plus 44.01% of next $150 plus 51.73% of next $100 plus 28.77% of next $100 plus 23.98% of next $250 plus 21.60% of next $175. *Effective for June 1975*, increase of 8% in benefit level. Plus 20% of next $100, *effective for January 1976.*

Act	
	137.77% of first $110 plus 50.10% of next $290 plus 46.82% of next $150 plus 55.05% of next $100 plus 30.61% of next $100 plus 25.51% of next $250 plus 22.98% of next $175 plus 21.28% of next $100. *Effective for June 1976*, increase of 6.4% in benefit level. Plus 20% of next $100, *effective for January 1977.*
	145.90% of first $110 plus 53.06% of next $290 plus 49.58% of next $150 plus 58.30% of next $100 plus 32.42% of next $100 plus 27.02% of next $250 plus 24.34% of next $175 plus 22.54% of next $100 plus 21.18% of next $100. *Effective for June 1977*, increase of 5.9% in benefit level. Plus 20% of next $100, *effective for January 1978.*
	155.38% of first $110 plus 56.51% of next $290 plus 52.81% of next $150 plus 62.09% of next $100 plus 34.53% of next $100 plus 28.78% of next $250 plus 25.92% of next $175 plus 24.01% of next $100 plus 22.56% of next $100 plus 21.30% of next $100. *Effective for June 1978*, increase of 6.5% in benefit level.
1977	For workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die before 1979: formula same as preceding formula plus 20% of next $435, *effective for January 1979.*
	170.76% of first $110 plus 62.10% of next $290 plus 58.04% of next $150 plus 68.24% of next $100 plus 37.95% of next $100 plus 31.63% of next $250 plus 28.49% of next $175 plus 26.39% of next $100 plus 24.79% of next $100 plus 23.41% of next $100 plus 21.98% of next $435. *Effective for June 1979*, increase of 9.9% in benefit level. Plus 20% of next $250, *effective for January 1980.*
	195.18% of first $110 plus 70.98% of next $290 plus 66.34% of next $150 plus 78.00% of next $100 plus 43.38% of next $100 plus 36.15% of next $250 plus 32.56% of next $175 plus 30.16% of next $100 plus 28.33% of next $100 plus 26.76% of next $100 plus 25.12% of next $435 plus 22.86% of next $250. *Effective for June 1980*, increase of 14.3% in benefit level. Plus 20% of next $315, *effective for January 1981.*
	217.04% of first $110 plus 78.93% of next $290 plus 73.77% of next $150 plus 86.74% of next $100 plus 48.24% of next $100 plus 40.20% of next $250 plus 36.21% of next $175 plus 33.54% of next $100 plus 31.50% of next $100 plus 29.76% of next $100 plus 27.93% of next $435 plus 25.42% of next $250 plus 22.24% of next $315. *Effective for June 1981*, increase of 11.2% in benefit level. Plus 20% of next $225, *effective for January 1982.*
	233.10% of first $110 plus 84.77% of next $290 plus 79.23% of next $150 plus 93.16% of next $100 plus 51.81% of next $100 plus 43.17% of next $250 plus 38.89% of next $175 plus 36.02% of next $100 plus 33.83% of next $100 plus 31.96% of next $100 plus 30.00% of next $435 plus 27.30% of next $250 plus 23.89% of next $315 plus 21.48% of next $225. *Effective for June 1982*, increase of 7.4% in benefit level.
	[Formula applies to AIME]
1977	For workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die in 1979: 90% of first $180 plus 32% of next $905 plus 15% of excess over $1,085. *Effective for January 1979.* (Provision for future automatic increases in bend points, $180 and $1,085, and for future automatic "cost-of-living" increases after eligibility for benefits.) *Effective for June 1979*, increase of 9.9% in benefit level. *Effective for June 1980*, increase of 14.3% in benefit level. *Effective for June 1981*, increase of 11.2% in benefit level. *Effective for June 1982*, increase of 7.4% in benefit levels.
	For workers who attain age 62 in 1979-83 or die during that period after attaining age 62, PIA shall not be less than that calculated on December 1978 PIA table (based on provisions prior to 1977 Act), excluding earnings after year aged 61 in computation of AMW, and including any general benefit increases after year aged 61.
	For workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die in 1980: 90% of first $194 plus 32% of next $977 plus 15% of excess over $1,171. *Effective for June 1980*, increase of 14.3% in benefit level. *Effective for June 1981*, increase of 11.2% in benefit level. *Effective for June 1982*, increase of 7.4% in benefit level.
	For workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die in 1981: 90% of first $211 plus 32% of next $1,063 plus 15% of excess over $1,274. *Effective for June 1981*, increase of 11.2% in benefit level. *Effective for June 1982*, increase of 7.4% in benefit level.
	For workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die in 1982: 90% of first $230 plus 32% of next $1,158 plus 15% of excess over $1,388. *Effective for June 1982*, increase of 7.4% in benefit level.
	[Alternative, special minimum PIA formula applies to years of coverage]
1972b	Special minimum PIA formula: $8.50 per month multiplied by the number of years of coverage above 10, limited to $170 per month. *Effective Jan. 1, 1973.* The "number of years of coverage" equals the number obtained by dividing total creditable wages in 1937–50 by $900 (but not more than 14) plus the number of years after 1950 in which the worker is credited with at least 25% of the effective annual maximum taxable earnings.
1973b	$9.00 per month, limited to $180 per month. *Effective Mar. 1, 1974.*
1977	$11.50 per month, limited to $230 per month. *Effective Jan. 1, 1979.* (Provision for future automatic cost-of-living increase.) The "number of years of coverage" after 1977 equals the number of years in which the worker is credited with at least 25% of what the annual maximum taxable earnings would have been if based on only the future automatic provisions for changes in the national wage level. *Effective for June 1979*, increase of 9.9% in benefit level or approximately $12.64 per month, limited to $252.80 per month. *Effective for June 1980*, increase of 14.3% in benefit level or approximately $14.45 per month, limited to $289 per month. *Effective for June 1981*, increase of 11.2% in benefit level or approximately $16.07 per month, limited to $321.40 per month. *Effective for June 1982*, increase of 7.4% in benefit level or approximately $17.26, limited to $345.10 per month.

Certain Maximum and Minimum Provisions

Maximum and minimum provisions for workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die before 1979

Act	Effective for—	Minimum PIA [1] (based on earnings)	Maximum family benefit	
			Percent of AMW	But not less than
1935	.....	$10.00	.....	
1939	.....	.....	80% (or 2 × PIA or $85, if less)	$20.
1950	September 1950	20.00	80% of first $187.50.	$40.
1952	September 1952	25.00	80% of first $210.93.	$45.
1954	September 1954	30.00	80% of first $250.	$50 or 1 1/2 PIA.
1958	January 1959	33.00	80% of first $317.50.	$20 + PIA or 1 1/2 PIA.
1961	August 1961	40.00	.....	1 1/2 PIA.
1965	January 1965	44.00	80% of first $370 + 40% of next $180.	
1967	February 1968	55.00	80% of first $436 + 40% of next $214.	
1969	January 1970	64.00	.....	
1971	January 1971	70.40	88% of first $436 + 44% of next $191.[2]	
1972a	September 1972	84.50	105.6% of first $436 + 52.8% of next $191.[2]	
1973a [3]	June 1974	89.50	111.8% of first $436 + 55.9% of next $191.[2]	
1973b	March 1974	90.50	113.0% of first $436 + 56.5% of next $191.[2]	
.....	June 1974	[4] 93.80	117.2% of first $436 + 58.6% of next $191.[2 4]	
.....	June 1975	101.40	126.6% of first $436 + 63.3% of next $191.[2 4]	
.....	June 1976	107.90	134.7% of first $436 + 67.3% of next $191.[2 4]	
.....	June 1977	114.30	142.6% of first $436 + 71.3% of next $191.[2 4]	
.....	June 1978	121.80	151.9% of first $436 + 76.0% of next $191.[2 4]	
.....	June 1979	133.90	167.0% of first $436 + 83.5% of next $191.[2 4]	
.....	June 1980	153.10	190.9% of first $436 + 95.4% of next $191.[2 4]	
.....	June 1981	170.30	212.3% of first $436 + 106.1% of next $191.[2 4]	
1981a [5]	March 1982	[6]	.....	
1981b	June 1982	182.90	228.0% of first $436 + 114.0% of next $191.[2 4]	

[1] Subject to reduction if claimed before age 65.
[2] For AMW of $628 or more, 1.75 times PIA.
[3] Eliminated by 1973b legislation.
[4] Beginning 1975, subject to automatic increase. (Superseded 1972 legislation for automatic increase.)
[5] Superseded by 1981b legislation which restored the minimum PIA for these groups.
[6] Eliminated minimum PIA.

Maximum and minimum provisions for workers who attain age 62 or die in 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982

Act	Effective for—	Minimum PIA based on indexed earnings	Maximum family benefit (MFB)
	In 1979 [1]		
1977	January 1979	$122.00 [2]	150% of first $230 of PIA + 272% of next $102 of PIA + 134% of next $101 of PIA + 175% of PIA over $433.[3 4]
	In 1980 [1]		
	January 1980	122.00 [2]	150% of first $248 of PIA + 272% of next $110 of PIA + 134% of next $109 of PIA + 175% of PIA over $467.[4 5]
	In 1981 [1]		
	January 1981	122.00 [2]	150% of first $270 of PIA + 272% of next $120 of PIA + 134% of next $118 of PIA + 175% of PIA over $508.[4 6]
	In 1982		
1981b	January 1982	Minimum PIA eliminated [7]	150% of first $294 of PIA + 272% of next $131 of PIA + 134% of next $129 of PIA + 175% of PIA over $554.[4 8]

[1] 1981a legislation would have eliminated the minimum PIA effective March 1982 for workers who attained age 62 before November 1981 or who died (before attaining age 62), before March 1982; the termination date for all others would have been November 1981. This legislation was superseded by 1981b legislation that restored the minimum PIA for workers who attained age 62 or who died (before attaining age 62), before 1982.

[2] Not subject to automatic provisions until earlier of the year attained age 65 or the year of first receipt of benefits.

[3] Any automatic benefit increases after January 1979 are applied to the calculated MFB.

[4] Bend points in formula subject to automatic provisions.

[5] Any automatic benefit increases after January 1980 are applied to the calculated MFB.

[6] Any automatic increases after January 1981 are applied to the calculated MFB.

[7] Minimum PIA eliminated for workers who attain age 62 or die after 1981. (The minimum is retained until 1991 for members of religious orders who are under a vow of poverty provided that the order had elected Social Security coverage prior to Dec. 29, 1981.)

[8] Any automatic increases after January 1982 are applied to the calculated MFB.

Maximum and minimum provisions for workers who become disabled in 1979 and later

Act	Effective for—	Minimum PIA based on indexed earnings	Maximum family benefit (MFB)
	In 1979 [1]		
1977	January 1979	$122.00 [2]	150% of first $230 of PIA + 272% of next $102 of PIA + 134% of next $101 of PIA + 175% of PIA over $433.[3 4]
	In 1980 and 1981 [1 5]		
	January 1980	$122.00 [2]	150% of first $248 of PIA + 272% of next $110 of PIA + 134% of next $109 of PIA + 175% of PIA over $467.[4 5]
1980	July 1980	122.00 [2]	Smaller of (1) 85% of AIME or 100% of PIA, if larger, and (2) 150% of PIA.[2 6]
	After 1981		
1981b	January 1982	Minimum PIA eliminated [7]	Smaller of (1) 85% of AIME or 100% of PIA, if larger, and (2) 150% of PIA.[2]

[1] 1981a legislation would have eliminated the minimum PIA effective March 1982 for workers who initially became eligible for disabled-worker benefits before November 1981; the termination date for all others would have been November 1981. This legislation was superseded by 1981b legislation that restored the minimum PIA for workers who were initially eligible for disabled-worker benefits before 1982.

[2] Not subject to automatic provision until the year of first receipt of benefits.

[3] Any automatic benefit increases after January 1979 are applied to the calculated MFB.

[4] Bend points in formula subject to automatic provisions.

[5] Any automatic benefit increases after January 1980 are applied to the calculated MFB.

[6] Effective for initial entitlements after June 1980 if onset of disability is in 1979 or later.

[7] Minimum PIA eliminated for workers who become disabled after 1981. (The minimum is retained until 1991 for members of religious orders who are under a vow of poverty provided that the order had elected Social Security coverage before Dec. 29, 1981.)

Earnings test

Act	Beneficiary exempt	Earnings subject to test	Amount permitted without reduction in benefits		Reduction in monthly benefits	
			Annual earnings	Monthly wages [1]	Amount	Effective for taxable years
1935		Covered			Full monthly benefit	Beginning Jan. 1, 1940.
1939				$14.99		Beginning Sept. 1, 1950.
1950	Aged 75 or older		[2] $600	50.00		Ending after August 1952.
1952			[2] 900	75.00		Beginning after December 1954.
1954	Aged 72 or older	Covered and noncovered [3]	[4] 1,200	80.00	One month's benefit for each $80 or fraction thereof.	
1956	Disabled					Beginning after August 1958.
1958				100.00		Beginning after December 1960.
1960					$1 for each $2 of earnings from $1,201–$1,500. $1 for each $1 of earnings above $1,500.	
1961					$1 for $2 of earnings from $1,201–$1,700. $1 for each $1 of earnings above $1,700.	Ending after June 30, 1961.
1965			[4] 1,500	125.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings from $1,501–$2,700. $1 for each $1 of earnings above $2,700.	Ending after Dec. 31, 1965.
1967			[4] 1,680	140.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings from $1,681–$2,880. $1 for each $1 of earnings above $2,880.	Ending after December 1967.
1972b			[5] 2,100	175.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $2,100.	Ending after December 1972.
1973ab [6]			[5] 2,400	200.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $2,400.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1973.
			[5] [7] 2,520	[7] 210.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $2,520.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1974.
			[5] [7] 2,760	[7] 230.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $2,760.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1975.
			[5] [7] 3,000	[7] 250.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $3,000.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1976.
1977		For beneficiaries under age 65	[7] 3,240	[7] [8] 270.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $3,240.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1977.
			[7] 3,480	[7] [8] 290.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $3,480.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1978.
			[7] 3,720	[7] [8] 310.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $3,720.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1979.
			[7] 4,080	[7] [8] 340.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $4,080.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1980.
			[7] 4,440	[7] [8] 370.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $4,440.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1981.
		For beneficiaries aged 65–72	[5] 4,000	[8] 333.33	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $4,000.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1977.
			[5] 4,500	[8] 375.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $4,500.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1978.
			[5] 5,000	[8] 416.66	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $5,000.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1979.
			[5] 5,500	[8] 458.33	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $5,500.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1980.
	Aged 70 or older [9]		[5] 6,000	[8] 500.00	$1 for each $2 of earnings above $6,000.	Beginning after Dec. 31, 1981.
1980			(10)			
1981a	Aged 70 or older		(7)	(7)		Beginning after Dec. 31, 1982.

[1] Monthly test for self-employment income is defined in terms of substantial services.

[2] Applied to self-employment income only.

[3] Special provisions for earnings in noncovered employment outside United States.

[4] Includes earnings during the first year of eligibility for benefits and during the year of attainment of exempt age of 72.

[5] Excludes earnings in and after month of attainment of exempt age.

[6] Beginning 1975, subject to automatic increases. (Superseded 1972 legislation for automatic increases.)

[7] Automatic increase.

[8] Monthly test eliminated for years beginning after Dec. 31, 1977, except that each individual may use the monthly test for 1 grace year, usually the year of retirement.

[9] 1981a legislation postponed the effective date of the new exempt age by 1 year.

[10] Excludes self-employment income received in a year after entitlement but derived from pre-entitlement services.

Type of Monthly Benefits

Act	Type of benefit	Percent of PIA	Conditions
	Insured Worker		
1935	Retired worker: Aged 65 or older	.....	*Fully insured.* Amount based on cumulative wages.
1939		100	Amount based on PIA.
1956	Women: Aged 62–64	.....	Reduced 5/9% for each month under age 65.
1961	Men: Aged 62–64	.....	Reduced 5/9% for each month under age 65.
1972b		.....	Increased 1/12% for each month between ages 65 and 72 for which no benefits received after 1970 (PIA based on AMW only). Applicable only to worker whose benefit has not been actuarially reduced.
1977		.....	Increased 1/4% for each month after 1981 and between ages 65 and 72 in which no benefits received. Requirement for nonreceipt of actuarially reduced benefit removed.
1956	Disabled worker: Aged 50–64	100	*Disability insured.* Waiting period of 6 calendar months. Reduced by amount of workers' compensation.
1958		.....	Reduction for workers' compensation eliminated.
1960	Under age 65	.....	
1965		.....	Reduced if benefits plus workers' compensation exceed 80% of the higher of AMW or high-5-year average taxable earnings in covered employment. Adjusted periodically for rises in wage levels.
1967		.....	Reduced if benefits plus workers' compensation exceed 80% of the higher of AMW or high-5-year average earnings in covered employment, regardless of taxable limit.
1972b		.....	Reduced if benefits plus workers' compensation exceed 80% of the highest of (a) AMW, (b) high-5-year average earnings, or (c) highest annual earnings in the period consisting of year of disability onset and 5 preceding years in covered employment. Waiting period reduced to 5 calendar months.
1981a		.....	Reduced if benefits plus workers' compensation plus certain disability benefits under a Federal, State or local law exceed 80% of the highest of (a) AMW, (b) high-5-year average earnings, or (c) highest annual earnings in the period consisting of year of disability onset and 5 preceding years in covered employment.
	Dependents of Retired-Worker Beneficiary		
1939	Wife: Aged 65 or older	50	*Fully insured.*
1950	Under age 65	.....	Caring for eligible child.
1956	Aged 62–64	.....	Reduced 25/36% for each month under age 65.
1965		.....	Eligible child excludes student aged 18–21.
1967		.....	Maximum $105.
1969		.....	Maximum eliminated.
1977		.....	Reduced by any retirement pension payable based on own earnings in noncovered governmental employment. Reduction does not apply if eligible for such pension before December 1982.
1981a		.....	Eligible child excludes nondisabled child aged 16–17.
1939	Child: Under age 18	50	*Fully insured.*[1] Student at ages 16–17.
1946		.....	Student requirement eliminated.
1965	Aged 18–21	.....	Full-time student.
1972b		.....	Benefits extended to end of quarter or semester in which 22d birthday occurs while undergraduate student.
		.....	Includes grandchild under certain circumstances.
1981a	Aged 18–22	.....	Student category eliminated (to be phased out gradually for those entitled before May 1982), except for elementary or secondary school students under age 19.

[1] Under 1939 Act, not generally available to child of married woman worker. Under 1950 Act, available if woman worker is *fully* and *currently* insured; currently insured requirement eliminated in 1967 Act.

Act	Type of benefit		Percent of PIA	Conditions
1956	Disabled child:	Aged 18 or older	50	*Fully insured.*[1] Disabled before age 18.
1972b				Disabled before age 22.
				Includes grandchild under certain circumstances.
1950	Husband:	Aged 65 or older	50	*Fully and currently insured.* Dependent.
1961		Aged 62–64		Reduced 25/36% for each month under age 65.
1967				*Currently insured* requirement eliminated. Maximum $105.
1969				Maximum eliminated.
1977				Dependency requirement eliminated.
				Noncovered pension offset (see Wife). However, delay of applicability of offset until December 1982 does not apply unless dependent on spouse.
1980[2]		Under age 65		Caring for eligible child.
1981a				Eligible child excludes nondisabled child aged 16–17.
1965	Divorced wife:	Aged 65 or older	50	*Fully insured.* Dependent. Married 20 years.
		Aged 62–64		Reduced 25/36% for each month under age 65.
1967				Maximum $105.
1969				Maximum eliminated.
1972b				Dependency requirement eliminated.
1977				Married 10 years. Noncovered pension offset (see Wife). However, exemption from offset does not apply unless marriage lasted 20 years before divorce.
1977[3]	Divorced husband:	Aged 65 or older	50	*Fully insured.* Married 10 years. Noncovered pension offset (see Husband). However, exemption from offset does not apply unless marriage lasted 20 years before divorce.
	Dependents of Disabled-Worker Beneficiary			
1958	Same as dependents of retired-worker beneficiary		50	*Disability insured.* Same as dependents of retired-worker beneficiary.
	Survivors			
1939	Widowed mother		75	*Fully or currently insured.* Caring for eligible child.
1950				Divorced and dependent.
1965				Eligible child excludes student over age 18.
1972b				Dependency requirement eliminated for divorced mother.
1977				Noncovered pension offset (see Wife).
1981a				Eligible child excludes nondisabled child aged 16–17.
1939	Widow:	Aged 65 or older	75	*Fully insured.*
1956		Aged 62–64		
1961			82 1/2	
1965				Divorced wife, dependent and married 20 years.
		Aged 60–61		Reduced 5/9% for each month under age 62.
1972b		Aged 65 or older	100	Limited, if husband (or former husband) retired before age 65, to amount husband would be receiving if still living, but not less than 82 1/2% of PIA.
		Aged 60–64		Reduced 19/40% for each month under age 65. In addition, for a widow aged 62–64 whose husband (or former husband) retired before age 65, limited to amount he would be receiving if still living, but not less than 82 1/2% of PIA.
				Dependency requirement eliminated for divorced wife.
1977				Increased by any delayed retirement increment husband (or former husband) would be receiving. Marriage requirement reduced to 10 years for divorced wife. Noncovered pension offset (see Wife). However, exemption from offset does not apply to surviving divorced wife unless marriage lasted 20 years before divorce.

[2] Administrative ruling (Oct. 17, 1980) resulting from Eastern District of Pennsylvania District Court decision, Dec. 29, 1978.

[3] Supreme Court decision.

Act	Type of benefit		Percent of PIA	Conditions
1967	Disabled widow:	Aged 50–59	82 1/2	*Fully insured.* Reduced 13 1/3% plus 43/198% for each month under age 60. Includes divorced wife, dependent and married 20 years.
1972b			100	Reduced 28 1/2% plus 43/240% for each month under age 60.
				Dependency requirement eliminated for divorced wife.
1977				Increased by any delayed retirement increment husband (or former husband) would be receiving. Marriage requirement reduced to 10 years for divorced wife. Noncovered pension offset (see Wife). However, exemption from offset does not apply to surviving divorced wife unless marriage lasted 20 years before divorce.
1939	Child:	Under age 18	50	*Fully or currently insured.*[4] Student at ages 16–17.
1946				Student requirement eliminated.
1950				Plus 25% of PIA divided among the children.
1960			75	Additional 25% of PIA eliminated.
1965		Aged 18–21		Full-time student.
1972b				Benefits extended to end of quarter or semester in which 22d birthday occurs while undergraduate student.
				Includes grandchild under certain circumstances.
1981a		Aged 18–22		Student category eliminated (to be phased out gradually, for those entitled before May 1982), except for elementary or secondary school students under age 19.
1956	Disabled child:	Aged 18 or older	50	*Fully or currently insured.*[4] Disabled before age 18. Plus 25% of PIA divided among the children.
1960			75	Additional 25% of PIA eliminated.
1972b				Disabled before age 22.
				Includes grandchild under certain circumstances.
1939	Parent:	Aged 65 or older	50	*Fully insured.* Dependent. No surviving widow or child under age 18.
1946				No surviving eligible widow or child.
1950			75	
1956	Woman:	Aged 62–64		
1958				No-other-survivor requirement eliminated.
1961		Aged 62 or older	82 1/2	75% each if two parents.
1975[5]	Widowed father		75	*Fully or currently insured.* Caring for eligible child under age 18.
1981a				Eligible child excludes nondisabled child aged 16–17.
1950	Widower:	Aged 65 or older	75	*Fully and currently insured.* Dependent.
1961		Aged 62 or older	82 1/2	
1967				Currently insured requirement eliminated.
1972b		Aged 65 or older	100	Limited, if wife retired before age 65, to amount wife would be receiving if still living, but not less than 82 1/2% of PIA.
		Aged 60–64		Reduced 19/40% for each month under age 65. In addition, for a widower aged 62–64 whose wife retired before age 65, limited to amount she would be receiving if still living, but not less than 82 1/2% of PIA.
1977				Dependency requirement eliminated.[5]
				Divorced husband married 10 years.[5]
				Increased by any delayed retirement increment wife (or former wife) would be receiving. Noncovered pension offset (see Wife). Delay of applicability of offset until December 1982, however, does not apply unless dependent on wife.
1967	Disabled widower:	Aged 50–61	82 1/2	*Fully insured.* Dependent. Reduced 5/9% per month between ages 60–62 plus 43/198% for each month under age 60.
1972b		Aged 50–59	100	Reduced 28 1/2% plus 43/240% for each month under age 60. Disability requirement eliminated for ages 60–61.

[4] See footnote 1, page 18.

[5] Supreme Court decision.

Act	Type of benefit	Percent of PIA	Conditions
1977			Dependency requirement eliminated.[6]
			Divorced husband married 10 years.[6]
			Increased by any delayed retirement increment wife would be receiving. Noncovered pension offset (see Wife). Delay of applicability of offset until December 1982, however, does not apply unless dependent on wife.
	Transitionally Insured Worker		
1965	Worker aged 72 or older		$35. *Effective for September 1965.*
1967			$40. *Effective for February 1968.*
1969			$46. *Effective for January 1970.*
1971			$48.30. *Effective for January 1971.*
1972a			$58. *Effective for September 1972.* (Provision for future automatic "cost-of-living" increase.)
1973a			$61.50. (*Effective for June-December 1974* but eliminated by 1973b legislation.)
1973b			$62.10. *Effective for March 1974.*
			$64.40. *Effective for June 1974.* (Beginning June 1975, subject to automatic "cost-of-living" increase.)
			$69.60. *Effective for June 1975.*
			$74.10. *Effective for June 1976.*
			$78.50. *Effective for June 1977.*
			$83.70. *Effective for June 1978.*
			$92.00. *Effective for June 1979.*
			$105.20. *Effective for June 1980.*
			$117.00. *Effective for June 1981.*
			$125.60. *Effective for June 1982.*
	Dependents of Transitionally Insured Worker		
1965	Wife aged 72 or older		Monthly payment equals one-half the benefit of the worker.
	Survivors of Transitionally Insured Worker		
1965	Widow aged 72 or older		Monthly payment equals the benefit of the worker.
	Special Monthly Cash Benefits		
1966	Individual or couple aged 72 or older		$35 for individual, $52.50 for couple. *Effective for October 1966.* Reduced by amount of other government pension excluding workers' compensation benefits and veterans, compensation for service-connected disability or death. Not available to persons receiving public assistance.
1967			$40 for individual, $60 for couple. *Effective for February 1968.*
1969			$46 for individual, $69 for couple. *Effective for January 1970.*
1971			$48.30 for individual, $72.50 for couple. *Effective for January 1971.*
1972a			$58 for individual, $87 for couple. *Effective for September 1972.* (Provision for future automatic "cost-of-living" increase.)
1973a			$61.50 for individual, $92.30 for couple. (Effective for June-December 1974 but eliminated by 1973b legislation.)
1973b			$62.10 for individual, $93.20 for couple. *Effective for March 1974.*
			$64.40 for individual, $96.60 for couple. *Effective for June 1974.* (Beginning June 1975, subject to automatic "cost-of-living" increase.) Not available to persons receiving payments under Supplemental Security Income program.

[6] Supreme Court decision.

Act	Type of benefit	Percent of PIA	Conditions
1973b			$69.60 for individual, $104.40 for couple. *Effective for June 1975.*
			$74.10 for individual, $111.20 for couple. *Effective for June 1976.*
			$78.50 for individual, $117.80 for couple. *Effective for June 1977.*
			$83.70 for individual, $125.60 for couple. *Effective for June 1978.*
			$92.00 for individual, $138.10 for couple. *Effective for June 1979.*
			$105.20 for individual, $157.90 for couple. *Effective for June 1980.*
			$117.00 for individual, $175.70 for couple. *Effective for June 1981.*
			$125.60 for individual, $188.60 for couple. *Effective for June 1982.*

Other OASDI Benefits

Act	Type of benefit	Conditions
1935	Lump-sum refund at age 65	Not insured. 3 1/2% of cumulative wage credits.
1939		Refund eliminated.
1935	Lump-sum death payments:	
	Under age 65	3 1/2% of cumulative wage credits.
	Aged 65 or older	*Fully insured.* 3 1/2% of cumulative wage credits, less monthly benefits received.
1939	Any age	*Fully or currently insured.* 6 times primary insurance benefit if no survivor eligible for monthly benefits.
1950		3 times PIA for all deaths.
1954		Maximum of $255 specified.
1981a		Payable only to surviving spouse or children eligible for benefits.
1954	Period of disability: Aged 50–64	*Disability insured.* Period excluded in computation of AMW.
1960	Under age 65	
1965	Rehabilitation services	Available to selected disabled individuals. Costs of services payable from Social Security trust funds to State vocational rehabilitation agencies. Reimbursement in any year may not exceed 1% of the total amount of Social Security disability benefits disbursed in the previous year.
1972b		Maximum annual reimbursement increased to 1.25% for fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and 1.50% thereafter.

Rounding of Benefit Amounts

Act	Type of Rounding
1935	Nearest cent.
1950	Next higher $10 at each computation step.
1981	Next lower $.10 at each computation step. Final individual benefit check (after SMI premium and some other deductions, if any) to next lower $1 (if not already multiple of $1).

Medicare Benefits

Act	
	Hospital Insurance Benefits
1965	In each benefit period, inpatient hospital services, 90 days. Includes semiprivate accommodations, operating room, hospital equipment (including renal dialysis), laboratory tests and X-rays, drugs, dressings, general nursing services, and services of interns and residents in medical, osteopathic, or dentistry training. Inpatient psychiatric hospital care limited to 190-day lifetime maximum. Outpatient hospital diagnostic services. Posthospital extended-care services, 100 days (including physical, occupational, and speech therapy). Posthospital home health services, 100 visits. Deductible and coinsurance provisions (see table on Medicare cost sharing and premium amounts, page 24).
1967	Lifetime reserve of 60 additional days of inpatient hospital services. Outpatient hospital diagnostic services transferred to Supplementary Medical Insurnace.
1972b	Services of interns and residents in podiatry training.
1980	Home health services with no restrictions. Alcohol detoxification facility services.
	Supplementary Medical Insurance Benefits
1965	Physician and surgeon services. In-hospital services of anesthesiologist, pathologist, radiologist, and physiatrists. Limited dental services. Home health services, 100 visits in calendar year. Other medical services including various diagnostic tests, limited ambulance services, prosthetic devices, rental of durable medical equipment used at home (including equipment for dialysis), and supplies used for fractures. Deductible and coinsurance provisions (see table on Medicare cost sharing and premium amounts, page 24).
1967	Outpatient hospital diagnostic services, transferred from Hospital Insurance. Includes physical therapy services in a facility. Purchase of durable medical equipment.
1972b	Physical therapy services furnished by a therapist in his/her office or individual's home (limited to $100 expenses in calendar year). Chiropractor services (limited to manual manipulation of the spine). Outpatient services include speech pathology services furnished in, or under arrangements with, a facility or agency. Services of a doctor of optometry in furnishing prosthetic lenses.
1977	Services in rural health clinics.
1980	Home health services unlimited. Facility costs of certain surgical procedures performed in freestanding ambulatory surgical centers.
	Increased annual limit for outpatient therapy from $100 to $500.
	Recognizes comprehensive outpatient rehabilitation facilities as Medicare providers.
1981a	Part A coinsurance is based on the deductible for the calendar year in which services are received rather than the deductible in effect at the time the beneficiary's spell of illness began.
	Elimination of carryover from previous year of incurred expenses for meeting the Part B deductible.

Medicare cost sharing and premium amounts, 1966–82

Beginning—	Hospital Insurance: Hospital Insurance covers all expenses in "benefit period" except— Inpatient hospital deductible (IHD) covers first 60 days	Inpatient hospital daily coinsurance: 61st through 90th days (1/4 x IHD)	Inpatient hospital daily coinsurance: Lifetime reserve days after 90 days (1/2 x IHD)	Skilled-nursing facility daily coinsurance after 20 days (1/8 x IHD)	Hospital Insurance monthly premium [1]	Supplementary Medical Insurance: Annual deductible	Coinsurance	Monthly premiums: For enrollee (aged and disabled) [2]	Monthly premiums: Government amounts for— Aged	Monthly premiums: Government amounts for— Disabled
	Beginning January unless otherwise noted				Beginning July unless otherwise noted					
July 1966	$40	$10	[3]	[3]	.....	$50	20%	$3.00	$3.00	.....
1967	.....	.....	[3]	$5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1968	.....	.....	$20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 1968	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]	[4]	4.00	4.00	.....
1969	44	11	22	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1970	52	13	26	6.50	.....	.....	.....	5.30	5.30	.....
1971	60	15	30	7.50	.....	.....	.....	5.60	5.60	.....
1972	68	17	34	8.50	.....	.....	.....	5.80	5.80	.....
1973	72	18	36	9.00	$33	[5] 60	[5] [6]	[7] 6.30	6.30	$22.70
1974	84	21	42	10.50	36	.....	.....	6.70	6.70	29.30
1975	92	23	46	11.50	40	.....	.....	.....	8.30	30.30
1976	104	26	52	13.00	45	.....	.....	7.20	14.20	30.80
1977	124	31	62	15.50	54	.....	.....	7.70	16.90	42.30
1978	144	36	72	18.00	63	.....	.....	8.20	18.60	41.80
1979	160	40	80	20.00	69	.....	.....	8.70	18.10	41.30
1980	180	45	90	22.50	78	.....	.....	9.60	23.00	41.40
1981	204	51	102	25.50	89	[8] [9]	[9]	11.00	34.20	62.20
1982	260	65	130	32.50	113	$75	.....	12.20	37.00	72.00

[1] Voluntary participation of individual aged 65 and over not otherwise entitled to hospital insurance.
[2] Beginning July 1973 for the disabled.
[3] Benefit not provided.
[4] Professional inpatient services of pathologists and radiologists not subject to deductible or coinsurance.
[5] Beginning January.
[6] Home health services not subject to coinsurance.
[7] Monthly premium for July and August 1973 was reduced to $5.80 and $6.10, respectively, by the Cost of Living Council.
[8] Home health services not subject to deductible.
[9] Same as footnote 4, but only when physician accepts assignment.

Automatic Provisions

Cost-of-Living Increase in Benefits*

Beginning in calendar year 1975, an annual determination is made as to whether or not a "cost-of-living" increase in cash benefits should be established. (Such a determination is not made in a calendar year following a year in which Congress has enacted a general benefit increase or one has become effective.) The arithmetical mean of the consumer price index (CPI) prepared by the Department of Labor for January, February, and March in the year of computation is divided by the latest of the arithmetical mean of the CPI for (a) January, February, and March of the year in which the last effective cost-of-living increase was established or (b) the 3 months of the calendar quarter in which the effective month of the last general benefit increase occurred.[1] If such quotient (rounded to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percent) indicates an increase of 3 percent or more, then a cost-of-living increase in benefits is established and the level of benefits is increased by the same percentage, effective for June of the year in which the determination is made.

If the contribution and benefit base is raised (see below), the benefit formula provides an additional 20-percent replacement on that part of the average monthly wage above the previous monthly contribution and benefit base.

Public Law 95-216 (signed December 20, 1977) established

* Provisions (first enacted in 1972 legislation) as revised by 1973 and 1977 legislation.

[1] For the first determination in 1975, the arithmetical mean of the CPI for January, February, and March of 1975 was divided by the arithmetical mean of the CPI for April, May, and June 1974 (the effective quarter of the 11-percent general benefit increase).

that the cost-of-living adjustments to benefits continue for all workers and their spouses and children and survivors with benefits when a cost-of-living increase becomes effective. In addition, the future benefit formula for all workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die before 1979 is determined in the same manner as before the 1977 Social Security Amendments. (See below for automatic adjustments to the future benefit formula applicable to workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die after 1978.)

Beginning June 1979, the special minimum primary insurance amount (PIA) is automatically increased by the same percentage as determined above. This increase applies to present benefits and future potential benefits.

Adjustments in Contribution and Benefit Base

In 1974, and every year thereafter, whenever a cost-of-living benefit increase is established, a determination is made as to whether an adjustment in the maximum amount of annual earnings that will be taxed and credited toward benefits is required. The determination is made by multiplying the contribution and benefit base in effect in the year of determination by the ratio of the average taxable wages (under the Social Security program) of all employees, as reported for the first calendar quarter of the year of determination, to the average taxable wages of all employees as reported for the first calendar quarter of the year in which the last automatic determination was made that resulted in a base increase or of the year in which a legislative increase in the base was enacted.[2] The 1977 amendments provided that after 1977 the average annual wages will be based on the total wages reported to the Secretary of the Treasury. The product, rounded to the nearest multiple of $300, will be the amount of the contribution and benefit base, effective with respect to remuneration paid after the year of determination and with respect to taxable years beginning after that year. In no case, however, will the base be reduced to an amount lower than the base in the year of determination.

The 1977 amendments provided that after 1977 a "year of coverage" used in computing the special minimum PIA is counted when earnings are not less than 25 percent of the maximum annual contribution and benefit base that would have been determined on the basis of the automatic provisions as described above. On this basis, a "year of coverage" is credited if earnings are no less than the following amounts:

Year	Credited earnings
1978	$4,425
1979	4,725
1980	5,100
1981	5,550
1982	6,075

Adjustments in Earnings Test

In 1974, and every year thereafter, whenever a cost-of-living benefit increase is established, a determination is made as to whether an adjustment in the amount of earnings permitted without reduction in benefits is required. The determination is made by multiplying the monthly exempt amount in effect by the ratio of the average taxable wages (under the Social Security program) of all employees as reported for the first calendar quarter of the year of determination, to the average taxable wages of all employees as reported for the first calendar quarter of the year in which the last automatic determination was made that resulted in an increase in the monthly exempt amount or of the year in which a legislative increase in the monthly exempt amount was enacted.[2] The 1977 amendments provided that after 1977 the average annual wages will be based on total wages reported to the Secretary of the Treasury. The product, rounded to the nearest multiple of $10, will be the new monthly exempt amount effective with respect to taxable years ending after the year of determination (except if Congress has enacted an increase in the exempt amount in the year of determination). In no case, however, will the new exempt amount be reduced to an amount lower than the exempt amount in the year of determination. The new annual exempt amount will be determined by multiplying the new monthly amount by 12.

Adjustments in Amount Required for a Quarter of Coverage

Beginning in calendar year 1978, an annual determination is made as to the amount of wages and self-employment earnings required for an individual to be credited with a quarter of coverage in the succeeding calendar year. The amount required for a quarter of coverage is the larger of (a) the amount in effect or (b) the product of $250 (in effect 1978) multiplied by the ratio of the average of total wages reported to the Secretary of the Treasury for the calendar year before the year in which the determination is made to the average of total wages for 1976. The product in (b) is rounded to the nearest multiple of $10.

Adjustments in the Benefit Formula

Beginning in calendar year 1979, the benefit formula is adjusted annually. The adjustment is made by multiplying the amounts $180 and $1,085 of the average indexed monthly earnings in the benefit formula established for 1979 (90% of the first $180 plus 32% of the next $905 plus 15% of excess over $1,085) by the ratio of the average of total wages reported to the Secretary of the Treasury for the second calendar year before the year for which the adjustment is made to the average of total wages for 1977. The result of each product is rounded to the nearest dollar.

[2] This method is applicable for determinations in 1974 and 1975. Public Law 94-202 (signed Jan. 2, 1976) revised the adjustment for succeeding years by using increases in average wages and increasing by a year the lag in average wages used in the computation. Thus the 1976 determination was based on the percentage increase in average wages between 1974 and 1975.

Average wage series for indexing earnings, 1951–82

Year	Annual maximum taxable earnings	Average annual earnings [1]	Annual maximum indexed earnings for workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die in—			
			1979 [2]	1980 [3]	1981 [4]	1982 [5]
1951	$3,600	$2,799.16	$12,577.34	$13,576.11	$14,763.73	$16,093.56
1952	3,600	2,973.32	11,840.63	12,780.90	13,898.96	15,150.89
1953	3,600	3,139.44	11,214.10	12,104.61	13,163.51	14,349.20
1954	3,600	3,155.64	11,156.53	12,042.47	13,095.93	14,275.54
1955	4,200	3,301.44	12,441.13	13,429.09	14,603.85	15,919.28
1956	4,200	3,532.36	11,627.82	12,551.19	13,649.16	14,878.59
1957	4,200	3,641.72	11,278.64	12,174.28	13,239.27	14,431.79
1958	4,200	3,673.80	11,180.15	12,067.97	13,123.67	14,305.77
1959	4,800	3,855.80	12,174.21	13,140.97	14,290.53	15,577.73
1960	4,800	4,007.12	11,714.48	12,644.73	13,750.88	14,989.47
1961	4,800	4,086.76	11,486.19	12,398.32	13,482.91	14,697.37
1962	4,800	4,291.40	10,938.46	11,807.09	12,839.96	13,996.51
1963	4,800	4,396.64	10,676.63	11,524.47	12,532.62	13,661.48
1964	4,800	4,576.32	10,257.44	11,071.98	12,040.55	13,123.09
1965	4,800	4,658.72	10,076.01	10,876.15	11,827.59	12,892.94
1966	6,600	4,938.36	13,069.99	14,107.88	15,342.02	16,723.94
1967	6,600	5,213.44	12,380.37	13,363.50	14,532.52	15,841.52
1968	7,800	5,571.76	13,690.40	14,777.56	16,070.29	17,517.80
1969	7,800	5,893.76	12,942.44	13,970.20	15,192.30	16,560.73
1970	7,800	6,186.24	12,330.53	13,309.71	14,474.02	15,777.76
1971	7,800	6,497.08	11,740.60	12,672.93	13,781.54	15,022.90
1972	9,000	7,133.80	12,337.74	13,317.48	14,482.48	15,786.98
1973	10,800	7,580.16	13,933.47	15,039.94	16,355.61	17,828.83
1974	13,200	8,030.76	16,074.27	17,350.74	18,868.56	20,568.12
1975	14,100	8,630.92	15,976.29	17,244.98	18,753.55	20,442.76
1976	15,300	9,226.48	16,216.96	17,504.75	19,036.05	20,750.70
1977	16,500	9,779.44	16,500.00	17,810.27	19,368.30	21,112.87
1978	17,700	[6] 10,566.03	17,700.00	17,700.00	19,248.38	20,982.15
1979	22,900	[6] 11,479.46	22,900.00	22,900.00	22,900.00	24,962.69
1980	25,900	[6] 12,513.46	25,900.00	25,900.00	25,900.00	25,900.00
1981	29,700	.....	29,700.00	29,700.00	29,700.00	29,700.00
1982	32,400	.....	32,400.00	32,400.00	32,400.00	32,400.00

[1] National average wage levels. For years before 1978, average wages were determined from wages earned during the first quarter of the year and reported to the Social Security Administration (SSA) for Social Security tax purposes. These wages were then multiplied by 4 to obtain the average wage for the year. For 1973–77, from data collected on all taxable wages reported to SSA; for 1957–72, based on 1% statistical sample; for 1951–56, based on 1/10 of 1% statistical sample. For years after 1977, total wage data from W–2 forms submitted to IRS divided by number of individuals with wages.

[2] For any year before 1978, annual maximum indexed earnings equals annual maximum taxable earnings for such year times 9,799.44 divided by average annual earnings for such year; for each year after 1977, annual maximum indexed earnings equals annual maximum taxable earnings for such year.

[3] For any year before 1979, annual maximum indexed earnings equals annual maximum taxable earnings for such year times 10,556.03 divided by average annual earnings for such year; for each year after 1978, annual maximum indexed earnings equals annual maximum taxable earnings for such year.

[4] For any year before 1980, annual maximum indexed earnings equals annual maximum taxable earnings for such year times 11,479.45 divided by average annual earnings for such year, for each year after 1979, annual maximum indexed earnings equals annual maximum taxable earnings for such year.

[5] For any year before 1981, annual maximum indexed earnings equals annual maximum taxable earnings for such year times 12,513.46 divided by average annual earnings for such year; for each year after 1980 annual maximum indexed earnings equals annual maximum taxable earnings for such year.

[6] For consistency with the average wage series for 1951–77, the 1978 average was obtained by multiplying the 1977 average of the series ($9,779.44) by the ratio of 1978–77 wages ($10,840.68/$10,043.15) based on IRS data; the 1979 average was obtained by multiplying the 1978 average of the series ($10,556.03) by the ratio of 1979–78 wages ($11,789.01/$10,840.68) based on IRS data; the 1980 average was obtained by multiplying the 1979 average of the series ($11,479.46) by the ratio of 1980–79 wages ($12,850.89/$11,789.01) based on IRS data.

Cumulative effect of statutory and automatic increases in primary insurance benefits under OASDI program: Minimum percentages, 1959–82

Base date	Effective date of increase [1]													
	Jan. 1965	Feb. 1968	Jan. 1970	Jan. 1971	Sept. 1972	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1978	June 1979	June 1980	June 1981	June 1982
Jan. 1959	**7.0%**	21%	39%	53%	84%	104%	120%	134%	148%	164%	190%	231%	268%	295%
Jan. 1965	.....	**13.0%**	30%	43%	72%	90%	106%	119%	132%	147%	171%	210%	245%	271%
Feb. 1968	.....	.....	**15.0%**	27%	52%	68%	82%	94%	105%	118%	140%	174%	205%	228%
Jan. 1970	.....	.....	.....	**10.0%**	32%	47%	58%	68%	78%	90%	109%	139%	166%	186%
Jan. 1971	.....	.....	.....	.....	**20.0%**	33%	44%	53%	62%	73%	90%	117%	141%	159%
Sept. 1972	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11.0%**	20%	28%	35%	44%	58%	81%	101%	116%
June 1974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8.0%**	15%	22%	30%	42%	62%	80%	93%
June 1975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.4%**	13%	20%	32%	51%	68%	80%
June 1976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.9%**	13%	24%	42%	58%	70%
June 1977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.5%**	17%	34%	49%	60%
June 1978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**9.9%**	26%	40%	50%
June 1979	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**14.3%**	27%	36%
June 1980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11.2%**	19%
June 1981	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.4%**

[1] The increase on the effective date is shown in boldface.

Scheduled contribution rates, 1935–90 and thereafter

Act	Beginning—	Contribution rate (percent)							
		Employer and employee, each				Self-employed persons			
		Total	OASI	DI	HI	Total	OASI	DI	HI
1935	1937	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1940	1.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1943	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1946	2.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1949	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1939[2]47	1940	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1950	1.5	1.5	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1952	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
1950	1951	1.5	1.5	....	....	2.25	2.25	....	....
	1954	2	2	....	....	3	3	....	....
	1960	2.5	2.5	....	....	3.75	3.75	....	....
	1965	3	3	....	....	4.5	4.5	....	....
	1970	3.25	3.25	....	....	4.875	4.875	....	....
1954	1970	3.5	3.5	....	....	5.25	5.25	....	....
	1973	4	4	....	....	6	6	....	....
1956	1957	2.25	2	0.25	....	3.375	3	0.375	....
	1960	2.75	2.5	.25	....	4.125	3.75	.375	....
	1965	3.25	3	.25	....	4.875	4.5	.375	....
	1970	3.75	3.5	.25	....	5.625	5.25	.375	....
	1975	4.25	4	.25	....	6.375	6	.375	....
1958	1959	2.5	2.25	.25	....	3.75	3.375	.375	....
	1960	3	2.75	.25	....	4.5	4.125	.375	....
	1963	3.5	3.25	.25	....	5.25	4.875	.375	....
	1966	4	3.75	.25	....	6	5.625	.375	....
	1969	4.5	4.25	.25	....	6.75	6.375	.375	....
1961	1962	3.125	2.875	.25	....	4.7	4.325	.375	....
	1963	3.625	3.375	.25	....	5.4	5.025	.375	....
	1966	4.125	3.875	.25	....	6.2	5.825	.375	....
	1968	4.625	4.375	.25	....	6.9	6.525	.375	....
1965	1966	4.2	3.5	.35	0.35	6.15	5.275	.525	0.35
	1967	4.4	3.55	.35	.5	6.4	5.375	.525	.5
	1969	4.9	4.05	.35	.5	7.1	6.075	.525	.5
	1973	5.4	4.5	.35	.55	7.55	6.475	.525	.55
	1976	5.45	4.5	.35	.6	7.6	6.475	.523	.6
	1980	5.55	4.5	.35	.7	7.7	6.475	.523	.7
	1987	5.65	4.5	.35	.8	7.8	6.475	.523	.8

Continued on next page.

Scheduled contribution rates—Continued

Act	Beginning—	Contribution rate (percent)							
		Employer and employee, each				Self-employed persons			
		Total	OASI	DI	HI	Total	OASI	DI	HI
1967	1968	4.4	3.325	0.475	0.6	6.4	5.0875	0.7125	0.6
	1969	4.8	3.725	.475	.6	6.9	5.5875	.7125	.6
	1971	5.2	4.125	.475	.6	7.5	6.1875	.7125	.6
	1973	5.65	4.525	.475	.65	7.65	6.2875	.7125	.65
	1976	5.7	4.525	.475	.7	7.7	6.2875	.7125	.7
	1980	5.8	4.525	.475	.8	7.8	6.2875	.7125	.8
	1987	5.9	4.525	.475	.9	7.9	6.2875	.7125	.9
1969	1970	4.8	3.65	.55	.6	6.9	5.475	.825	.6
	1971	5.2	4.05	.55	.6	7.5	6.075	.825	.6
	1973	5.65	4.45	.55	.65	7.65	6.175	.825	.65
	1976	5.7	4.45	.55	.7	7.7	6.175	.825	.7
	1980	5.8	4.45	.55	.8	7.8	6.175	.825	.8
	1987	5.9	4.45	.55	.9	7.9	6.175	.825	.9
1971	1976	5.85	4.60	.55	.7	7.7	6.175	.825	.7
	1980	5.95	4.60	.55	.8	7.8	6.175	.825	.8
	1987	6.05	4.60	.55	.9	7.9	6.175	.825	.9
1972a	1973	5.5	4.1	.5	.9	7.8	6.15	.75	.9
	1978	5.5	3.95	.55	1.0	7.7	5.875	.825	1.0
	1986	5.6	3.95	.55	1.1	7.8	5.875	.825	1.1
	1993	5.7	3.95	.55	1.2	7.9	5.875	.825	1.2
	2011	6.55	4.65	.70	1.2	8.2	6.085	.915	1.2
1972b	1973	5.85	4.3	.55	1.0	8.0	6.205	.795	1.0
	1978	6.05	4.225	.575	1.25	8.25	6.160	.84	1.25
	1981	6.15	4.225	.575	1.35	8.35	6.160	.84	1.35
	1986	6.25	4.225	.575	1.45	8.45	6.160	.84	1.45
	2011	7.30	5.1	.75	1.45	8.45	6.105	.895	1.45
1973b	1974	5.85	4.375	.575	.9	7.9	6.185	.815	.9
	1978	6.05	4.35	.6	1.1	8.1	6.15	.85	1.1
	1981	6.30	4.3	.65	1.35	8.35	6.08	.92	1.35
	1986	6.45	4.25	.7	1.5	8.50	6.01	.99	1.5
	2011	7.45	5.1	.85	1.5	8.50	6.0	1.0	1.5
1977	1978	6.05	4.275	.775	1.0	8.1	6.01	1.09	1.0
	1979	6.13	4.33	.75	1.05	8.1	6.01	1.04	1.05
	1981	6.65	4.525	.825	1.3	9.3	6.7625	1.2375	1.3
	1982	6.7	4.575	.825	1.3	9.35	6.8125	1.2375	1.3
	1985	7.05	4.75	.95	1.35	9.9	7.125	1.425	1.35
	1986	7.15	4.75	.95	1.45	10.0	7.125	1.425	1.45
	1990	7.65	5.1	1.1	1.45	10.75	7.65	1.65	1.45
1980	1980	6.13	4.52	.56	1.05	8.1	6.2725	.7775	1.05
	1981 [1]	6.65	4.7	.65	1.3	9.3	7.023	.975	1.3
	1982 [1]	6.7	4.575	.825	1.3	9.35	6.8125	1.2375	1.3
	1985	7.05	4.75	.95	1.35	9.9	7.125	1.425	1.35
	1986	7.15	4.75	.95	1.45	10.0	7.125	1.425	1.45
	1990	7.65	5.1	1.1	1.45	10.75	7.65	1.65	1.45

[1] Interfund borrowing permitted among OASI, DI, and HI trust funds as needed until Dec. 31, 1982.

Annual maximum taxable earnings and actual contribution rates, 1937–82 and thereafter

Beginning—	Annual maximum taxable earnings	Contribution rate (percent)							
		Employer and employee, each				Self-employed persons			
		Total	OASI	DI	HI	Total	OASI	DI	HI
1937	$3,000	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1950	3,000	1.5	1.5	....	....	....	....	....	....
1951	3,600	1.5	1.5	....	....	2.25	2.25	....	....
1954	3,600	2	2	....	....	3	3	....	....
1955	4,200	2	2	....	....	3	3	....	....
1957	4,200	2.25	2	0.25	....	3.375	3	0.375	....
1959	4,800	2.5	2.25	.25	....	3.75	3.375	.375	....
1960	4,800	3	2.75	.25	....	4.5	4.125	.375	....
1962	4,800	3.125	2.875	.25	....	4.7	4.325	.375	....
1963	4,800	3.625	3.375	.25	....	5.4	5.025	.375	....
1966	6,600	4.2	3.5	.35	0.35	6.15	5.275	.525	0.35
1967	6,600	4.4	3.55	.35	.5	6.4	5.375	.525	.5
1968	7,800	4.4	3.325	.475	.6	6.4	5.0875	.7125	.6
1969	7,800	4.8	3.725	.475	.6	6.9	5.5875	.7125	.6
1970	7,800	4.8	3.65	.55	.6	6.9	5.475	.825	.6
1971	7,800	5.2	4.05	.55	.6	7.5	6.075	.825	.6
1972	9,000	5.2	4.05	.55	.6	7.5	6.075	.825	.6
1973	10,800	5.85	4.3	.55	1.0	8	6.205	.795	1.0
1974	13,200	5.85	4.375	.575	.9	7.9	6.185	.815	.9
1975	[1] 14,100	5.85	4.375	.575	.9	7.9	6.185	.815	.9
1976	[1] 15,300	5.85	4.375	.575	.9	7.9	6.185	.815	.9
1977	[1] 16,500	5.85	4.375	.575	.9	7.9	6.185	.815	.9
1978	[1] 17,700	6.05	4.275	.775	1.00	8.10	6.01	1.09	1.00
1979	22,900	6.13	4.33	.75	1.05	8.10	6.01	1.04	1.05
1980	25,900	6.13	4.52	.56	1.05	8.10	6.2725	.7775	1.05
1981 [2]	29,700	6.65	4.7	.65	1.30	9.30	7.025	.975	1.30
1982 [2]	[1] 32,400	6.7	4.575	.825	1.30	9.35	6.8125	1.2375	1.30
Future schedule:									
1983–84	(3)	6.70	4.575	.825	1.30	9.35	6.8125	1.2375	1.30
1985	(3)	7.05	4.75	.95	1.35	9.90	7.125	1.425	1.35
1986–89	(3)	7.15	4.75	.95	1.45	10.0	7.125	1.425	1.45
1990 and thereafter	(3)	7.65	5.1	1.1	1.45	10.75	7.65	1.65	1.45

[1] Automatic increase.
[2] Interfund borrowing permitted among OASI, DI, and HI trust funds as needed until Dec. 31, 1982.
[3] Subject to automatic increase.

Appropriations Authorized From General Revenues

Act	
1935	Annual appropriations to the old-age reserve account to provide for payments; direct appropriation to pay for administrative expenses.
1939	Trust fund created from which benefits and administrative expenses were to be paid.
1944	General authorization, to finance benefits and payments.
1947	For cost of gratuitous military service wage credits.
1950	General authorization repealed.
1956	For cost of gratuitous military service wage credits.
1965	For cost of hospital benefits for individuals not entitled to monthly railroad retirement or Social Security benefits other than special benefits for the transitionally insured aged. Amount equal to participant premiums for Supplementary Medical Insurance.
1966	For cost of monthly benefits for those with less than 3 quarters of coverage.
1972b	For cost of gratuitous wage credits for Japanese-American internees. For cost of Supplementary Medical Insurance not met by enrollee premiums. Enrollee premium rate limited to rate of increase in OASDHI cash benefits.

Maximum amount of contribution, 1937–82

Beginning—	Employee				Self-employed persons			
	Total	OASI	DI	HI	Total	OASI	DI	HI
Annual:								
1937	$30.00	$30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	45.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951	54.00	54.00	.....	.....	$81.00	$81.00	.....	.....
1954	72.00	72.00	.....	.....	108.00	108.00	.....	.....
1955	84.00	84.00	.....	.....	126.00	126.00	.....	.....
1957	94.50	84.00	$10.50	.....	141.75	126.00	$15.75	.....
1959	120.00	108.00	12.00	.....	180.00	162.00	18.00	.....
1960	144.00	132.00	12.00	.....	216.00	198.00	18.00	.....
1962	150.00	138.00	12.00	.....	225.60	207.60	18.00	.....
1963	174.00	162.00	12.00	.....	259.20	241.20	18.00	.....
1966	277.20	231.00	23.10	$23.10	405.90	348.15	34.65	$23.10
1967	290.40	234.30	23.10	33.00	422.40	354.75	34.65	33.00
1968	343.20	259.35	37.05	46.80	499.20	396.825	55.575	46.80
1969	374.40	290.55	37.05	46.80	538.20	435.825	55.575	46.80
1970	374.40	284.70	42.90	46.80	538.20	427.05	64.35	46.80
1971	405.60	315.90	42.90	46.80	585.00	473.85	64.35	46.80
1972	468.00	364.50	49.50	54.00	675.00	546.75	74.25	54.00
1973	631.80	464.40	59.40	108.00	864.00	670.14	85.86	108.00
1974	772.20	577.50	75.90	118.80	1,042.80	816.42	107.58	118.80
1975	824.85	616.875	81.075	126.90	1,113.90	872.085	114.915	126.90
1976	895.05	669.375	87.975	137.70	1,208.70	946.305	124.695	137.70
1977	965.25	721.875	94.875	148.50	1,303.50	1,020.525	134.475	148.50
1978	1,070.85	756.675	137.175	177.00	1,433.70	1,063.77	192.93	177.00
1979	1,403.77	991.57	171.75	240.45	1,854.90	1,376.29	238.16	240.45
1980	1,587.67	1,170.68	145.04	271.95	2,097.90	1,624.58	201.37	271.95
1981 [1]	1,975.05	1,395.90	193.05	386.10	2,762.10	2,086.43	289.57	386.10
1982 [1]	2,170.80	1,482.30	267.30	421.20	3,029.40	2,207.25	400.95	421.20
Cumulative:								
1937–50	435.00	435.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951–60	855.00	810.00	45.00	.....	1,282.50	1,215.00	67.50	.....
1961–70	2,475.60	2,055.90	223.20	196.50	3,623.10	3,091.80	334.80	196.50
1971–80	9,025.04	6,649.35	945.59	1,430.10	12,179.40	9,410.715	1,338.585	1,430.10
1937–76	7,763.10	6,309.45	664.95	788.70	10,395.00	8,632.35	973.95	788.70
1937–77	8,728.35	7,031.325	759.825	937.20	11,698.50	9,652.875	1,108.425	937.20
1937–78	9,799.20	7,788.00	897.00	1,114.20	13,132.20	10,716.645	1,301.355	1,114.20
1937–79	11,202.97	8,779.57	1,068.75	1,354.65	14,987.10	12,092.935	1,539.515	1,354.65
1937–80	12,790.64	9,950.25	1,213.79	1,626.60	17,085.00	13,717.515	1,740.885	1,626.60
1937–81 [1]	14,765.69	11,346.15	1,406.84	2,012.70	19,847.10	15,803.945	2,030.455	2,012.70
1937–82 [1]	16,936.49	12,828.45	1,674.14	2,433.90	22,876.50	18,011.195	2,431.405	2,433.90

[1] Interfund borrowing permitted among OASI, DI, and HI trust funds as needed until Dec. 31, 1982.

Minimum and maximum monthly retired-worker benefits payable to individuals who retired at age 62, [1] 1957–82

Year of attainment of age 62 [2]	Minimum benefit		Maximum benefit			
	Payable at the time of retirement	Payable effective June 1982 [3]	Payable at the time of retirement		Payable effective June 1982 [3]	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
1957	$24.00	$172.30	.....	$86.80	.....	$423.80
1958	24.00	172.30	.....	86.80	.....	423.80
1959	26.40	172.30	.....	92.80	.....	423.80
1960	26.40	171.60	.....	95.20	.....	434.50
1961	26.40	170.80	.....	96.00	.....	437.80
1962	32.00	170.20	$93.60	96.80	$427.00	441.80
1963	32.00	169.60	94.40	97.60	430.20	444.60
1964	32.00	169.20	95.20	98.40	432.70	447.50
1965	35.20	168.80	102.80	105.40	435.20	446.50
1966	35.20	167.80	102.80	106.20	433.70	448.20
1967	35.20	166.50	103.40	108.80	443.30	437.20
1968	[4] 44.00	164.50	[4] 121.00	[4] 124.80	445.70	459.90
1969	44.00	162.90	124.80	128.40	455.10	468.50
1970	51.20	160.60	146.80	151.90	459.70	475.30
1971	56.40	158.60	163.60	170.50	458.90	478.60
1972	56.40	156.40	167.10	172.90	462.50	478.50
1973	67.60	154.00	207.60	212.90	471.20	483.30
1974	67.60	151.60	217.00	219.70	485.60	491.40
1975	75.10	149.60	253.10	255.10	502.70	502.70
1976	81.20	147.80	285.60	285.60	519.10	519.10
1977	86.40	146.70	319.40	319.40	541.90	541.90
1978	91.50	146.40	354.60	354.60	566.70	566.70
1979	97.60	146.60	[5] 388.90	[5] 388.90	583.70	583.70
1980	97.60	133.20	[5] 402.80	[5] 402.80	549.90	549.90
1981	97.60	116.60	432.00	432.00	515.90	515.90
1982	(6)	(6)	474.60	474.60	509.70	509.70

[1] Benefit first available at age 62 to women workers effective November 1956 and to men workers effective August 1961.

[2] Assumes retirement at beginning of year.

[3] The final benefit amount payable after any deductions (including SMI premium for those age 65 and over) is rounded to next lower $1.

[4] Effective for February 1968.

[5] Derived from transitional guarantee computation based on 1978 PIA table.

[6] Minimum PIA eliminated for workers who attain age 62 after 1981. (The minimum is retained until 1991 for members of religious orders who are under a vow of poverty provided that the order had elected Social Security coverage prior to December 29, 1981.)

Minimum and maximum monthly retired-worker benefits payable to individuals who retired at age 65, 1940–82

Year of attainment of age 65 [1]	Minimum benefit		Maximum benefit [3]			
	Payable at the time of retirement	Payable effective June 1982 [2]	Payable at the time of retirement		Payable effective June 1982 [2]	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
1940	$10.00	$182.90	$41.20	.....	$353.60	.....
1941	10.00	182.90	41.60	.....	353.60	.....
1942	10.00	182.90	42.00	.....	357.90	.....
1943	10.00	182.90	42.40	.....	357.90	.....
1944	10.00	182.90	42.80	.....	361.80	.....
1945	10.00	182.90	43.20	.....	361.80	.....
1946	10.00	182.90	43.60	.....	366.20	.....
1947	10.00	182.90	44.00	.....	369.60	.....
1948	10.00	182.90	44.40	.....	369.60	.....
1949	10.00	182.90	44.80	.....	373.20	.....
1950	10.00	182.90	45.20	.....	377.90	.....
1951	20.00	182.90	68.50	.....	377.90	.....
1952	20.00	182.90	68.50	.....	377.90	.....
1953	25.00	182.90	85.00	.....	417.40	.....
1954	25.00	182.90	85.00	.....	417.40	.....
1955	30.00	182.90	98.50	.....	417.40	.....
1956	30.00	182.90	103.50	.....	440.80	.....
1957	30.00	182.90	108.50	.....	460.90	.....
1958	30.00	182.90	108.50	.....	460.90	.....
1959	33.00	182.90	116.00	.....	460.90	.....
1960	33.00	182.90	119.00	.....	472.50	.....
1961	33.00	182.90	120.00	.....	476.20	.....
1962	40.00	182.90	121.00	$123.00	480.50	$488.60
1963	40.00	182.90	122.00	125.00	484.50	496.00
1964	40.00	182.90	123.00	127.00	488.60	504.20
1965	44.00	182.90	131.70	135.90	488.60	504.20
1966	44.00	182.90	132.70	135.90	492.20	504.20
1967	44.00	182.90	135.90	140.00	504.20	530.10
1968	[4] 55.00	182.90	[4] 156.00	[4] 161.60	511.90	530.10
1969	55.00	182.90	160.50	167.30	526.90	549.10
1970	64.00	182.90	189.80	196.40	541.50	560.50
1971	70.40	182.90	213.10	220.40	552.60	571.20
1972	70.40	182.90	216.10	224.70	560.50	582.60
1973	84.50	182.90	266.10	276.40	575.00	597.30
1974	84.50	182.90	274.60	284.90	593.20	615.60
1975	93.80	182.90	316.30	333.70	615.60	649.30
1976	101.40	182.90	364.00	378.80	655.50	682.30
1977	107.90	182.90	412.70	422.40	698.60	714.90
1978	114.30	182.90	459.80	.....	734.80	.....
1979	121.80	182.90	503.40	.....	755.40	.....
1980	133.90	182.90	572.00	.....	780.90	.....
1981	153.10	182.90	677.00	.....	808.60	.....
1982	[5] 170.30	182.90	[5] 679.30	.....	729.50	.....

[1] Assumes retirement at beginning of year.

[2] The final benefit amount payable after SMI premium or any other deductions is rounded to next lower $1.

[3] Benefit for both men and women shown in men's columns except where women's benefit appears separately.

[4] Effective for February 1968.

[5] Derived from transitional guarantee computation based on 1978 PIA table.

Examples of monthly benefit awards for selected beneficiary families with first eligibility in 1981, by average monthly earnings, effective June 1981

Beneficiary family	Average monthly covered earnings of insured worker												
	$76 or less	$100	$200	$300	$400	$550	$750	$900	$1,100	$1,274	$1,475	$1,808	$2,189
Retired worker claiming benefits at age 65, or disabled worker:													
Worker alone	$170.30	$219.10	$310.90	$388.70	$469.50	$580.30	$712.60	$773.10	$849.70	$910.10	$971.50	$1,093.00	$1,156.60
Worker with spouse claiming benefits at—													
Age 65 or older	255.50	328.70	466.40	583.10	704.30	870.50	1,068.90	1,159.70	1,274.60	1,365.20	1,457.30	1,639.50	1,734.90
Age 62	234.20	301.30	427.50	534.50	645.60	798.00	979.90	1,063.10	1,168.40	1,251.50	1,335.90	1,502.90	1,590.40
Worker, spouse, and 1 child	255.50	328.70	466.40	637.20	856.00	1,050.10	1,247.00	1,352.70	1,486.50	1,592.50	1,700.00	1,912.70	2,024.10
Widow or widower claiming benefits at—													
Age 65 or older [1]	170.30	219.10	310.90	388.70	469.50	580.30	712.60	773.10	849.70	910.10	971.50	1,093.00	1,156.60
Age 60	121.80	156.70	222.30	278.00	335.70	415.00	509.60	552.80	607.60	650.80	694.70	781.50	827.00
Disabled widow or widower claiming benefits at age 50	85.20	109.60	155.50	194.40	234.80	290.20	356.30	386.60	424.90	455.10	485.80	546.50	578.30
1 surviving child	[2] 170.30	[2] 170.30	233.20	291.60	352.20	435.30	534.50	579.90	637.30	682.60	728.70	819.80	867.50
Widow or widower aged 65 or older and 1 child [1]	255.50	328.70	466.40	637.20	821.70	1,015.60	1,247.00	1,352.70	1,486.50	1,592.50	1,700.00		2,024.10
Widowed mother or father and 1 child	255.50	328.70	466.40	583.20	704.40	870.60	1,069.00	1,159.80	1,274.60	1,365.20	1,457.30	1,639.60	1,735.00
Widowed mother or father and 2 children	255.50	328.70	466.40	637.20	856.00	1,050.10	1,247.00	1,352.70	1,486.50	1,592.50	1,700.00	1,912.70	2,024.10
Maximum family benefit	255.50	328.70	466.40	637.20	856.00	1,050.10	1,247.00	1,352.70	1,486.50	1,592.50	1,700.00	1,912.70	2,024.10

[1] Widow's or widower's benefit limited to amount spouse would have been receiving if still living but not less than 82 1/2 percent of PIA.

[2] Sole survivor.

Note: The higher average monthly earnings shown in column headings on the right are not, in general, possible now since earnings in some of the earlier years when the maximum amount creditable was lower—must be included in the average. The benefit amounts shown in these columns are not currently payable. (Effective June 1981, the highest average monthly creditable earnings possible for a worker retiring at age 65 without a previous period of disability is $1846.)

Examples of monthly benefit awards for selected beneficiary families with first eligibility in 1981, by average indexed monthly earnings, effective June 1981

Beneficiary family	Average indexed monthly earnings of insured worker											
	$135 or less [1]	$211	$400	$550	$750	$900	$1,100	$1,274	$1,475	$1,908	$2,033	$2,316
Disabled worker:												
Worker alone	$135.70	$211.20	$278.50	$331.90	$403.00	$456.40	$527.60	$589.50	$623.10	$695.30	$716.20	$763.30
Worker, spouse, and 1 child [2]	135.70	211.20	378.10	497.80	604.50	684.60	791.30	884.30	934.70	1,042.90	1,074.20	1,145.00
Retired worker claiming benefits at age 62—												
Worker alone	108.60	169.00	222.80	265.60	322.40	365.20	422.10	471.60	498.50	556.30	573.00	610.70
Worker with spouse claiming benefits at—												
Age 65 or older	176.50	274.60	362.10	431.60	523.90	593.40	685.90	766.40	810.10	904.00	931.10	992.40
Age 62	159.60	248.20	327.40	390.10	473.60	536.40	620.00	692.70	732.20	817.10	841.60	897.00
Widow or widower claiming benefits at—												
Age 65 or over [3]	135.70	211.20	278.50	331.90	403.00	456.40	527.60	589.50	623.10	695.30	716.20	763.30
Age 60	97.10	151.10	199.20	237.40	288.20	326.40	377.30	421.50	445.60	497.20	512.10	545.80
Disabled widow or widower claiming benefits at age 50	67.90	105.60	139.30	166.00	201.50	228.20	263.80	294.80	311.60	347.70	358.10	381.70
1 surviving child	[4] 135.70	158.40	208.90	249.00	302.30	342.30	395.70	442.20	467.40	521.50	537.20	572.50
Widow or widower aged 65 or older and 1 child	203.50	316.90	417.70	536.40	705.30	798.70	923.30	1,031.70	1,090.50	1,216.80	1,253.40	1,335.80
Widowed mother or father and 1 child	203.50	316.80	417.70	498.00	604.60	684.60	791.40	884.40	934.80	1,043.00	1,074.40	1,145.00
Widowed mother or father and 2 children	203.50	316.90	417.70	536.40	730.00	843.80	939.10	1,032.20	1,091.00	1,217.40	1,253.90	1,336.50
Disability maximum family benefit	135.70	211.20	378.10	497.80	604.50	684.60	791.30	884.30	934.70	1,042.90	1,074.20	1,145.00
Maximum family benefit	203.50	316.90	417.70	536.40	730.00	843.80	939.10	1,032.20	1,091.00	1,217.40	1,253.90	1,336.50

[1] The PIA's of workers whose AIME's are $135 or less are frozen at $122. Following specific guidelines, the current cost-of-living increase may be added to the minimum PIA as well as to the benefit amount of certain beneficiaries.

[2] The 1980 amendments to the Social Security Act provide for different family maximum amounts for disability cases for those who become entitled to disability benefits beginning with July 1980. For disability beneficiaries with an AIME in June 1981 of $230 or less, the family maximum is equal to the PIA. If the AIME is $231 through $496, the family maximum is equal to 85 percent of AIME plus the cost-of-living increase; if the AIME is greater than $496, the maximum is equal to 150 percent of the PIA.

[3] Widow's or widower's benefit amount is limited to the amount the spouse would have been receiving if still living but not less than 82 1/2 percent of the PIA.

[4] Sole survivor.

Maximum and minimum Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) amounts for nonblind disabled workers

Year	Monthly amount	
	Maximum	Minimum
1961–65	$100	$50
1966–June 1968	125	75
July 1968–73	140	90
1974–75	200	130
1976	230	150
1977	240	160
1978	260	170
1979	280	180
1980–81	300	190

[1] Monthly earnings above the maximum amount ordinarily demonstrate substantial gainful activity (SGA), while monthly earnings below the minimum amount show that SGA has not occurred. When monthly earnings are between the maximum and minimum, other factors are considered.

Medicaid Program—Medical Assistance for Needy Individuals, 1981

Title XIX of the Social Security Act provides for a program of medical assistance for certain low-income individuals and families. The program, known as Medicaid, became Federal law in 1965. It succeeded earlier welfare-linked medical care programs, most notably the Kerr-Mills program of medical assistance for the aged. Medicaid is financed jointly by State and Federal funds. The Federal contribution to the cost of the program currently ranges from 50 percent to 77.55 percent. It is basically administered by each State within broad Federal requirements and guidelines.

Medicaid is designed to provide medical assistance to persons eligible to receive cash payments under one of the existing welfare programs established under the Social Security Act—Title IV-A, the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or title XVI, the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program for the aged, blind, and disabled. Receipt of a welfare payment under one of these programs generally means automatic eligibility for Medicaid. (Although since 1974, when the Federal grants to States for the aged, blind, and disabled were replaced by the SSI program, States have been permitted to exclude some SSI cash assistance recipients from automatic Medicaid eligibility if they are eligible only because the standards for the Federal program are more liberal than those previously used by the State.)

States may also provide Medicaid to the "medically needy," that is, to persons covered under one of the cash welfare programs (aged, blind, or disabled individuals or members of those families with dependent children having one parent absent, incapacitated, or unemployed) who have enough income to meet their basic living expenses (and so are not recipients of welfare) but do not have enough to pay for their medical care.

Medicaid does not provide medical assistance to all of the poor. Low income is only one test of eligibility. Resources are also tested. Most importantly, one must belong to one of the groups designated for welfare eligibility to be covered.

Title XIX of the Social Security Act requires that certain basic services must be offered in any State Medicaid program. These services include inpatient hospital services, outpatient hospital services, laboratory and X-ray services, skilled-nursing facility services for individuals aged 21 or older, home health care services for individuals eligible for skilled-nursing services, physicians' services, family planning services, rural health clinic services, and early, periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment services for individuals under age 21. In addition, States may provide a number of other services if they elect to do so, including prescription drugs, eyeglasses, private day-care nursing, intermediate-care facility services, inpatient psychiatric care for the aged and persons under age 21, physical therapy, and dental care.

States determine the scope of services offered. They may limit the days of hospital care or the number of physicians' visits covered, for example. States also determine the reimbursement rate for services, except that, for hospital care, they are required to follow the Medicare reasonable-cost payment system unless they have approval from the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to use an alternate payment system. Since July 1, 1976, States have been required to reimburse for skilled-nursing facility and intermediate-care facility services on a reasonable and cost-related basis.

Since States generally determine the eligibility level for the welfare programs, they set the AFDC level and determine the amount of supplementation, if any, to the basic Federal SSI payment. The States exercise considerable control over the income eligibility levels for Medicaid. If States cover the medically needy, they may establish the income level for eligibility at any point between the cash assistance eligibility level for an AFDC family (adjusted for family size) and 133 1/3 percent of the payment to such an AFDC family. Variations in benefits offered, groups covered, income standards, and levels of provider reimbursement mean that Medicaid programs differ greatly from State to State.

Medicaid operates as a vendor payment program. Payments are made directly to the providers of services for care rendered to eligible individuals. Providers must accept the Medicaid reimbursement level as payment in full. Individuals, however, are required to turn over their excess income to help pay for their care if they are in a nursing home. Copayments may also be required.

States participate in the Medicaid program at their option. All States except Arizona currently have Medicaid programs. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, also provide Medicaid coverage.

Medicaid-Medicare Relationship

Many persons are covered under both the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Medicare covers both inpatient hospital and supplementary medical services. Although coverage for inpatient hospital services (Part A of Medicare) is automatic for persons aged 65 or older and for certain disabled persons who have insured status under the Social Security system, coverage for Supplementary Medical Insurance (Part B of Medicare) requires payment of a monthly premium. Many States make payments for their Medicaid eligibles who are also eligible for Medicare. These "buy-in" agreements between State Medicaid programs and the Social Security Administration allow Medicare coverage for those Medicaid-Medicare eligibles who might not be able to afford to pay the Part B premium on their own. When persons are eligible under both programs, Medicare makes the primary payment for the service, and the State Medicaid expenditure is limited to the deductible and copayment amounts.

Although States may buy-in to Medicare for both cash assistance recipients and medically needy persons who are eligible for Medicare, they receive Federal matching payments on the amounts paid for Medicare premiums for cash assistance recipients only. States must pay the full cost of the premium payments for the medically needy. If a State does not buy-in to Part B coverage for persons in its Medicaid program who are eligible under Medicare, it cannot receive Federal matching payments for expenditures for services that would have been covered under Medicare if there had been a buy-in arrangement. Forty-six States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands have buy-in agreements; Alaska, Louisiana, Oregon, Wyoming, and Puerto Rico do not.

Besides paying premiums, deductibles, and copayments for many persons who are eligible for Medicare, State Medicaid programs also provide many services for the elderly and disa-

bled that are not provided under Medicare. These services, for example, include skilled-nursing care beyond the 100-day posthospital benefit provided under Medicare, prescription drugs, eyeglasses, and hearing aids. Expenditures for persons aged 65 or older under Medicaid basically supplement Medicare coverage.

Cost-Sharing Features of State Medicaid Programs

As a result of the 1972 amendments to the Social Security Act (Public Law 92-603), a State may impose certain cost-sharing requirements under its Medicaid program. The law specifies that no cost-sharing can be imposed on mandatory services for cash assistance recipients, but allows States to impose "nominal" cost-sharing requirements on optional services for cash assistance recipients, and on any services for the medically needy.

All States require Medicaid patients in long-term-care institutions to contribute their excess income (generally, all income over the $25 per month required for personal needs) to help meet the cost of their care. Similarly, all medically needy individuals with income above the amount set for Medicaid eligibility must pay for medical care until their income has been reduced to the Medicaid level. Neither of these forms of paying for one's medical care is subject to the limitations on cost-sharing in the Medicaid program.

Basic Medicaid Eligibility

Medicaid eligibility is linked to the federally assisted welfare programs of AFDC and SSI. In general, States must cover all cash assistance recipients, with the exception that States have the option of limiting Medicaid coverage of SSI recipients by requiring that they meet any more restrictive eligibility standard in effect in the State on January 1, 1972, before the implementation of the SSI program. States exercising this option are required to provide for a "spend-down" for all aged, blind, and disabled persons (not just SSI cash recipients) by deducting any medical expenses incurred from income in determining Medicaid eligibility.

States may pay a cash supplement to the basic SSI payment. Some persons with enough income to be ineligible for a Federal payment nonetheless receive a State supplement. States may, at their option, provide Medicaid to persons with a State supplement only.

In addition to covering cash assistance recipients, States can provide Medicaid coverage to the "medically needy"—those who would be eligible for cash assistance (that is, in one of the categorical groups of aged, blind, disabled, or members of families with dependent children) except for the level of their income.

Optional Medicaid Coverage Groups

States may also provide Medicaid coverage to certain special groups. One such group consists of any financially eligible children under age 21 regardless of whether they are members of intact families or not. This group is the only one under Medicaid where the requirements for fitting into one of the welfare categories is overridden.

Basis for Eligibility

Individuals certified as eligible for Medicaid are to be identified for Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) reporting purposes under one of the following eligibility bases: (a) Aged; (b) Blind; (c) Disasbled; (d) Children in families with dependent children; (e) Adults in families with dependent children; or (f) other Medicaid recipients.

Aged, Blind, and Disabled

Age, blindness, and disability eligibility criteria for Medicaid are generally those used by the Social Security Administration to determine eligibility for SSI cash assistance payments, although a few States utilize more restrictive definitions for Medicaid.

Children in Families With Dependent Children

Eligible individuals are included in this category if they are under age 21, dependent children, and members of a "family with dependent children" (a family with one parent dead, absent, or incapacitated or, in some States, a two-parent family with an unemployed or underemployed father).

Adults in Families With Dependent Children

Eligible individuals are included in this category if they are individuals in a "family with dependent children" who meet the definition of a caretaker relative. Besides a parent, a caretaker relative may be any blood relative; a stepparent, stepbrother, or stepsister; or a person who legally adopts a child or his/her parents and their relatives, or the spouse of any such person. Individuals under age 21 who are caretaker relatives are considered to be adults.

Other Medicaid Recipients

If a State extends coverage to persons under age 21 who meet AFDC income and resource limits but who do not meet the definition of a dependent child under the AFDC program, these individuals are classified as "other Medicaid recipients." If an individual can be classified by more than one categorical factor, the factor used in determining Medicaid eligibility is used.

Maintenance Assistance Status

Eligible individuals are also identified for HCFA reporting purposes under their appropriate maintenance assistance status: (a) categorically needy—receiving maintenance assistance; (b) categorically needy—not receiving maintenance assistance; or (c) medically needy.

Categorically Needy Aged, Blind, or Disabled

Categorically needy aged, blind, or disabled persons are those who meet: (a) In most States the income and resource limits for receipt of SSI payments or State supplementary payments; or (b) in some States, more restrictive income and resource limits than those applied under the SSI program.

Categorically Needy Children in Families With Dependent Children or Adults in Families With Dependent Children

Categorically needy families and children are those who qualify for Medicaid because they meet the income and resource limits for receipt of cash assistance under the State's AFDC program.

(1) Categorically needy—receiving maintenance assistance: The following individuals are reported as categorically needy receiving maintenance assistance: (a) individuals receiving AFDC payments; (b) individuals receiving SSI payments; (c) individuals receiving mandatory State supplementation under SSI; or (d) individuals receiving only optional State supplementation under SSI.

(2) Categorically needy—not receiving maintenance assistance: All categorically needy individuals except those listed in item 1 above are reported as not receiving maintenance assistance.

(3) Medically needy: Individuals who have sufficient finance to meet the cost of their medical care and who meet the categorical requirements for Medicaid, but are not eligible for cash assistance because their income and/or resource levels are too high. Their resources must be within State limits and the amount of their incurred medical expenses must equal or exceed the amount of income they have above the State income level.

If a State chooses to cover the medically needy, it must include all persons covered as categorically needy, except those whose Medicaid benefits are continued for 4 months after loss of AFDC eligibility and those eligible as categorically needy because they are receiving SSI mandatory supplementation or because they were "grandfathered-in" for continued Medicaid coverage as essential spouses or patients in a medical institution.

In addition, persons who meet the medically needy income and resource limits but not the definitions of blindness or disability must be included if they were eligible as medically needy, blind, or disabled persons in December 1973 and they continue to meet the December 1973 conditions of eligibility.

Supplemental Security Income Program, 1981

The federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1972 with payments beginning in January 1974. This program replaced the Federal-State programs of Old-Age Assistance (OAA), Aid to the Blind (AB), and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. These programs continue in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Residents of the Northern Mariana Islands became eligible for SSI in January 1978.

Under the SSI program, each eligible aged or disabled person living in his/her own household is provided a monthly cash payment from the Federal Government that is sufficient, when added to countable income, to bring total monthly income up to a specified level ($264.70 as of December 31, 1981—$397.00 for a couple if both are eligible; as a result of the automatic cost-of-living increase provisions of the Social Security Act, the amounts rose to $284.30 and $426.40, respectively, effective in July 1982). If the individual or couple is living in another's household, the guaranteed level is reduced by one-third. For institutionalized persons, the eligibility requirements and payment standards depend on the type of institution. A maximum of $25 a month is set for persons in public or private institutions who receive a substantial part of the cost of their care from the Medicaid (medical assistance) program under title XIX of the Social Security Act. Eligible persons in private institutions whose care is not paid for in substantial part by Medicaid may receive up to the standard payment applicable to individuals living in own households.

The Federal payment is based on the individual's countable income. The first $20 monthly in OASDI benefits or other earned or unearned income is not counted. Also disregarded is $65 monthly of earned income plus one-half of any earnings above $65. For example, a person living alone, whose sole income is a $200 monthly OASDI benefit would receive $84.70 in Federal SSI payments ($264.70 − ($200 − $20) = $264.70 − $180 = $84.70). A person whose income consists of $450 in gross monthly earnings would receive $82.20 in Federal SSI payments.[1] Generally, individuals are not eligible for payments if they have resources above $1,500 (or $2,250 for a couple). Certain resources are excluded. The most common exclusions are the value of a home, an automobile whose market value is $4,500 or less, household goods and personal effects of reasonable value, and life insurance with a face value of $1,500 or less.

States are required to supplement the Federal SSI payments where the Federal payment does not maintain the December 1973 income level of recipients who were transferred from the former State public assistance programs as of January 1, 1974. States also have the option to supplement the SSI floor for all or selected categories of persons, regardless of previous State program eligibility.

[1] $\frac{(\$264.70 - (\$450 - \$85) = \$264.70 - \$182.50 = \$82.20}{2}$

History of the Provisions of the Supplemental Security Income Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled*

Basic Eligibility Requirements

Act

1972 An individual may qualify for payments on the basis of age, blindness, or disability.

Aged: Any person age 65 or over.

Blind: Any person with 20/200 or less vision in the better eye with the use of correcting lenses, or with tunnel vision of 20 degrees or less. An individual transferred from a State AB program is eligible if he received such State aid in December 1973 and continues to meet the October 1972 State definition of blindness.

Disabled: Any person unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment expected to result in death or that has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. For a child under age 18, eligibility is based on disability of severity comparable with that of an adult, since the criterion of "substantial gainful activity" is inapplicable for children. An individual transferred from a State APTD program to SSI is also eligible if he/she received such State aid in December 1973 and continues to meet the October 1972 State definition of disability.

1973b Only persons who had received APTD before July 1973 and were on the rolls in December 1973 may receive SSI on the basis of the State definition of disability; those who became eligible for State aid from July to December 1973 must meet the Federal definition of disability.

1980 A disabled recipient who loses Federal SSI eligibility because of earnings over the substantial gainful activity level will continue to receive a special benefit of an equal amount and retain eligibility for Medicaid under title XIX of the Social Security Act. This special benefit status may continue as long as the recipient has the disabling impairment and until his earnings exceed that amount which would reduce the cash benefit to zero. States have the option of supplementing this special benefit.

Other Eligibility Provisions

Act

Citizenship and Residence

1972 The individual must reside within the 50 States and the District of Columbia and be a citizen or an alien permanently and legally residing in the United States. Persons living outside the United States for an entire calendar month lose their eligibility for such a month.

1978 Eligibility for SSI extended to residents of the Northern Mariana Islands.

1980 The income and resources of the immigration sponsors of aliens applying for SSI are considered in determining the amount of payment. After allowances for the needs of the sponsor and his/her family, the remainder is deemed available for the support of the alien applicant for a 3-year period after entry into the United States. This provision does not apply to those who become blind and disabled after entry, to refugees, and to persons granted political asylum.

Alcoholism and Drug Addiction

1972 Any disabled individual who has been medically determined to be an alcoholic or drug addict must accept appropriate treatment, if available, in an approved facility and demonstrate compliance with conditions and requirements for treatment.

Act

Institutionalization

1972 An individual who is an inmate of a public institution is ineligible for SSI payments unless the institution is a facility approved for Medicaid payments and is receiving such payments on behalf of the person. The Medicaid payment must represent a substantial part of the cost of services provided by the facility to the individual.

1976 Payments may be made to persons in publicly operated community residences serving no more than 16 persons.

Vocational Rehabilitation and Treatment

1972 Blind and disabled individuals under age 65 must be referred to the State agency providing services under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and must accept the services offered. States are reimbursed for the cost of services.

1976 Blind and disabled children under age 16 must be referred to the State agency administering crippled children's services, or to another agency designated by the State. States are reimbursed for the cost of services.

Of funds provided for these services, at least 90 percent must be used for children under age 6 or for those who have never attended public schools.

1980 Blind and disabled SSI recipients who are determined as medically recovered may continue to receive pay-

*The word "Act" throughout represents legislation enacted *in the year shown.* 1973a denotes legislation enacted on July 9; 1973b denotes legislation enacted on December 31.

Act	
	ments while enrolled in an approved vocational rehabilitation program, if the Commissioner of Social Security determines that by continuing in the program the probability of their leaving the rolls permanently will increase.
1981	Reimbursement for the cost of rehabilitation services will be made if the services result in the recipient's return to work.

Deeming of Income

1972	Deeming occurs when the income and resources of certain family members living in the same household with the SSI recipient are considered in determining the amount of the SSI payment. These family members are: the ineligible spouse of an adult recipient and the ineligible parents of a child recipient under age 21.
	After personal allocations for the spouse (or parents) and for ineligible children in the home, and after application of income exclusions, any remaining income of the spouse (or parents) is added to the income of the eligible person.
1980	Children aged 18 or older are not subject to parental deeming.

Federal Benefit Rates

Act	Living arrangement	Amount[1] Individual	Couple	Conditions
1972	Own household[2]	$130.00	$195.00	Was to be effective Jan. 1, 1974; superseded by 1973b provision.
1973a		140.00	210.00	Was to be effective July 1, 1974; superseded by 1973b provision.
1973b		140.00	210.00	*Effective Jan. 1, 1974.*
		146.00	219.00	*Effective July 1, 1974.*
1974				Mechanism established for providing cost-of-living adjustments coordinated with earlier legislation applying to OASDHI cash benefits. SSI payments to be increased by the same percentage as OASDHI benefits and at the same time.
		157.70	236.60	*Effective July 1, 1975.*
		167.80	251.80	*Effective July 1, 1976.*
		177.80	266.70	*Effective July 1, 1977.*
		189.40	284.10	*Effective July 1, 1978.*
		208.20	312.30	*Effective July 1, 1979.*
		238.00	357.00	*Effective July 1, 1980.*
		264.70	397.00	*Effective July 1, 1981.*
		284.30	426.40	*Effective July 1, 1982.*
1972	Living in another's household	86.67	130.00	Was to be effective Jan. 1, 1974; superseded by 1973b provision. Amount is two-thirds of the rate for individuals or couples living in own household.
1973a		93.33	140.00	Was to be effective July 1, 1974; superseded by 1973b provision.
1973b		93.33	140.00	*Effective Jan. 1, 1974.*
		97.33	146.00	*Effective July 1, 1974.*
1974				Mechanism established for providing cost-of-living adjustments.
		105.14	157.74	*Effective July 1, 1975.*
		111.87	167.87	*Effective July 1, 1976.*
		118.54	177.80	*Effective July 1, 1977.*
		126.27	189.40	*Effective July 1, 1978.*
		138.80	208.20	*Effective July 1, 1979.*
		158.67	238.00	*Effective July 1, 1980.*
		176.47	264.70	*Effective July 1, 1981.*
		189.54	284.27	*Effective July 1, 1982.*

[1] For those without countable income. The benefit rate is reduced by the amount of countable income of the individual or couple.

[2] Included in this group are persons in private institutions whose care is not provided by Medicaid.

Act	Living arrangement	Amount[1] Individual	Amount[1] Couple	Conditions
1972	Receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid	25.00	50.00	*Effective Jan. 1, 1974.* Must be receiving more than 50 percent of the cost of the care from Medicaid (title XIX of the Social Security Act).
1973a	With "essential person" in household	65.00	.....	Was to be effective Jan. 1, 1974. For persons transferred from OAA, AB, or APTD programs who were receiving payments in December 1973 under a State plan that took account of "essential persons" in the household.
	.....	70.00	.....	Was to be effective July 1, 1974.
1973b	.....	70.00	.....	*Effective Jan. 1, 1974.*
	.....	73.00	.....	*Effective July 1, 1974.*
1974	.....	.....	.....	Mechanism established for providing cost-of-living adjustments.
	.....	78.90	.....	*Effective July 1, 1975.*
	.....	84.00	.....	*Effective July 1, 1976.*
	.....	89.00	.....	*Effective July 1, 1977.*
	.....	94.80	.....	*Effective July 1, 1978.*
	.....	104.20	.....	*Effective July 1, 1979.*
	.....	119.20	.....	*Effective July 1, 1980.*
	.....	132.60	.....	*Effective July 1, 1981.*
	.....	142.50	.....	*Effective July 1, 1982.*

Exclusions From Income

Act	
	General
1972	The first $20 of earned or unearned income per month for an individual or couple; the next $65 and one-half the remainder of monthly earned income. Unearned income includes Social Security benefits, other government or private pensions, veterans' benefits, and workers' compensation.
	Special
1972	Any amount of tax rebate issued to an individual by any public agency that is based on either real property or food-purchase taxes.
	Grants, scholarships, and fellowships used to pay tuition and fees at an educational institution.
	Income required for achieving an approved self-support plan for blind and disabled persons.
	Work expenses of blind persons.
	For blind persons transferred from State programs to SSI, income exclusions equal to the maximum amount permitted as of October 1972 under the State programs.
	Irregularly or infrequently received income totaling $20 or less of unearned income and $10 of earned income in a month.
	Payment for foster care of ineligible child residing in recipient's home through placement by a public or private nonprofit child care agency.
	One-third of any payment received from an absent parent for the support of a child eligible for SSI.
	Certain earnings of a blind or disabled child under age 22 regularly attending an educational institution.
	State or local government cash payments based on need and designed to supplement SSI payments.
1976	Any assistance based on need (including vendor payments) made to or on behalf of SSI recipients by State or local governments.
	The value of assistance provided under certain Federal housing programs.
	People forced to leave their homes due to a major disaster declared under the Disaster Act of 1974 (and occurring between June 1, 1976, and Dec. 31, 1976) will not have their payments reduced for the support and maintenance received in any residential facility, if they relocate within 30 days of the disaster. This provision is effective for up to 18 months.
1978	Provisions for exclusions for support and maintenance under the Disaster Act of 1974 extended on permanent basis. *Effective Jan. 1, 1978.*
1980	Remunerations received in sheltered workshops and work activity centers are considered earned income and qualify for earned income disregards.
	Extraordinary impairment-related work expenses paid by the individual (including cost for attendant care, medical equipment, drugs, and services necessary to control an impairment) are deducted from earnings when determining whether an individual is engaging in substantial gainful activity.

Exclusions From Resources

Act	
	General
1972	Countable resources of $1,500 or less for an individual and of $2,250 or less for a couple.
	A home of reasonable value—established by regulation as not exceeding a fair-market value of $25,000 ($35,000 in Alaska and Hawaii).
	Personal effects and household goods of reasonable value—established by regulation as not exceeding a total market value of $1,500.
	An automobile of reasonable value—established by regulation as not exceeding a market value of $1,200.
	An automobile, however, may be excluded, regardless of value, if the individual's household uses it for employment or medical treatment, or if it is modified to be operated by or for transportation of a handicapped person.
	Life insurance with face value of $1,500 or less.
1976	The recipient's home is excluded from consideration in determining resources.
1979	Reasonable value for an automobile increased by regulation to $4,500 of current-market value; for personal goods and household effects to $2,000 of equity value.
	Special
1972	Assets of a blind or disabled individual that are necessary to an approved plan of self-support.
	Tools and other property essential to self-support, within reasonable limits.
	Shares of nonnegotiable stock in regional or village corporations held by natives of Alaska.
	For persons transferred from State programs to SSI, resource exclusions equal to the maximum amount permitted as of October 1972 under the State program.

Presumptive, Emergency, and Interim Payments

Act	
	Presumptive Payments
1972	A person applying on the basis of disability who meets all other criteria of eligibility may receive payments for 3 months pending the disability determination.
1976	Presumptive payment provision extended to persons applying on the basis of blindness.
	Emergency Advance Payments
1972	Any applicant who meets the criteria of eligibility, and who is faced with a financial emergency may receive an immediate cash advance of up to $100.
	Interim Assistance Payments
1974	SSA may enter into agreements with the States to repay them directly for assistance payments made to SSI applicants while their claims are being adjudicated. The repayment is made from the first check due to the individual. This legislation expired June 30, 1976.
1976	The authority to repay the State for interim assistance was made permanent.

Medicaid Eligibility

Act	
1972	States can provide Medicaid coverage to all recipients of SSI payments. Alternatively, they could limit coverage by applying any more restrictive criterion from the State Medicaid plan in effect on Jan. 1, 1972.
	States can accept SSA determination of eligibility, or make their own determination.
1976	Preserves the Medicaid eligibility of recipients who become ineligible for cash SSI payments due to the cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits.

State Supplementation

Act	
1972	States were given the option of providing supplementary payments both to recipients transferred from the State program and to those newly eligible for SSI.
	States may either administer the payments themselves or have the Social Security Administration make payments on their behalf. When State supplementary payments are federally administered, the Social Security Administration makes eligibility and payment determinations for the State and assumes administrative costs.
	"Hold harmless" protection, which limits a State's fiscal liability to its share of OAA, AB, and APTD expenditures for calendar year 1972, was provided to States electing Federal administration of their supplementary plans. This provision applies only to supplementary payments that do not, on the average, exceed a State's "adjusted" payment level. (The adjusted payment level is the average of the payments that individuals with no other income received in January 1972; it may include the bonus value of food stamps. Adjustments are provided for payments that had been below State standards.)
1976	After June 30, 1977, when the Federal SSI payment level is increased by a cost-of-living increase, such an increase will be disregarded in calculating the "hold harmless" amount.
	Requires States to maintain optional State supplementation payments at the level of December 1976, when the Federal SSI payment level is increased.

Mandatory Minimum State Supplementation

Act	
1973a	Provision was made for mandatory State supplementation as assurance against reduction of income for persons who received State assistance in December 1973 and were transferred to SSI. These supplementary payments must equal the difference between (1) the amount of the State assistance payment that the individual received in December 1973 plus other income and (2) his Federal SSI payment plus other income.

History of the Provisions of the Aid to Families With Dependent Children Program*

Title IV of the Social Security Act (enacted Aug. 14, 1935) established the Federal-State program for aid to dependent children and authorized annual appropriations from general revenues for the Federal share of the program costs. The statutory requirements for approval of a State plan were: Provisions that are effective in and mandatory for all political subdivisions of the State; single-agency administration or supervision of local administration by a single agency; opportunity for fair hearing for those whose claims are denied; regular reporting to the Social Security Board; and no residence requirement for any child residing in the State for 1 year before the application for assistance or born in the State within 1 year of the application if the mother resided in the State for 1 year before the application.

The Act provided for payment quarterly by the Federal Government (actually effective Feb. 1, 1936) of an amount equal to one-third of the approved State plan's expenditures, excluding monthly amounts above $18 per child or, if there is more than 1 child, above $18 for the first child and above $12 for each other child in the family.

"Dependent child" was defined to mean a child under age 16 who is deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent and who is living with a father, mother, grandparent, brother, sister, stepparent, stepsister or stepbrother, uncle, or aunt in a residence maintained by such relative as his/her home. The term "aid to dependent children" is defined as "money payments with respect to a dependent child(ren)."

Eligibility

Act

Optional

1939 Eligibility may be extended to include needy children aged 16 and 17 if they are regularly attending school. *Effective Jan. 1, 1940.*

1950 One needy relative with whom the dependent child is living may be included as a recipient for Federal matching purposes. *Effective Oct. 1, 1950.*

1956 Federal funds may not be withheld if a State chooses to include as eligible persons 16- or 17-year-old needy children not attending school. *Effective July 1, 1957.*

List of relatives with whom the needy child may live and receive aid expanded to include first cousin, nephew, or niece. *Effective Aug. 1, 1956.*

1961 **"Unemployed parent" program.** Child may be eligible if deprived of support and care by reason of the unemployment of a parent. *Effective May 1, 1961.*

1962 Second adult may be included as recipient for Federal matching purposes if second adult is either the spouse of an incapacitated parent of at least one of the children or the spouse of an unemployed parent in a State that includes a child deprived because of the unemployment of a parent. *Effective Oct. 1, 1962.*

1964 Dependent children aged 18–20 may be considered recipients for Federal matching purposes if they attend high school or a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit them for gainful employment. *Effective Oct. 13, 1964.*

1965 Dependent children aged 18–20 may be considered recipients for Federal matching purposes if they attend school, college, or university, or a course of vocational or technical training. *Effective July 30, 1965.*

Act

1967 "Unemployed parent" program amended to be "unemployed father" program. For States with such programs, Federal matching is available only for families in need as the result of the unemployment of the father of at least one of the children and the State is required to comply with Federal definition of the word "unemployed." Needy child's father must also comply with Federal requirements. He (1) must not have been employed for at least 30 days before receiving aid, (2) must not have refused an offer of employment or training without good cause, (3) must be registered with the State public employment office, (4) must not be receiving unemployment compensation, and (5) must have worked at least 6 out of the last 13 calendar quarters. *Effective Jan. 2, 1968.*

1967 **Emergency assistance.** Aid for up to 30 days in a 12-month period to prevent destitution of children under age 21 and their families may be provided but cannot be extended to a family in need as the result of refusal (without good cause) to accept work or training for employment. Extendable throughout the State or in specified areas to migrant workers with dependent children. *Effective Jan. 2, 1968.*

1979 "Unemployed father" program amended to be "unemployed parent" program. For States with such programs, the Supreme Court ruled that it is unconstitutional to make AFDC benefits available to families with an unemployed father but not to families with an unemployed mother. *Effective June 25, 1979.*

1980 Otherwise dependent children aged 18–20 attending a college or university may be excluded from the definition of a child. *Effective Dec. 28, 1980.*

1981 A child for AFDC eligibility purposes must be under the age of 18 or, at State option, under the age of 19

*The word "Act" throughout represents legislation enacted *in the year shown* (except that the 1967 Act was signed Jan. 2, 1968).

Act

and a full-time student who is expected to complete his/her secondary education or equivalent technical training before reaching age 19. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*

Payments to families on the basis of the unemployment of a parent shall be made only when the parent who is the principal earner (the parent who had the greatest amount of earnings during the 24 months preceding the month of application) is unemployed. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*

Act

State may pay benefits to pregnant women who have no other eligible children only when it has been medically verified that the child is expected to be born within the three-month period following the month of the initial payment. States may provide Medicaid coverage to pregnant women who, except for this limitation, would be entitled to AFDC benefits, from the date of medical verification of the pregnancy. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*

Federal Matching Formula

Act

1939 Change in Federal share of expenditures within specified maximums. Federal payment: 1/2 of $18 per month for the first child and 1/2 of $12 per month for each additional child. *Effective Jan. 1, 1940.*

1946 Change in Federal matching maximum and in Federal share of expenditures within specified maximums. Introduction of the average expenditure per child up to an individual maximum. Federal payment: 2/3 of the first $9 (average payment per child) multiplied by the total number of children receiving AFDC plus 1/2 of the remaining amount up to a total of $24 per month for the first child and $15 per month for each additional child. *Effective Oct. 1, 1946.*

1948 Change in Federal matching maximum, Federal share of expenditures within specified maximums, and average expenditure per recipient. Federal payment: 3/4 of the product of the first $12 (average payment per child) multiplied by the total number of children receiving AFDC plus 1/2 of the remaining amount up to a total of $27 per month for the first child and $18 for each additional child. *Effective Oct. 1, 1948.*

1950 One needy relative may be included with dependent child as a recipient for Federal matching purposes. Federal payment for the 50 States and the District of Columbia: 3/4 of the product of the first $12 (average payment per recipient) multiplied by the total number of recipients receiving AFDC plus 1/2 the remaining amount up to a total of $27 per month for the first child, $27 per month for one needy relative, and $18 per month for each additional child. *Effective Oct. 1, 1950.*

AFDC extended to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, but assistance limited by maximum on the annual Federal payment established by the Federal Government. Federal payment: 1/2 of $18 per month for the first child and 1/2 of $12 per month for each additional child. *Effective Oct. 1, 1950.*

Special matching formula available to States that extended AFDC to Navajo and Hopi Indians. The Federal Government pays 80% of the State's share of AFDC payments made to such groups in addition to the Federal share under the basic formula. *Effective Apr. 19, 1950.*

Payments made to suppliers of medical or remedial care on behalf of AFDC recipients (medical vendor payments) may be matched by Federal funds up to

Act

the individual monthly payment maximum. *Effective Oct. 1, 1950.*

1952 Change in Federal matching maximum, Federal share of expenditures within specified maximums, and average expenditure per recipient. Federal payment: 4/5 of the first $15 (average per person) multiplied by the total number of persons receiving AFDC plus 1/2 the remaining amount up to a total of $30 per month for one needy relative with whom the dependent child is living, and $21 per month for each additional child. *Effective Oct. 1, 1952.*

1956 Change in Federal matching maximum, Federal matching percentage, and average expenditure per recipient. Federal payment: 14/17 of the first $17 (average per person) multiplied by the total number of persons plus 1/2 of the remaining amount up to $32 for the first child, $32 for one needy relative, and $23 for each additional child. *Effective Oct. 1, 1956.*

State may implement an optional Federal matching formula for its medical vendor payments program ($6–$3 formula). (Permits Federal sharing in State's total expenditures for medical vendor payments—identified separately from "money payments"—up to 1/2 the sum of $6 multiplied by the number of adult recipients and 1/2 the sum of $3 multiplied by the number of child recipients.) *Effective July 1, 1956.* Repealed as of Sept. 30, 1958.

1958 Introduction of the variable Federal matching percentage. Federal matching percentage is applied to States (other than Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) as a variable percentage depending on the ratio of the State's per capita income to the national per capita income. Federal payment: 14/17 of the first $17 per month (average per recipient) multiplied by the total number of AFDC recipients plus the variable Federal matching percentage of the amount by which expenditures exceed this maximum ($17) up to a total of $30 multiplied by the total number of recipients. Federal matching percentage may in no case be less than 50% or more than 65%. Federal matching percentage is 50% for Alaska and Hawaii. *Effective Oct. 1, 1958.*

AFDC extended to Guam, but assistance is restricted by a maximum on the annual payment established by the Federal Government. *Effective Oct. 1, 1958.*

1965 For the 50 States and the District of Columbia, change in the percentage of Federal payments. Change in

Act

the average payment per recipient. Federal payment: 5/6 of the first $18 per month (average per recipient) multiplied by the total number of AFDC recipients plus the Federal percentage of the amount by which expenditures exceed this maximum ($18) up to a total of $32 multiplied by the total number of recipients. (Beginning 1962, the count of recipients could include a second needy adult under specified circumstances.) *Effective Jan. 1, 1966.*

Alternate formula established. Available to a State operating an approved plan for medical assistance under title XIX of the Social Security Act. Federal medical assistance percentage for that program is applied to total expenditures for medical vendor payments and State may elect to apply it also (instead of the "regular formula" identified above as effective Jan. 1, 1966) to the total expenditures for money-payment assistance. *Effective Jan. 1, 1966,* or the date thereafter within any fiscal year when the State operating a medical assistance program makes the election of the alternate formula for Federal financial participation in total expenditures for assistance.

1967 Separate formula established for Federal financial participation in foster home care for dependent children. Federal payment: 5/6 of the first $18 per month (average per recipient) multiplied by the number of foster care recipients plus the Federal percentage of the amount by which expenditures exceed this maximum ($18) up to a total of $100 multiplied by the number of foster care recipients. (Federal payments for foster home care previously

Act

governed by basic formula.) *Effective Jan. 2, 1968.*

1971 Federal financial participation in expenditures for the work incentive program (WIN) is increased from 80% to 90% of total expenditures. *Effective July 1, 1972.*

Federal financial participation in special supportive services under the WIN program is increased from 75% to 90% of such expenditures. *Effective July 1, 1972.*

1977 The number of individuals for whom protective payments or payments to a person furnishing goods or services are made who can be counted as recipients for Federal financial participation in any month is limited to 20 percent of the number of other AFDC recipients in the State for that month. *Effective July 1, 1977.*

A special financial incentive was established for States if the dollar error rate of aid furnished by a State under its State plan was less than 4%. *Effective Jan. 1, 1978.*

1979 The Federal medical assistance percentage for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam is 75 percentum. *Effective for quarters after Sept. 30, 1978.*

1981 State may make restricted payments to AFDC families, regardless of the number and percentages previously applicable, when the conditions warranting such payments are met. The conditions and documentation necessary to initiate such payments are waived when the request for such payments is initiated by the recipient. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*

Income and Resources Considered and Disregarded

Act

Mandatory

1939 State agency must take into consideration any other income and resources of any child claiming AFDC. *Effective July 1, 1941.*

1950 No aid will be furnished under AFDC to any individual who is in concurrent receipt of AFDC and Old-Age Assistance under the Social Security Act. *Effective Oct. 1, 1950.*

1967 State must disregard all earnings of a child receiving AFDC who is a full-time student or a part-time student not a full-time employee and is attending a school, college, or university, or a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit him/her for gainful employment. State must also disregard the first $30 and 1/3 of the remainder of the total of monthly income earned by all other individuals living in the same household whose needs are taken into account in determining need for AFDC. Optional Jan. 1, 1968–June 30, 1969; mandatory July 1, 1969.

1972 An SSI recipient of benefits must not be regarded as a member of an AFDC family for the purposes of de-

Act

termining the amount of the family benefits nor have his income and resources counted as income and resources of the family. *Effective July 1, 1973.*

1975 State plan must require that, for the 15 months beginning July 1, 1975, in determining need the State agency must, for any month in that year, disregard amounts payable under the child support provisions of the Social Security Act. *Effective July 1, 1975.*

1981 State agency shall disregard from the earned income of any individual receiving assistance in any month the following amounts in the following order: the first $75 (or less for other than full-time employment throughout a month); child or attendant care costs of up to $160 per month for full-time care for each individual requiring care; and, $30 and one-third of any remainder. If an individual's income exceeds his needs without application of the "$30 and one-third" disregard, it may not be applied unless he/she received assistance in 1 of the preceding 4 months, and after it has been applied for 4 months, it may not again be applied until an individual has received no assistance for 12 consecutive months. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*

Act	
	A family shall not be eligible for aid under a State plan for any month in which the combined gross income of all members of the assistance unit exceeds 150 percent of the State standard of need. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*
	State agency shall, in determining need, consider any other income and resources of an individual claiming assistance and shall determine ineligible for aid any family whose members combined resources exceed $1,000 in equity value, or a lesser amount established by the State. The home in which the family resides and one automobile are disregarded to the extent that an individual's ownership interest in the automobile does not exceed an amount specified by the Secretary. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*
	An individual's earned income in any month shall include to the extent and under circumstances prescribed by the Secretary of HHS, an amount equal to the earned income advance amount that is or would be payable under Section 3507(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*
	Countable income in excess of the State standard of need received by any member of an assistance unit in a month shall be combined with all other countable income received by the family during that month and the assistance unit shall be ineligible for the number of months (including the month of receipt) resulting from a division of this sum by the State standard of need. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*
	Income of a stepparent living in the same home with a dependent child shall be considered the income of said child to the extent that it exceeds: the first $75 of earned income, plus the State standard of need for the stepparent and any of his/her dependents living in the same household, plus any payments, including alimony and child support, made to dependents living elsewhere. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*
	Income and resources of the sponsor (and the sponsor's spouse) of an alien shall, for a period of 3 years after the alien's date of entry into this country, be deemed to be the income and resources of the alien within certain limits. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*

Act	
	Optional
1962	State may permit all or any portion of earned or other income of a family to be set aside for the "future identifiable needs" of a dependent child. *Effective July 1, 1963.*
1965	In connection with the "pass along" the State may disregard not more than $5 of any income. *Effective Oct. 1, 1965.*
	State may disregard up to $50 per month of the earned income of a needy child under age 18 but may not disregard more than $150 of earned income in the same AFDC home. *Effective July 1, 1965.* (Superseded by mandatory disregard, *effective July 1, 1969.*)
1967	State may disregard all earnings of a full-time student or a part-time student who is not a full-time employee. State may also disregard the first $30 and 1/3 of the remainder of monthly income earned by all other family members. (If the State implemented this amendment in 1968, the 1965 amendment on disregarding $50 of earned income was superseded.) Exemptions not mandatory for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam until July 1, 1972, and then could be set at an amount lower than "30 + 1/3" as negotiated by the Secretary of HHS and the respective jurisdiction. *Effective Jan. 2, 1968* (optional until July 1, 1969).
	Essential person. If, in determining need, State chooses to consider the needs of any other individual living in the same household as the AFDC child or relative, then the income and resources of such individual must be considered with the income and resources of the child or relative. *Effective July 1, 1969.*
1981	State may consider as income food stamp allotments and/or housing or rental subsidies that duplicate the food/housing allowance payable to a family of the same size and composition with no income. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*

Fair Hearing and Equal Opportunity

Act	
	Mandatory
1950	State must grant an opportunity for a fair hearing to any individual whose claim for AFDC is denied or not acted upon with reasonable promptness. *Effective July 1, 1951.*

Act	
	All individuals wishing to apply for AFDC must have the opportunity to do so. *Effective July 1, 1951.*
1975	State plan must provide that all individuals wishing to apply for AFDC have the opportunity to do so and that AFDC will be furnished with reasonable promptness to all eligible individuals. *Effective Aug. 1, 1975.*

Privacy and Disclosure

Act

Mandatory

1939 State plan must provide safeguards restricting the use or disclosure of information on AFDC applicants or recipients to purposes directly connected with plan administration. *Effective July 1, 1941.*

1975 State plan must provide safeguards permitting the use or disclosure of information on AFDC applicants or recipients only to (a) public officials requiring such information in connection with official duties or (b) other persons for purposes directly connected with plan administration. *Effective Aug. 1, 1975.*

State plan must (1) require each applicant or recipient to furnish to the State agency his/her Social Security number(s) and (2) provide that the State shall use such number(s), in addition to any other means of identification it may determine. *Effective Aug. 1, 1975.*

State plan must provide safeguards restricting the use or disclosure of information on AFDC applicants or recipients to purposes directly connected with (1) administering the approved State plan or program; (2) any investigation, prosecution, or criminal or civil proceeding conducted in connection with the administration of the plan or program; or (3) the administration of any other Federal or federally assisted program producing assistance, in cash or in kind or service, directly to individuals on the basis of need; safeguards so provided must prohibit disclosure to any committee or legislative body of any information identifying by name or address any applicant or recipient. *Effective Aug. 1, 1975.*

1977 Wage information available from the Social Security Administration under section 411 of the Social Security Act and wage information available (under the provisions of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act) from agencies administering State unemployment compensation laws must be requested and used to the extent permitted under those Acts, except that the State need not request such information if available from the agency administering the State unemployment compensation laws. *Effective Oct. 1, 1979.*

1980 AFDC information will be made available to governmental audit agency if authorized by law. *Effective Sept. 1, 1980.*

Optional

1951 Federal aid cannot be withheld from a State that chooses to disclose certain limited information concerning AFDC applicants or recipients. *Effective Oct. 20, 1951.*

Foster Care

Act

Mandatory

1967 Foster care for dependent children related to AFDC is to be available, as required by law, July 1, 1969. Such care must be provided for children in child care institutions as well as those in foster family homes.

1980 States must initiate a title IV-E program of Foster Care and Adoption assistance. *Effective Oct. 1, 1982 or earlier at State option.*

Act

Optional

1961 Federal financial participation available if State chooses to extend AFDC to recipient child (1) who is removed from the home of parent or relative, (2) for whom a judicial determination has been made that continuing in the home would be contrary to the welfare of such child, and (3) who is placed in foster family home under the responsibility of the State or local agency administering AFDC. *Effective May 1, 1961.*

Protective and Vendor Payments

Act

Mandatory

1975 Removal of vendor payment limitation for child support. *Effective Aug. 1, 1975.*

Optional

1958 Federal financial participation available if State makes payments on behalf of a needy individual to another person judicially appointed to serve as the legal representative for the needy individuals. (Applicable only to adult in AFDC.) State may claim Federal funds for retroactive payments of this nature made after Dec. 31, 1955, and before July 1, 1958. *Effective July 1, 1958.*

1962 When the State agency has reason to believe that any AFDC payments are not being used in the best interest of the child, the State agency may provide for counseling and guidance with respect to the management of such payments, make payments to a la-

Act	
	gally appointed representative, or make protective payments. Federal Government will not withhold Federal financial participation in such assistance if properly made. *Effective July 1, 1963.*
	Federal Government will participate in State protective payments made on behalf of the child to another individual (besides the needy relative or needy relative's spouse with whom the child is living) who is interested in or concerned with the welfare of such child or relative; payments may be made only under specified conditions. The number of protective payments may not exceed 5% of the number of other AFDC recipients. *Effective Oct. 1, 1962.*
1967	Federal financial participation may be claimed for protective or vendor payments made with respect to any dependent child to another individual who is interested in or concerned with the welfare of such child or needy relative, or directly to a person furnishing food, living accommodations, or other goods, services, or items to or for such child, relative, or other individual. *Effective Jan. 2, 1968.*
	The limitation on the proportion of recipients for whom protective payments can be made because of their inability to manage their funds may be increased from 5% to 10% of the number of other AFDC recipients. Excluded from this limitation are recipients for whom such payments must be used because (without good cause) they refuse to work, to register for work, or to participate under a work or training program. *Effective Jan. 2, 1968.*
1976	State plan may provide for the institution of procedures, in any or all areas of the State, under which any household participating in the food stamp program will be entitled to have the charges for its coupon allotment under such program deducted from any aid in the form of money payments, payable to such household (or any member or members thereof) under the plan, and to have its coupon allotment distributed to it with such aid. *Effective July 1, 1977.*
1977	Dependent child's payments, intended to enable the recipient to pay for specific goods, services, or items recognized by State agency as a part of the child's need under State plan, may be made in the form of checks drawn jointly to the order of the recipient and the person furnishing such goods, services, or items and negotiable only upon endorsement both by the recipient and such person. *Effective Oct. 1, 1977.*

Work Incentive

Act	
	Mandatory
1962	State must, in determining need, take into consideration any other income and resources of any child or relative claiming AFDC, as well as any expenses reasonably attributable to the earnings of such income. *Effective July 1, 1963.*
1967	**Work incentive program (WIN):** Recipients must be referred to the work incentive program by State agency officials unless (1) under age 16, (2) ill or incapacitated, (3) attending school, (4) needed to be continually present in the home because of the illness or incapacity of another member of household, or (5) exempted by decision of State agency. *Effective Jan. 2, 1968.*
	Federal financial participation in State community work and training programs under section 409 of the Social Security Act to cease after June 30, 1968. *Effective July 1, 1969.*
1971	To be eligible for AFDC, every individual must register for manpower services, training, and employment as provided by regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor unless (1) under age 16 or attending school full time; (2) ill, incapacitated, or of advanced age; (3) so remote from a WIN project that effective participation is precluded; (4) needed in the home to care for another family member who is ill or incapacitated; (5) a mother or other relative of a child under age 6 who is caring for the child; or (6) a mother or other female caretaker of a child if the father or other male relative is in the home and not exempted under the law, unless he has failed to register. Also, any individual referred to in item (5) has the option to register. *Effective July 1, 1972.*
	State is not to be denied Federal aid by reason of registration or the individual's certification to the Secretary of Labor. (A separate administrative unit in the State agency will (1) administer a special program of supportive services such as health, vocational rehabilitation, counseling, and child care to enable individuals to accept employment or receive training and (2) certify to the Secretary of Labor those individuals who are ready for employment or training under the work incentive program.) *Effective July 1, 1972.*
	Federal Government will withhold a percentage of the Federal share of WIN funds in an amount equal to the difference between 15% (the penalty-free minimum) of registered workers certified to local employment offices in a given State and that percentage of certified individuals in said State less than such 15%. *Effective July 1, 1972.*
1981	Participation in a strike shall not constitute good cause to leave, refuse to accept or seek employment and AFDC is not payable to a family for any month in which the natural or adoptive parent is, on the last day of that month, participating in a strike. Aid is not payable to or for any other individual who is participating in a strike on the last day of a month. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*

Act

As a condition of eligibility, an individual must be available for employment and/or employment/related services unless he/she is a child who is under the age of 16 or attending an elementary, secondary or vocational/technical school full-time, the parent of a child under the age of six who is personally providing care for said child with only brief and infrequent absences or an individual who meets other conditions previously specified in the statutes. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*

Optional

1962 Federal matching is made available for States whose AFDC recipients aged 18 or older and living with dependent children participate in a community work and training program if (1) health and safety regulations are observed, (2) State pays the recipient no less than the minimum wage, (3) the employment serves a useful purpose, (4) the recipient is covered under workers' compensation, and (5) the recipient's expenses attributable to his/her work are considered in determining need of relative. *Effective Oct. 1, 1962.*

1976 The definition of "dependent child" with respect to the "unemployed father" provisions of the act is applicable if the approved State plan provides for the denial of AFDC to a child or relative as specified in the law: (1) If and for so long as such child's father, unless exempt under the law, is not registered for WIN pursuant to such section of the law or—if he is exempt under such section or if no such program in which he can effectively participate has been established or provided—is not registered with public employment offices in the State and (2) with respect to any week for which such child's father qualifies for unemployment compensation under a Federal or State unemployment compensation law but refuses to apply for or accept such unemployment compensation. State plan must also provide for the reduction of the amount otherwise payable under AFDC by the amount of any unemployment compensation that such child's father receives under a Federal or State unemployment compensation law. *Effective Nov. 1, 1976.*

Act

Secretary of Health and Human Services and Secretary of Labor may jointly enter into an agreement with each State able and willing to do so (1) to simplify procedures to be followed by unemployed fathers and other unemployed persons in such State in registering for WIN and with public employment offices or in connection with applications for unemployment compensation by reducing the number of locations or agencies to which such persons must go in order to register or apply and (2) to provide where possible for a single registration. *Effective Jan. 20, 1976.*

1981 State may establish a community work experience program designed to improve the employability of AFDC recipients. Individuals, including a parent or relative of a child who is 3 years of age or older, may be required to participate in this program for the number of hours resulting from a division of the AFDC grant by the higher of the Federal or State minimum wage rate. Health, safety, and other reasonable working conditions must be maintained and a work assignment must be reasonable in terms of the individual's abilities and location. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*

State may develop and operate a work program as an alternative to AFDC. Participation by applicants/recipients shall be voluntary but States may vary benefit levels geographically and/or by categories of recipients to encourage participation and to finance the job program. Federal requirements dealing with the treatment of income may also be waived under this program. *Effective Oct. 1, 1981.*

State may elect as an alternative to the work incentive program otherwise provided in this part to operate a work incentive demonstration program for the purpose of demonstrating single-agency administration of the work-related objectives of this act. Maximum State flexibility in the design and operation of such program is assured. States must submit an application to administer this program within 60 days of enactment of this legislation and, once approved, the project will be in force for 3 years. *Effective Aug. 13, 1981.*

Child Support Enforcement

Act

Mandatory

1965 Secretary of HHS must furnish address (or address of most recent employer, or both) of an individual upon request of any State or local agency administering the approved State plan if (1) a court order has been issued against such individual for the support and maintenance of his/her child or children, (2) such child or children are applicants for or recipients of aid, (3) all other sources of information have been investigated without success, and (4) such information is requested for the purpose of obtaining such support and maintenance. *Effective July 30, 1965.*

Act

1967 When State welfare agencies have been unable to locate the absent parent or parents of children receiving AFDC through all sources available to them, the Internal Revenue Service will make available any information it has concerning their whereabouts. *Effective Jan. 2, 1968.*

1975 State plan must provide for prompt notice (including transmittal of all relevant information) to the State child-support collection agency of the furnishing of

Act	
	AFDC payments for a child deserted or abandoned by a parent (including a child born out of wedlock whether or not the paternity of such child has been established). *Effective Aug. 1, 1975.*
	State plan must provide that, as a condition of eligibility for aid, each applicant or recipient will be required (1) to assign to the State any rights such applicant may have to support from any other person (i) in his own behalf or on behalf of any other family member for whom the applicant is applying for or receiving aid and (ii) that have accrued when such assignment is executed and (2) to cooperate with the State (i) in establishing the paternity of a child born out of wedlock for whom aid is claimed and (ii) in obtaining support payments for such applicant and for a child with respect to whom such aid is claimed, or any other payments or property due such applicant or such child and that, if the relative with whom a child is living is found ineligible because of failure to comply with the requirements, any aid for which such child is eligible will be in the form of protective payments, regardless of the eligibility of the relative. *Effective Aug. 1, 1975.*
	State plan must provide that the State has in effect an approved child support plan and operates a child support program in conformity with such plan. *Effective Aug. 1, 1975.*
	Amount payable to any State for child-support program for quarters in a fiscal year will, for quarters beginning after Dec. 31, 1976, be reduced by 5% of such amount if such State is found by the Secretary in the annual audit to have failed to have an effective program in any fiscal year beginning after Sept. 30, 1976 (but, for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976, only considering the second, third, and fourth quarters). *Effective Aug. 1, 1975.*
	No State may be found, before Jan. 1, 1977, to have failed substantially to comply with requirements if, in the Secretary's judgment such State is making a "good faith" effort to implement its program. *Effective Aug. 1, 1975.*
	The term "aid to families with dependent children" does not cover payments with respect to a child's parent (or other individual whose needs such State determines should be considered in determining the need of the child or relative claiming aid under the approved State plan) who fails to cooperate with any State agency or official in obtaining such support payments. This provison may not be construed to make an otherwise eligible child ineligible for protective payments because of the failure of such parent (or such other individual) to so cooperate. *Effective Aug. 1, 1975.*
	State plan is to provide that, in determining the amount of aid to which an eligible family is entitled, any portion of the amounts collected in any particular month as child support and retained by the State under the provisions for distribution of the collections that (under the approved State plan in effect both during July 1975 and during that particular month) would not have caused a reduction in the amount of aid paid directly to the family, is to be added to the amount of aid otherwise payable to such family. *Effective Aug. 1, 1975.*
	State plan is to provide that, as a condition of eligibility for aid, each applicant or recipient will be required to cooperate with the State in establishing paternity and in obtaining support payment unless such applicant or recipient is found to have good cause for refusing to cooperate as determined by State agency in accordance with standards prescribed by the Secretary, which must take into consideration the best interests of the child on whose behalf aid is claimed. *Effective Aug. 1, 1975.*

Other

Act	
	Mandatory
1950	State must provide prompt notice to appropriate law enforcement officials of the furnishing of aid for a child who has been deserted or abandoned by a parent. *Effective July 1, 1952.*
	If a State includes a durational residence requirement as a condition of eligibility, it may not exclude from assistance: (1) Any needy child living in such State for 1 year immediately preceding the application for aid or (2) any needy child under age 1 who was born in the State or whose parent or relative (with whom the child is living) has resided in the State for 1 year preceding the child's birth. *Effective July 1, 1952.*
1962	Title changed from "aid to dependent children" to "aid and services to needy families with children." *Effective July 25, 1962.*

Federal percentages and Federal medical assistance percentages used to determine the amount of the Federal share for the AFDC and Medicaid programs, fiscal years 1978–83

State	Federal percentage			Federal medical assistance percentage		
	1978–79 [1]	1980–81 [2]	1982–83 [3]	1978–79 [2]	1980–81 [2]	1982–83 [3]
Alabama	65.00	65.00	65.00	72.58	71.32	71.13
Alaska	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Arizona	56.46	57.19	55.41	60.81	61.47	59.87
Arkansas	65.00	65.00	65.00	72.06	72.87	72.16
California	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Colorado	50.00	50.00	50.00	53.71	53.16	52.28
Connecticut	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Delaware	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
District of Columbia	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Florida	51.72	54.38	53.24	56.55	58.94	57.92
Georgia	62.02	63.06	62.53	65.82	66.76	66.28
Guam	50.00	50.00	50.00	[4] 50.00	[4] 50.00	[4] 50.00
Hawaii	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Idaho	59.53	61.89	61.59	63.58	65.70	65.43
Illinois	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Indiana	53.18	52.63	51.92	57.86	57.28	56.73
Iowa	50.00	51.74	50.39	51.96	56.57	55.35
Kansas	50.00	50.00	50.00	52.35	53.52	52.50
Kentucky	65.00	64.52	64.38	69.71	68.07	67.95
Louisiana	65.00	65.00	63.17	70.45	68.82	66.85
Maine	65.00	65.00	65.00	69.74	69.53	70.63
Maryland	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Massachusetts	50.00	50.00	50.00	51.62	51.75	53.56
Michigan	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Minnesota	50.29	50.71	50.00	55.26	55.64	54.39
Mississippi	65.00	65.00	65.00	78.09	77.55	77.36
Missouri	56.29	55.96	55.98	60.66	60.36	60.38
Montana	56.78	60.31	61.49	61.10	64.28	65.34
Nebraska	50.00	52.91	53.46	53.46	57.62	58.12
Nevada	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
New Hampshire	58.73	56.78	54.91	62.85	61.11	59.41
New Jersey	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
New Mexico	65.00	65.00	63.55	71.84	69.03	67.19
New York	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.88
North Carolina	64.23	64.04	64.23	67.81	67.64	67.81
North Dakota	50.00	57.16	57.90	50.71	61.44	62.11
Ohio	50.51	50.11	50.11	55.46	55.10	55.10
Oklahoma	61.58	59.60	55.46	65.42	63.64	59.91
Oregon	52.54	50.73	50.00	57.29	55.66	52.81
Pennsylvania	50.13	50.16	51.98	55.11	55.14	56.78
Puerto Rico	50.00	50.00	50.00	[4] 50.00	[4] 50.00	[4] 50.00
Rhode Island	52.22	53.12	53.08	57.00	57.81	57.77
South Carolina	65.00	65.00	65.00	71.93	70.97	70.77
South Dakota	59.78	65.00	64.65	63.80	68.78	68.19
Tennessee	65.00	65.00	65.00	68.88	69.43	68.53
Texas	56.29	53.72	50.83	60.66	58.35	55.75
Utah	65.00	64.52	65.00	68.98	68.07	68.64
Vermont	64.46	64.88	65.00	68.02	68.40	68.39
Virgin Islands	50.00	50.00	50.00	[4] 50.00	[4] 50.00	[4] 50.00
Virginia	52.24	51.71	51.93	57.01	56.54	56.74
Washington	50.00	50.00	50.00	51.64	50.00	50.00
West Virginia	65.00	63.73	64.38	70.16	67.35	67.95
Wisconsin	53.93	53.27	53.35	58.53	57.95	58.02
Wyoming	50.00	50.00	50.00	53.44	50.00	50.00

[1] Effective Oct. 1, 1977 through Sept. 30, 1979.
[2] Effective Oct. 1, 1979 through Sept. 30, 1981.
[3] Effective Oct. 1, 1981 through Sept. 30, 1983.

[4] For purposes of section 1118 of the Social Security Act, the percentage used under titles I, X, XIV, and XVI and Part A of title IV will be 75 per centum, effective Oct. 1, 1978.

1981 Low-Income Energy Assistance Program

On April 2, 1980, Congress enacted the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-223) that included Title III, the Home Energy Assistance Act of 1980. This act established the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) for fiscal year 1981. The program was intended to provide grants to States to help eligible households offset that portion of rising home energy costs considered excessive in relation to household income.

Funding

The act authorized $3 billion to be appropriated for fiscal year 1981. As a result of a continuing resolution enacted by Congress on October 1, 1980, the original appropriation was reduced to $1.85 billion. This appropriation was divided as follows:

(1) $1.7 billion was allocated among the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 56 direct-grant Indian Tribal organizations; [1]

(2) $1.1 million remained unallocated from the $50 million set aside for grants to States to ensure that no State received a grant of less than 75 percent of the amount it would have received under the formula in the act;

(3) $2.5 million was allocated to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the insular areas—Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and Northern Mariana Islands;

(4) $89.4 million was allocated to the Community Services Administration's Energy Crisis Intervention Program (ECIP); and

(5) $3.5 million went for Federal administrative expenses.

States were allowed to reserve up to 3 percent of the amount allocated to them for use in case of weather-related or supply shortage emergencies.

State Plans

To receive grants, States submitted comprehensive plans describing how their programs were to be implemented. The State plan had to describe how the State would assure the following:

(1) To provide the highest assistance payments to households with the lowest incomes and the highest energy costs in relation to income;

(2) To target its outreach plan to those most vulnerable to cold weather—the elderly and the handicapped, and those for whom access to assistance is difficult, for example those in rural households, migrant farm workers, persons with limited English speaking ability, and those in households with young children;

(3) To assure that members of Indian tribes receive equitable treatment either via the State's plan or by a direct grant to the tribe;

(4) To treat renters and homeowners equitably;

(5) To provide the opportunity for public participation in the development of the plan; and

(6) To provide information and referral services regarding weatherization and conservation programs.

Eligibility

The unit of eligibility for a LIEAP payment was the household, defined as an economic unit for which residential energy is customarily purchased in common, either directly or through rent. Household income eligibility was set at the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Lower Living Standard (LLS) income level or for any single person household, and at the 125 percent of the poverty income guidelines if higher than the LLS. The act also allowed States the option of making a household eligible for a LIEAP payment if one or more of its members was eligible for either Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, or need-tested veterans' benefits. Specifically excluded from this categorical eligibility were certain recipients of AFDC and SSI who were protected from energy costs because of their living arrangements. Also excluded were those in households protected against increases in rent or utility bills—for example, those living in congregate care facilities. A State was not required to make payment to every household authorized under the act as an eligible household. States were permitted to limit their programs to a smaller eligible population if they chose to do so.

Energy Assistance Payments

States had the option of making payments directly to eligible households or to authorized home energy suppliers on behalf of eligible households. In addition, the act permitted payments to building operators of public and subsidized housing on behalf of eligible tenants in the building.

Benefits could be made in cash, in the form of in-kind payments such as fuel deliveries or prepaid utility bills, or as vouchers, stamps, coupons, or other forms of certificates that could be used in exchange for energy supplies. States could also furnish energy assistance through tax credits to home energy suppliers or to eligible households.

Payments could be made only to: meet the rising costs of energy sources needed to provide heat in a residential dwelling for an eligible household, and to offset the costs of energy sources needed to provide cooling in a residential dwelling for an eligible household, when the household establishes to State satisfaction that the need for cooling is medically necessary. Payments for cooling were to be made only when there was a threat to life or health due to a particular medical condition that would be eased by use of home cooling.

No payments were to be made for repairs, weatherization, or conservation services under this program. Households in need of these types of services were to be referred to other resources. To receive an energy assistance payment a household had to pay some part of its energy costs increases from its own resources, either through increases in rent or utility bills.

States were required to vary the payment amounts accord-

(Continued on page 243)

[1] For one tribe, the amount originally allocated and granted was rescinded due to lack of plan performance.

Social Security and the Economy

Table 1.—Gross national product and social welfare expenditures under public programs, selected fiscal years, 1929–79 [1]

[In millions, except for percentages]

Item	1929	1940	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978	1979
Gross national product [2]	$101,300	$95,400	$264,800	$381,000	$498,300	$658,000	$960,200	$1,452,300	$1,836,500	$2,043,400	$2,313,400
Total social welfare expenditures [3]	$3,921	$8,795	$23,508	$32,640	$52,293	$77,175	$145,856	$290,047	$360,925	$394,382	$428,333
Percent of gross national product	3.9	9.2	8.9	8.6	10.5	11.7	15.2	20.0	19.6	19.3	18.5
Social insurance	$342	$1,272	$4,947	$9,835	$19,307	$28,123	$54,691	$123,013	$160,883	$174,935	$193,588
Percent of gross national product	.3	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.9	4.3	5.7	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.4
Public aid	$60	$3,597	$2,496	$3,003	$4,101	$6,283	$16,488	$41,326	$53,266	$59,394	$64,649
Percent of gross national product	.1	3.8	.9	.8	.8	1.0	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Health and medical programs	$351	$616	$2,064	$3,103	$4,464	$6,246	$9,907	$17,708	$20,409	$22,930	$24,496
Percent of gross national product	.3	.6	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Veterans' programs	$658	$629	$6,866	$4,834	$5,479	$6,031	$9,078	$17,019	$19,015	$19,744	$20,455
Percent of gross national product	.6	.7	2.6	1.3	1.1	.9	.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	.8
Education	$2,434	$2,561	$6,674	$11,157	$17,626	$28,108	$50,845	$80,863	$93,921	$101,592	$108,279
Percent of gross national product	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.3	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.7
Other social welfare	$76	$116	$448	$619	$1,139	$2,066	$4,145	$6,947	$9,071	$10,563	$10,640
Percent of gross national product	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	.5	.5	.5	.4
All health and medical care [4]	$477	$782	$3,065	$4,421	$6,395	$9,535	$25,391	$51,673	$67,704	$76,928	$86,240
Percent of gross national product	.5	.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7

[1] Through 1976, fiscal year ended June 30 for Federal Government, most States, and some localities; for Federal Government beginning 1977, fiscal year ended September 30 (data for transition period July-September 1976 not included).

[2] Before Jan. 1, 1960, for conterminous United States; beginning Jan. 1, 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

[3] For the 50 States and the District of Columbia (and possessions where applicable); includes some expenditure abroad. Represents program and administrative expenditures from Federal, State, and local public revenues (general and special), trust funds, and other expenditures under public law, including workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance payments made through private carriers and self-insurers; includes construction costs of schools, hospitals, and other facilities and expenditures for housing (not shown separately). See table 2 for components of categories.

[4] Combines "health and medical programs" (above) with medical services provided in connection with social insurance, public aid, veterans', vocational rehabilitation, and antipoverty programs.

Source: Gross national product data (revised as of August 1979) from Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business. Social welfare expenditures data taken or estimated from Treasury reports, Federal Budgets, Census of Governments, and reports of administrative agencies. For greater detail, see the social welfare expenditures article, Social Security Bulletin, November 1981 and unpublished data.

Table 2.—Social welfare expenditures under public programs, fiscal years 1929–79 [1]

[In millions]

Program	1929	1940	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979
Total	$3,921.2	$8,795.1	$23,508.4	$32,639.9	$52,293.3	$77,175.3	$145,855.7	$290,047.3	$394,382.5	$428,332.9
Social insurance	342.2	1,271.8	4,946.6	9,834.9	19,306.7	28,122.8	54,691.2	123,013.1	174,934.8	193,587.3
OASDHI [2]		40.4	784.1	4,436.3	11,032.3	16,997.5	36,835.4	78,429.9	117,431.9	131,750.6
Health insurance (Medicare) [3]							7,149.2	14,781.4	25,189.2	29,154.8
Railroad retirement [2]		116.8	306.4	556.0	934.7	1,128.1	1,609.9	3,085.1	4,019.8	4,310.6
Public employee retirement [4]	113.3	283.4	817.9	1,388.5	2,569.9	4,528.5	8,658.7	20,118.6	29,935.8	33,773.9
Unemployment insurance and employment service [5]		553.0	2,190.1	2,080.6	2,829.6	3,002.6	3,819.5	13,835.9	12,598.4	11,313.4
Railroad unemployment insurance		18.9	119.6	158.7	215.2	76.7	38.5	41.6	134.0	86.9
Railroad temporary disability insurance			31.1	54.2	68.5	46.5	61.1	32.9	73.4	65.6
State temporary disability insurance [6]			72.1	217.5	347.9	483.5	717.7	990.0	1,124.6	1,177.6
Workers' compensation [7]	229.3	259.2	625.1	943.0	1,308.5	1,859.4	2,950.4	6,479.1	9,616.9	11,109.2
Public aid	60.0	2,597.0	2,496.2	3,003.0	4,101.1	6,283.4	16,487.8	41,326.4	59,394.3	64,648.8
Public assistance [8]	59.9	1,124.3	2,490.2	2,941.1	4,041.7	5,874.9	14,433.5	27,378.5	37,208.3	40,702.3
Supplemental security income [9]								6,091.6	7,193.7	7,532.3
Food stamps						35.6	577.0	4,693.9	5,139.5	6,478.1
Other [10]	.1	2,472.7	6.0	61.9	59.4	373.0	1,477.3	3,162.4	9,852.8	9,936.1
Health and medical programs [11]	351.1	615.5	2,063.5	3,103.1	4,463.8	6,246.4	9,906.8	17,707.5	22,930.1	24,496.2
Hospital and medical care [12]	146.3	343.0	1,222.3	2,042.4	2,853.3	3,432.3	5,313.4	9,407.0	10,670.3	11,628.0
Maternal and child health program [13]	6.2	13.8	29.8	92.9	141.3	227.3	401.4	545.5	663.5	689.5
Medical research		2.6	69.2	132.8	448.9	1,165.2	1,635.4	2,646.0	3,981.0	4,225.0
School health (education agencies) [14]	9.4	16.4	30.6	65.9	101.0	142.2	246.6	321.0	394.0	410.0
Other public health activities	88.8	154.5	350.8	383.7	401.2	671.0	1,348.0	2,919.0	5,043.0	5,877.0
Medical-facilities construction	100.4	85.2	360.8	385.4	518.1	588.3	932.1	1,869.0	2,178.3	1,666.7
Veterans' program	657.9	629.0	6,865.7	4,833.5	5,479.2	6,031.0	9,078.0	17,018.8	19,744.1	20,455.3
Pensions and compensation [14]	434.7	443.3	2,092.1	2,689.7	3,402.7	4,141.4	5,398.8	7,578.5	9,676.5	10,556.9
Health and medical programs	50.9	75.8	748.0	761.1	954.0	1,228.7	1,784.0	3,516.8	5,237.5	5,552.5
Education			2,691.6	706.1	409.6	40.9	1,018.5	4,433.8	3,405.6	2,815.4
Life insurance [15]	136.4	77.0	475.7	490.2	494.1	434.3	502.3	556.0	614.3	638.2
Welfare and other	35.8	32.9	858.3	186.5	218.8	185.8	379.4	933.7	810.2	892.3
Education	2,433.7	2,561.2	6,674.1	11,157.2	17,626.2	28,107.9	50,845.5	80,863.2	101,591.6	108,278.8
Housing		4.2	14.6	89.3	176.8	318.1	701.2	3,171.7	5,224.7	6,225.8
Other social welfare	76.2	116.4	447.7	619.0	1,139.4	2,065.7	4,145.2	6,946.6	10,562.9	10,640.2
Vocational rehabilitation [16]	1.6	4.2	30.0	42.4	96.3	210.5	703.8	1,036.4	1,297.6	1,309.2
Institutional care [17]	74.7	62.4	145.5	195.3	420.5	789.5	201.7	296.1	410.1	444.0
Child nutrition programs [18]		4.0	160.2	239.6	398.7	617.4	896.0	2,517.6	3,585.0	3,938.6
Child welfare [19]		45.0	104.9	135.1	211.5	354.3	585.3	597.0	800.0	800.0
Special OEO and ACTION program [20]						51.7	752.8	638.3	881.4	896.9
Social welfare, not elsewhere classified [21]		.9	7.1	6.5	12.4	42.3	1,005.6	1,861.2	3,588.8	3,251.5

[1] Expenditures from Federal, State, and local revenues (general and special) and trust funds and other expenditures under public law; includes capital outlays and administrative expenditures, unless otherwise noted. Includes some payments abroad. Through 1976, fiscal year ended June 30 for Federal Government, most States, and some localities; for Federal Government beginning 1977, fiscal year ended September 30 (data for transition period July 1–September 1976 not included).

[2] Excludes financial interchange between OASDHI and railroad retirement.

[3] Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance included in total shown directly above.

[4] Excludes refunds of employee contributions; includes payments to retired military personnel and survivors. Administrative expenses for Federal noncontributory retirement not available.

[5] Includes unemployment compensation under State programs, programs for Federal employees and ex-servicemen, trade adjustment and cash training allowances, and payments under extended, emergency, disaster, and special unemployment insurance programs.

[6] Cash and medical benefits in 5 areas; includes private plans where applicable and State costs of administering State plans and supervising private plans. Administrative expenses of private plans and all data for Hawaii not available.

[7] Cash and medical benefits paid under Federal and State laws by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Administrative costs of private carriers and self-insurers not available. Beginning 1969–70, includes Federal "black lung" benefit program administered by Social Security Administration and by Department of Labor.

[8] Categorical cash and medical payments under the Social Security Act, and general assistance from State and local funds. Beginning 1968–69, includes work-incentive activities.

[9] Income-maintenance payments began January 1974.

[10] Work relief, other emergency aid, surplus food for the needy repatriate and refugee assistance, and work-experience training programs under the Economic Opportunity Act and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. See footnote 20.

[11] Excludes State and local expenditures for domiciliary care in institutions other than mental and tuberculosis, and services in connection with OASDHI, State temporary disability insurance, workers' compensation, public assistance, vocational rehabilitation, and veterans' and antipoverty (included in total expenditures for these programs).

[12] Civilian and Department of Defense programs (including medical care program for military dependents).

[13] Includes services for crippled children.

[14] Includes burial awards. Beginning 1964–65, includes special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI. Beginning 1973–74, subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training shifted from veterans' pensions and compensation to veterans' education subgroup.

[15] Excludes the servicemen's group life insurance program.

[16] Beginning 1973–74, excludes administrative expenses.

[17] Federal expenditures represent primarily surplus food for institutions.

[18] Surplus food for schools and programs under National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts. State and local funds represent direct appropriations.

[19] Represents primarily child welfare services under the Social Security Act. Beginning 1968–69, excludes administrative expenses.

[20] Includes domestic programs consolidated in 1971–72 under ACTION and special Office of Economic Opportunity programs. Other OEO programs listed in appropriate subsections under "public aid" and "education."

[21] Federal expenditures include administrative and related expenses of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and of the Social and Rehabilitation Service; Indian welfare and guidance; aging and juvenile delinquency, and certain manpower and human development activities. State and local expenditures include amounts for antipoverty and manpower programs, day care, child placement and adoption services, foster care, legal assistance, care of transients, and other unspecified welfare services; before 1969–70, these amounts were included with institutional care.

Source: Data taken or estimated from Treasury reports, Federal **Budgets, Census of Government**, and reports of Federal, State, and local administrative agencies. For detailed description of programs and for single-year historical data, see **Social Welfare Expenditures Under Public Programs in the United States, 1929–66** (Research Report No. 25), 1968. See also "Social Welfare Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1979," **Social Security Bulletin**, November 1981, pages 3–12.

Table 3.—Personal income and Social Security payments, 1950–80

[In billions, except for percentages. Except where noted, data for conterminous United States before 1960; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Item	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Personal income	$226.1	$308.8	$399.7	$537.0	$811.1	$1,265.0	$1,391.2	$1,538.0	$1,721.8	$1,943.8	$2,160.3
Wage and salary disbursements [1]	147.0	211.7	271.9	362.0	548.7	806.4	$89.9 64.0	983.8 64.0	1,105.2 64.2	1,236.1 63.6	1,343.6 62.2
Percent of personal income	65.0	68.5	68.0	67.4	67.6	63.7					
Proprietor's income dividends, personal interest, and other rental income	$63.2	$77.9	$96.9	$130.1	$170.9	$256.8	$275.3	$307.1	$353.2	$420.2	$423.3
Percent of personal income	27.9	25.2	24.2	24.2	21.1	20.3	19.8	20.0	20.5	21.6	19.6
Social Security payments	$9.3	$15.6	$27.2	$38.2	$74.7	$164.2	$181.4	$196.7	$211.6	$235.7	$282.8
Percent of personal income	4.1	5.0	6.8	7.1	9.2	13.0	13.0	12.8	12.3	12.3	13.1
Social insurance and veterans' payment [2]	$7.0	$13.1	$23.9	$34.2	$65.2	$143.2	$159.3	$174.1	$188.5	$213.0	$252.8
Percent of personal income	3.1	4.2	6.0	6.4	8.0	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.0	11.0	11.7
Public assistance and related payments [3]	$2.3	$2.5	$3.3	$4.0	$9.5	$21.0	$22.1	$22.6	$23.1	$25.7	$30.0
Percent of personal income	1.0	.8	.8	.8	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
Other personal income [4]	$9.5	$8.9	$13.0	$20.0	$215.6	$344.8	$375.4	$418.6	$474.6	$549.6	$621.8
Less: Personal contribution for social insurance [5]	$2.9	$5.2	$9.3	$13.3	$27.9	$30.4	$55.5	$61.1	$69.6	$80.6	$87.6
Disposable personal income	$205.5	$273.4	$349.4	$472.2	$685.9	$1,076.7	$1,184.4	$1,303.0	$1,458.4	$1,641.7	$1,821.7
Percent of personal income	90.9	88.5	87.4	87.9	84.6	85.9	85.1	84.7	84.7	84.5	84.3
Personal saving	$10.8	$14.9	$17.1	$30.3	$50.6	$83.6	$68.0	$66.9	$72.0	$86.2	$101.3
Percent of disposable personal income	5.3	5.4	4.9	6.4	7.4	7.7	5.7	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.6

[1] Includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[2] Programs shown in table 13 plus (a) refund of employee contributions for State and local government, Federal civil service, and other contributory retirement programs; (b) court-awarded benefits for work injuries sustained by railroad, maritime, and other workers under Federal employer liability acts; and (c) medical and hospital payments made under workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance laws and under health insurance for the aged and disabled (Medicare).

[3] Payments to recipients of Old-Age Assistance, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, and General Assistance. For 1940, also includes work relief and other emergency aid including value of surplus food stamps under federally aided programs. Excludes vendor payments for medical care. Beginning 1961, includes bonus value of food stamps. Beginning 1974, includes payments under the Supplemental Security Income program.

[4] Government life insurance payments, veterans' adjusted compensation benefits (World War I bonus), mustering-out pay and terminal-leave benefits to discharged servicemen, subsistence allowances to veterans at school. Government transfer payments not included elsewhere, business transfer payments, employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds, pay of military reservists, and miscellaneous items defined as "other labor income" by the Department of Commerce.

[5] Includes veterans' life insurance premium payments.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data regrouped to highlight items of special interest to the Social Security program.

Table 4.—Labor force and estimated workers covered under social insurance programs, 1939–78

[In millions. Except where noted, data for conterminous U.S. before 1960; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Data related to the Bureau of the Census Current Population Survey week, except that coverage estimates for other social insurance programs are primarily based on establishment reports that relate to payroll period ending nearest 15th of month]

Employment and coverage status	Monthly average			December								
	1939	1954	1959	1959	1964	1969	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total labor force [1]	55.6	67.8	72.1	71.8	76.6	84.5	92.0	93.5	94.9	98.1	100.6	103.7
Paid civilian employment	43.6	59.5	64.1	64.4	69.3	78.0	84.9	84.5	84.8	87.8	92.0	95.2
Wage and salary workers	33.2	49.8	54.7	55.1	60.8	71.0	77.7	77.3	77.6	80.6	84.3	87.2
Self-employed	10.4	9.7	9.4	9.3	8.5	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.7	8.0
Unpaid family workers	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Unemployed	9.5	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.6	4.1	6.1	7.2	7.5	5.9	5.7
Armed Forces [2]	.4	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Civilian employment covered by public retirement programs	27.2	51.0	59.7	60.1	64.8	74.1	81.5	81.3	81.7	85.7	94.7	(3)
OASDHI [4]	24.0	45.3	55.0	55.4	60.1	68.6	75.6	75.2	75.7	79.7	88.7	(3)
Wage and salary workers	24.0	41.2	48.1	48.2	53.6	62.8	69.5	69.0	69.3	74.0	[5] 81.1	(3)
Self-employed	.....	4.1	6.9	7.2	6.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.3	[6] 7.6	(3)
Railroad Retirement system	1.2	1.2	.9	.9	.8	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6
Government employees' retirement systems [7]	2.0	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Civilian employment covered by other social insurance programs:												
Unemployment insurance [8]	22.4	36.6	43.0	44.1	47.9	57.0	69.0	69.5	69.7	72.1	75.8	82.9
Workers' compensation	22.0	39.7	44.0	45.1	50.0	60.1	68.0	67.8	68.6	70.4	74.2	78.1
Temporary disability insurance [9]	.....	10.6	11.2	11.4	12.7	14.8	16.0	15.7	15.7	16.2	16.7	18.0

[1] Relates to persons aged 14 and over through December 1966; beginning December 1967, aged 16 and over. Each worker classified by primary activity.

[2] Beginning 1957, covered under OASDHI on a contributory basis; also deemed covered during September 1940-December 1956. Beginning November 1958, also under the Ex-servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act (in addition to their entitlement to various military benefits). Includes members in all areas.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Represents estimates of the number of workers with OASDHI coverage in effect; includes workers who were not reported with taxable earnings although they were in covered employment. Beginning 1955, includes employees under both a State and local government retirement system and OASDHI (about 6.7 million in December 1975). Excludes persons with coverage authorized on an elective or optional basis but not in effect—chiefly State and local government employees and some farmers who were eligible to report, on an optional basis, a percentage of gross earnings rather than net earnings (about 4.1 million in December 1975). Also excludes members of the Armed Forces and railroad employees shown separately. Allocation between wage and salary workers and self-employed persons is not exactly on same basis as the allocation in the total labor force chiefly because of differences (except for 1939) in the classification of small incorporated businesses for coverage purposes. Beginning 1976, data not continuous with earlier years because of the change in source.

[5] Persons with earnings during October-December 1977.

[6] Persons with self-employment income during 1977.

[7] Excludes State and local government employees covered by both OASDHI and their own retirement program (counted under OASDHI above, beginning 1955).

[8] State, railroad, and, beginning 1955, Federal civilian employee programs; beginning 1949, includes State and local government employees covered by State unemployment insurance.

[9] Under State and railroad programs. Excludes government employees covered by sick-leave provisions. Beginning 1970, includes Hawaii.

Table 5.—Total earnings, wages and salaries, and estimated earnings in employment covered by selected social insurance programs, 1946–79

[In millions, except for percentages. Except where noted, data are for conterminous U.S. before 1960; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Earnings and payroll data are gross, before deduction of social insurance contributions]

Period	Total earnings [1]	Wage and salary disbursements [2]		Payrolls in employment covered by retirement programs						Payrolls in employment covered by—						
				Total [3]							Unemployment insurance programs				Workers' compensation [9]	
											Total					
		Total	Civilian	Amount	Percent of total wages and salary disbursements	OASDHI [4 5]	Railroad retirement [4 6]	Federal civil service retirement [7]	State and local government retirement	Total net earnings of self-employed covered by OASDHI	Amount	Percent of civilian wage and salary disbursements	State unemployment insurance [4 8]	Railroad unemployment insurance [4 6]	Amount	Percent of civilian wage and salary disbursements
1946	$148,719	$112,035	$104,202	$93,618	83.6	$79,000	$4,883	$5,195	$4,540	.....	$78,028	74.9	$73,145	$4,883	$80,000	76.8
1947	158,980	123,082	118,911	107,462	87.3	92,100	5,113	4,809	5,440	.....	91,347	76.8	86,234	5,113	91,500	76.9
1948	176,366	135,502	131,371	118,458	87.4	101,900	5,539	4,469	6,550	.....	101,270	77.1	95,731	5,539	105,000	79.9
1949	171,141	134,765	130,303	117,780	87.4	99,600	5,133	5,707	7,340	.....	98,653	75.7	93,520	5,133	103,000	79.0
1950	185,705	147,002	141,749	128,795	87.6	109,400	5,327	6,068	8,000	.....	108,092	76.3	102,765	5,327	113,500	80.1
1951	214,496	171,267	162,335	152,576	89.1	131,200	6,101	6,395	8,880	$16,300	124,344	76.6	118,243	6,101	131,500	81.0
1952	228,712	185,356	174,626	164,734	88.9	141,800	6,185	6,929	9,820	16,300	133,505	76.5	127,320	6,185	141,500	81.0
1953	240,387	198,622	187,998	177,447	89.3	154,000	6,147	6,950	10,350	16,900	144,804	77.0	138,657	6,147	153,500	81.6
1954	238,030	196,795	186,523	176,660	89.8	153,200	5,630	6,980	11,650	16,700	142,224	76.2	136,594	5,630	153,000	82.0
1955	254,549	211,669	201,488	193,291	91.3	169,400	5,801	8,290	12,400	24,400	164,240	81.5	158,439	5,801	168,000	83.4
1956	272,288	228,349	218,179	210,166	92.0	186,200	6,206	9,560	13,700	28,100	181,548	83.2	175,342	6,206	181,500	83.2
1957	284,540	239,254	229,051	227,893	95.3	203,100	6,177	10,116	15,500	28,200	191,226	83.5	185,049	6,177	190,000	83.0
1958	288,209	240,499	230,159	229,524	95.5	205,600	5,722	11,102	17,000	28,300	189,658	82.4	183,936	5,722	192,000	83.4
1959	306,548	258,935	248,569	246,957	95.4	222,500	5,751	11,406	18,600	29,700	206,412	83.0	200,661	5,751	209,000	84.1
1960	319,135	271,932	261,517	260,600	95.8	234,300	5,648	11,952	20,300	29,100	215,313	82.3	209,665	5,648	220,000	84.1
1961	328,052	279,462	268,886	266,872	95.5	238,800	5,345	13,227	22,200	29,900	219,482	81.6	214,137	5,345	226,500	84.2
1962	357,934	298,043	286,787	284,838	95.6	255,700	5,381	13,557	24,100	31,300	233,930	81.6	228,549	5,381	241,000	84.0
1963	363,914	313,385	301,881	298,770	95.3	268,200	5,350	14,620	26,100	31,600	245,449	81.3	240,099	5,350	254,000	84.1
1964	388,594	336,133	323,726	321,135	95.5	288,400	5,446	15,789	28,500	33,500	262,785	81.2	257,339	5,446	272,000	84.0
1965	418,941	362,005	349,075	342,944	94.7	308,600	5,590	16,254	31,300	40,200	282,773	81.0	277,143	5,590	292,000	83.6
1966	458,879	398,363	382,939	382,211	95.9	344,200	5,676	17,640	34,700	43,900	310,941	81.2	305,265	5,676	321,000	83.8
1967	488,181	426,972	409,904	411,339	96.3	374,700	5,734	19,105	39,200	44,700	330,807	80.7	325,073	5,734	342,000	83.4
1968	533,559	469,581	450,736	451,815	96.2	410,500	5,878	21,537	42,700	46,300	362,432	80.4	356,554	5,878	376,000	83.4
1969	582,713	515,670	495,661	495,919	96.2	452,500	6,092	23,127	47,000	46,900	398,771	80.5	392,679	6,092	414,000	83.5
1970	614,942	548,713	528,031	528,316	96.3	480,000	6,281	26,335	53,100	47,900	420,566	79.7	414,285	6,281	437,000	82.8
1971	650,331	580,947	560,229	555,262	95.6	505,200	6,602	27,760	57,400	50,600	446,112	79.6	439,510	6,602	463,500	82.7
1972	712,050	635,194	613,525	615,577	96.9	559,100	7,156	29,821	66,100	54,500	526,667	85.9	519,511	7,156	514,000	83.8
1973	796,447	702,652	680,531	682,236	97.1	619,800	7,936	31,700	74,000	62,800	589,303	86.6	581,367	7,936	563,000	82.7
1974	854,472	765,744	742,952	744,899	97.3	678,100	8,399	34,300	81,000	65,600	652,226	87.8	643,867	8,399	625,000	84.1
1975	896,409	806,389	783,293	779,546	96.7	713,600	8,346	36,800	86,800	68,600	687,531	87.8	679,185	8,346	672,000	85.8
1976	983,997	889,925	866,448	856,662	97.3	794,600	9,262	38,600	94,500	79,500	768,830	88.7	759,568	9,262	750,000	86.6
1977	1,087,292	983,842	959,539	964,338	98.0	883,500	10,038	43,200	105,500	86,200	853,252	88.9	843,214	10,038	871,000	85.2
1978	1,222,285	1,105,154	1,078,372	(10)	(10)	(10)	10,938	47,800	112,200	(10)	1,055,644	97.9	1,044,706	10,938	918,000	25.1
1979	1,367,654	1,236,079	1,207,848	(10)	(10)	(10)	12,742	51,800	123,300	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	12,742	1,035,000	85.7

[1] Includes earnings of self-employed.

[2] Paid in cash and in kind. Includes pay of Federal personnel (civilian and military) in all areas.

[3] Adjusted for duplication of payrolls covered by both OASDHI and State and local government retirement systems, beginning 1953.

[4] Taxable plus estimated nontaxable wages and salaries in employments covered by the programs. (For taxable earnings under OASDHI, see table 34.)

[5] Beginning 1957, includes Armed Forces in all areas.

[6] Includes a small amount of taxable wages for Alaska and Hawaii.

[7] Before 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii; all areas, thereafter.

[8] Beginning 1955, includes payroll of Federal, State, and local government employees except for Armed Forces (covered under the Ex-servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958).

[9] For employees insuring with private companies or State funds or self-insured and Federal programs; excludes railroad (covered by Employer's Liability Act).

[10] Data not available.

Source: Annual data on total earnings and wages and salary disbursements from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce; payrolls covered by State and local government retirement programs and by workers' compensation programs estimated by the Social Security Administration; data for other programs based on reports of administrative agencies.

Poverty Data

Tables 6–11 present data on the extent of poverty in the United States for 1959–81, according to the poverty index devised in 1964 by the Social Security Administration—on the basis of then available data on income-food expenditure patterns and their minimum adequate "American style" diet. The poverty lines—also referred to as low-income levels—for nonfarm families in any given year represent Social Security Administration figures for the base year 1963, adjusted to conform to annual changes in the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

These income criteria of need have become the official standards for determining the extent of poverty in the United States in the official statistics issued annually by the Bureau of the Census, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level," **Current Population Reports: Consumer Income, Series P–60.** The index is adjusted annually only for price changes (see **Statistical Policy Handbook, 1978,** "Directive No. 14, Definition of Poverty for Statistical Purposes," Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards).

The SSA poverty index was developed to conform to the annual March Current Population Survey sample to which the index was to be applied. Accordingly, no consideration was given to noncash benefits, that is, "benefits received in a form other than money which serve to enhance or improve the economic well-being of the recipient." Beginning in March 1980, the Census Bureau Survey is supplementing data on annual family money income with information on the number receiving certain selected noncash benefits. There is as yet no consensus on how to assign a money value to such benefits (see **Current Population Reports: Consumer Income, Series P–60, No. 128).**

For statistical classification of families, adequacy criteria are applied separately for 124 family situations—allowing for the number of adults, the number of children, sex of family head, and whether the family lives on a farm. Dollar totals shown here for specified family sizes represent the weighted average of individual criteria for families of different composition at that size. For compilation of official statistics, families living on farms are assumed to need 85 percent of the cash income of corresponding nonfarm families. This change, from the 70 percent initially used in developing the poverty matrix, was approved by an interagency committee in 1969 and all official statistics were established to reflect the 85 percent ratio of need.

As applied in administration of antipoverty programs or incorporated into legislation, however, the set of poverty income lines for 62 types of nonfarm families and the corresponding poverty lines for 62 types of farm families have usually been compressed into a single set of weighted average thresholds, one for each family size making no distinction between needs of farm and nonfarm families.

A proposal to eliminate entirely from the statistics any distinction in the poverty income thresholds relating to farm/nonfarm residence or sex of head of household and to expand the family size matrix with separate criteria for families of 7, 8, and 9 or more persons was adopted in 1980 by the committee (See note on table 6).

Following standard Census procedure, income refers to money income from all sources including public income transfers but before Federal or local personal income taxes, and the family is defined as all persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together.

Statistics on the number and the characteristics of the poor and statistics on the income of the total U.S. population are derived from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS). A sample of U.S. households is interviewed each March to provide information for the preceding calendar year. Various modifications or changes in survey procedure have occurred in the CPS since its beginning in 1947. In the period since 1959—the earliest date for which poverty statistics using the current official definition are available—the number of households interviewed has been increased; the distinction between farm and nonfarm residence has been altered; the number of income types separately identified has been augmented; and more sophisticated allocation procedures have been developed for income items that respondents failed to report. In some respects, the income and poverty data as reported yearly by the Census Bureau do not in the strictest sense form a continuous series.

March 1980 marked the introduction of major modifications that rendered interpretation of change from 1978 to 1979 particularly difficult. In March 1980 the sample size was expanded considerably. The number and form of questions relating to income received in 1979 changed, as did the procedure for allocating the reported income among family members. The description of family structure was changed—eliminating secondary families and replacing the concept of "family head" with that of "householder." Such modifications resulted in adding to the number of households designated as having a female head some husband-wife families that formerly would be classified under male head. Another consequence is the sharp rise in the number of households—poor and nonpoor alike—credited with income received from dividends, interest, and rent, or from pensions other than Social Security. The 1978–79 increase in these characteristics is much greater than one would normally expect for a single year and should not be attributed to economic and social factors alone.

The increased sample size means that income and related data are now being obtained from twice as many households as were interviewed in the early years of the CPS. Accordingly, current poverty population estimates are subject to considerably smaller sampling errors than the estimates for the initial years of the poverty series. Comparison of data for 1979 (obtained in March 1980) with that for 1978 and earlier years should make allowance for the difference in survey techniques. Moreover, data for 1980 (collected in March 1981), have been adjusted to new controls based on the 1980 Census. Some summary data for 1979 will also be adjusted to facilitate comparison and may differ from data presented here. (See Census Bureau's **Current Population Reports: Consumer Income, Series P–60, Nos. 127, 129, 130, and 133).**

Table 6.—Weighted average poverty thresholds for nonfarm families of specified size, 1959–81

Calendar year	Unrelated individuals			Families of 2 or more persons								CPI, all items (1963 = 100)
				2 persons			3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons or more	
	All ages	Under age 65	Aged 65 or older	All ages	Head under age 65	Head aged 65 or older						
1959	$1,467	$1,503	$1,397	$1,894	$1,952	$1,761	$2,324	$2,973	$3,506	$3,944	$4,849	95.2
1960	1,490	1,526	1,418	1,924	1,982	1,788	2,359	3,022	3,560	4,002	4,921	96.7
1961	1,506	1,545	1,433	1,942	2,005	1,808	2,383	3,054	3,597	4,041	4,967	97.7
1962	1,519	1,562	1,451	1,962	2,027	1,828	2,412	3,089	3,639	4,088	5,032	98.8
1963 (base year)	1,539	1,581	1,470	1,988	2,052	1,850	2,442	3,128	3,685	4,135	5,092	100.0
1964	1,558	1,601	1,488	2,015	2,079	1,875	2,473	3,169	3,732	4,193	5,156	101.3
1965	1,582	1,626	1,512	2,048	2,114	1,906	2,514	3,223	3,797	4,264	5,248	103.1
1966	1,635	1,685	1,565	2,115	2,185	1,970	2,600	3,335	3,930	4,410	5,430	106.0
1967	1,675	1,722	1,600	2,168	2,238	2,017	2,661	3,410	4,019	4,516	5,550	109.1
1968	1,748	1,797	1,667	2,262	2,333	2,102	2,774	3,553	4,188	4,706	5,789	113.6
1969	1,840	1,893	1,757	2,383	2,458	2,215	2,924	3,743	4,415	4,958	6,101	119.7
1970	1,954	2,010	1,861	2,525	2,604	2,348	3,099	3,968	4,680	5,260	6,468	126.8
1971	2,040	2,098	1,940	2,633	2,716	2,448	3,229	4,137	4,880	5,489	6,751	132.3
1972	2,109	2,168	2,005	2,724	2,808	2,530	3,339	4,275	5,044	5,673	6,983	136.6
1973	2,247	2,307	2,130	2,895	2,984	2,688	3,548	4,540	5,358	6,028	7,435	145.1
1974	2,495	2,562	2,364	3,211	3,312	2,982	3,936	5,038	5,950	6,699	8,253	161.1
1975	2,724	2,797	2,581	3,506	3,617	3,257	4,293	5,500	6,499	7,316	9,022	175.8
1976	2,884	2,959	2,730	3,711	3,826	3,445	4,540	5,815	6,876	7,760	9,588	185.9
1977	3,075	3,152	2,906	3,951	4,072	3,666	4,833	6,191	7,320	8,261	10,216	197.9
1978	3,311	3,392	3,127	4,249	4,383	3,944	5,201	6,662	7,880	8,891	11,002	213.1
1979	3,689	3,778	3,479	4,725	4,878	4,390	5,787	7,412	8,775	9,914	12,280	237.1
1980	4,190	4,290	3,949	5,363	5,537	4,983	6,565	8,414	9,966	11,269	13,955	269.1
1981 [1]	4,620	4,730	4,360	5,920	6,110	5,500	7,250	9,290	11,000	12,440	15,400	297.1

[1] Preliminary data; 1980 weighted average poverty levels raised by 10.4 percent to correspond with 1981 increase from 1980 in the Consumer Price Index (all-items average) for all urban consumers. Beginning January 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a new price index for all urban consumers that forms a continuous series with earlier index for urban wage earners and for clerical workers as of December 1977.

Note: Three technical changes in the definition of poverty will be described in the forthcoming detailed Bureau of the Census report on the poverty population in 1980 (Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level, 1980, Series P-60, No. 133): (1) Distinctions based on sex of family head will no longer be made. (2) The income threshold for farm families will be the same as for nonfarm families of the same size and composition. (3) The increased sample size will now permit separate poverty income criteria for families of 7, 8, and 9 or more persons. (Separate criteria for these family sizes by number of children have been developed in the Social Security Administration for the base year 1963 on the same basis as the original poverty matrix for smaller family sizes, and then updated by means of the all-items Consumer Price Index). For 1980 and 1981, the weighted averages for nonfarm families for all intents and purposes will apply to farm families as well. The thresholds for larger families in 1980 and 1981 are:

Year	7 persons	8 persons	9 or more persons
1980	$12,7[illegible]	$14,199	$16,896
1981	14,[illegible]	15,670	18,650

Source: Bureau of the Census and Social Security Administration.

Table 7.—Trends in poverty: Number and percent of persons poor, by age, 1959–79[1]

Age and family status[2]	1959	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974[3]	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979[3,4]
	Total civilian noninstitutional population[5] (in millions)											
All ages	176.5	199.8	202.5	204.6	206.0	207.6	209.3	210.4	212.3	213.9	215.7	217.8
Children under 18	64.0	69.8	69.9	68.5	67.6	66.6	65.8	64.8	63.7	62.8	62.0	61.0
In families with—												
Male head	58.3	61.7	60.8	59.3	58.0	56.7	55.3	54.1	53.0	51.6	50.8	49.7
Female head	5.7	8.1	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.9	10.4	10.6	10.7	11.2	11.2	11.3
18–54[6]	81.0	93.0	94.9	97.4	99.2	101.2	102.9	104.7	106.4	108.1	109.9	112.2
55–64	15.5	18.2	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.5	19.8	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.9
65 or older	15.6	18.9	19.3	19.8	20.1	20.6	21.1	21.7	22.1	22.5	23.2	23.7
In families	11.9	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.1	15.1	15.6	16.1
Unrelated individuals	3.7	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.7
Men	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Women	2.5	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0
	Persons poor (in millions)											
All ages	39.5	24.3	25.3	25.6	24.5	23.0	23.6	25.9	25.0	24.7	24.5	25.1
Children under 18	17.2	9.8	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.5	10.0	10.9	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.7
In families with—												
Male head	13.1	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.0	4.3	4.6	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2
Female head	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5
18–54[6]	13.4	7.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	10.0
55–64	3.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
65 or older	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.6
In families	3.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Unrelated individuals	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
Men	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Women	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
	Percent poor											
All ages	22.4	12.2	12.6	12.5	11.9	11.1	11.2	12.3	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.6
Children under 18	26.9	14.1	15.0	15.1	14.9	14.2	15.1	16.8	15.8	16.0	15.7	16.0
In families with—												
Male head	22.4	8.8	9.3	9.3	8.6	7.6	8.7	9.8	8.5	8.5	7.9	8.5
Female head	72.2	54.4	53.4	53.1	53.1	52.1	51.5	52.7	52.0	50.3	50.6	48.6
18–54[6]	16.5	8.2	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.2	8.5	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.9
55–64	21.5	11.1	11.4	11.4	10.7	9.6	9.4	10.2	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.5
65 or older	35.2	25.3	24.5	21.6	18.6	16.3	14.6	15.3	15.0	14.1	13.9	15.1
In families	26.9	16.0	14.7	12.4	10.4	9.4	7.5	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.6	8.3
Unrelated individuals	61.9	47.3	47.1	42.3	37.1	31.9	30.3	31.0	30.3	27.3	27.0	29.3
Men	59.0	39.8	38.9	32.6	26.3	27.1	26.8	27.7	25.9	23.6	20.7	25.3
Women	63.3	49.9	49.7	45.1	40.4	33.4	31.7	31.9	31.5	28.4	28.8	30.4

[1] Data for 1970–79 based on 1970 Census of Population controls.

[2] Income and poverty status refer to calendar year as shown; family status as of March of succeeding year.

[3] Based on revised methodology.

[4] Data for 1979 based on 1970 Census of Population controls. Based on 1980 Census of Population controls, the number of persons poor would be 26.0 million and the percent poor would be 11.7.

[5] Includes Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with families on post.

[6] Includes persons under age 18 listed as unrelated individual, family head, or wife of head.

Source: Derived by the Social Security Administration from special tabulations of the Bureau of the Census from the Current Population Survey for March of pertinent years. Data for 1959 for persons aged 65 and over not available from March 1960 Current Population Survey; data estimated by Social Security Administration.

Table 8.—Shares of money income from earnings and other sources for aged and nonaged households, by poverty status, 1979

Type of money income received during year	Aged households						Nonaged households					
	Individuals living alone or with nonrelatives only			Families with head aged 65 or older			Individuals living alone or with nonrelatives only			Families with head aged 65 or older		
	Total	Nonpoor	Poor [1]	Total	Nonpoor	Poor [1]	Total	Nonpoor	Poor [1]	Total	Nonpoor	Poor [1]
Number of households (in millions)	7.7	5.4	2.2	8.8	8.0	0.8	17.9	14.6	3.4	49.6	45.1	4.5
	Percent receiving income from specified type [2]											
Earnings	15	19	6	45	48	21	86	94	54	95	98	65
Public program payments:												
Social Security [3]	91	93	86	93	93	84	7	5	15	11	10	14
Supplemental Security Income	12	6	26	5	3	32	3	1	9	2	1	6
Other public assistance	2	1	4	2	2	10	2	1	8	6	3	40
Other programs [4]	8	8	6	10	11	6	12	13	10	17	18	12
Other sources:												
Dividends, interest, rent	67	79	38	76	80	33	58	64	30	70	75	22
Private pension, annuities, other [5]	27	35	7	45	48	7	14	14	14	19	20	15
	Percentage distribution of income, by type											
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Earnings	11	13	1	33	34	4	88	89	49	90	90	50
Public program payments:												
Social Security [3]	45	41	78	33	32	71	2	1	18	2	2	9
Supplemental Security Income	2	1	11	1	1	13	1	(6)	9	(6)	(6)	3
Other public assistance	(6)	(6)	1	(6)	(6)	4	(6)	(6)	5	1	(6)	28
Other programs [4]	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	7	1	1	4
Other sources:												
Dividends, interest, rent	27	29	4	18	18	3	4	4	3	4	4	1
Private pension, annuities, other [5]	13	14	2	13	14	2	4	3	9	3	3	5
Mean income	$6,540	$6,210	$2,520	$14,730	$15,250	$3,430	$11,190	$13,343	$1,840	$23,730	$25,701	$4,080

[1] Poverty status based on money income of all family members after receipt of OASDI and any other cash transfer payment.

[2] Received by individual or any family member at any time during 1979. Most individuals or families received more than one type of income during year.

[3] Social Security may include any Railroad Retirement payments.

[4] Unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, or veterans payments.

[5] Private pensions, government employee pension, alimony, annuities, etc.

[6] Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Interpretation of year-to-year trends in types of income received by the poor and nonpoor should allow for the fact that substantial changes were introduced into the March 1980 Current Population Survey questions from which statistics on income shares and recipiency rates for each type of income are derived. These changes make it difficult to compare 1979 recipiency rates for several types of income to earlier years. For example, the large increase for 1979 over 1978 in the percentage of poor and nonpoor households with pensions other than Social Security or receiving income from interest, dividends, and rent represents in large part a statistical artifact attributable to modifications in the March 1980 CPS rather than changing recipiency patterns.

Source: Derived by the Social Security Administration from special tabulations of the Bureau of the Census from the March 1979 Current Population Survey.

Table 9.—Poverty status and current living arrangements of persons aged 65 and older, 1979[1]

[Civilian noninstitutionalized population, March 1979]

Family status of aged persons	Population (in thousands)			Percentage distribution			Percent officially poor
	Total	Officially poor	Nonpoor	Total	Officially poor	Nonpoor	
Total	23,743	3,586	20,157	100	100	100	15.1
Unrelated individuals	7,656	2,243	5,413	32.0	62.5	26.9	29.3
Family members	16,076	1,341	14,744	67.7	37.4	73.1	8.3
Head or wife	14,098	1,217	12,881	59.4	33.9	63.9	8.6
Other relative[2]	1,978	124	1,854	8.3	3.5	9.2	6.3
Poor by own income	1,122	119	1,003	4.7	3.3	5.0	10.6
Not poor by own income	855	4	851	3.6	.1	4.2	.5
Men	9,783	1,080	8,703	41.2	30.1	43.2	11.0
Unrelated individuals	1,666	421	1,245	7.0	11.7	6.2	25.3
Family members	8,117	659	7,458	34.2	18.4	37.0	8.1
Head	7,608	636	6,972	32.0	17.7	34.6	8.4
Other relative[2]	507	23	484	2.1	.6	2.4	4.5
Poor by own income	218	23	195	.9	.6	1.0	10.6
Not poor by own income	289	0	289	1.2	0	1.4	0
Women	13,960	2,505	11,455	58.8	69.9	56.8	14.9
Unrelated individuals	5,990	1,822	4,168	25.2	50.8	20.7	30.5
Family members	7,961	682	7,279	33.5	19.0	36.1	8.6
Head no husband present	1,240	168	1,072	5.2	4.7	5.3	13.5
Wife of head	5,250	413	4,837	22.1	11.5	24.0	7.9
Other relative[2]	1,470	100	1,370	6.2	2.8	6.8	6.8
Poor by own income	904	96	808	3.8	2.7	4.0	10.6
Not poor by own income	566	4	562	2.4	.1	2.8	.7

[1] Living arrangements as of March 1980. Poverty status in 1979 as reflected by income of unrelated individual or family money income for year compared with official poverty income criterion for households of appropriate size and composition.

[2] Aged family members who are neither the family head nor the spouse of the head. Official poverty classification is based on combined income of all related persons living together. Persons in this group are classified here on the basis of official poverty criteria for family income and on a comparison of their own income with official poverty criteria for elderly persons maintaining their own households. Other relatives in nonpoor households whose own income is below the official poverty line for unrelated individuals or married couples—"poor by own income"—are designated as the hidden poor.

Source: Derived by Social Security Administration from special tabulations of the Bureau of the Census from the March 1980 Current Population Survey.

Table 10.—Poverty status and work experience of family heads and unrelated individuals aged 22 and over, by age and sex, 1979

[Civilian noninstitutionalized population, March 1980]

Age, sex, and family status	Total number (in millions)	Percentage distribution, by work experience					Percent poor				
			Worked during year					Worked during year			
		Total	Total	Year round, full time	Part year or part time	Didn't work at all	Total	Total	Year round, full time	Part year or part time	Didn't work at all
Total [1]	80.2	100	73	54	21	23	13	6	2	17	30
22-64	63.7	100	89	67	22	11	11	6	2	18	46
65 or older	16.5	100	21	6	15	79	18	6	3	7	22
Men	57.2	100	83	63	20	17	7	5	2	13	19
22-64	48.2	100	93	73	20	7	6	5	2	14	30
65 or older	9.0	100	27	9	18	73	11	4	2	8	6
Family head	46.8	100	83	66	17	17	5	4	2	10	14
22-64	39.5	100	94	77	17	6	5	4	2	11	21
65 or older	7.3	100	28	9	19	72	8	3	2	4	10
Unrelated individual	10.3	100	79	50	29	21	16	9	3	21	39
25-64	8.7	100	90	58	32	10	14	9	3	21	55
65 or older	1.7	100	20	7	13	80	23	12	7	14	29
Women	22.9	100	56	32	24	44	25	13	3	28	41
22-64	15.5	100	77	46	31	23	24	13	3	27	60
65 or older	7.4	100	13	3	10	87	27	10	3	12	30
Family head	9.8	100	64	36	28	36	25	15	5	29	42
22-64	8.4	100	73	42	31	27	27	16	5	30	58
65 or older	1.5	100	12	3	9	88	13	5	(2)	9	14
Unrelated individual	13.1	100	50	29	21	50	25	10	3	21	40
22-64	7.1	100	81	51	30	19	20	10	2	23	64
65 or older	6.0	100	14	3	11	86	30	12	5	14	33

[1] Excludes 615,000 male family heads and 109,000 unrelated individuals aged 22-64 for whom work experience was not reported because they were in the Armed Forces in March 1980. Of the young men in the Armed Forces, 17,000 family heads and 2,000 unrelated individuals were counted as poor in 1979.

[2] Base less than 50,000.

Note: A change in the poverty definition introduced in March 1980 resulted in some married women with husband present being reported as family head rather than as wife of a male family head. Previously, in a husband-wife family unit, the husband would always be recorded as a male head with a wife present.

Source: Derived by the Social Security Administration from special tabulations of the Bureau of the Census from the March 1980 Current Population Survey.

Table 11.—Poverty status of aged households receiving Social Security benefits, by share of income from benefits and race, 1979

OASDHI share of money income for year [1]	Individuals aged 65 or older living alone or with nonrelatives only				Families with head of household aged 65 or older			
	Total	Nonpoor	Poor	Percent poor	Total	Nonpoor	Poor	Percent poor
	All races [2]							
Total number (in millions)	7.7	5.4	2.2	.....	8.8	8.0	0.8	.....
Total percent	100	100	100	29	100	100	100	9
No OASDHI cash benefits	9	7	14	45	7	7	16	19
Some OASDHI cash benefits	91	93	86	28	93	93	84	8
Less than one-fourth of income	8	11	(3)	1	20	22	2	1
One-fourth up to one-half of income	19	25	4	7	26	28	10	3
One-half up to three-fourths of income	24	26	18	22	24	25	17	7
Three-fourths or more of income	40	30	63	46	22	19	55	23
	White							
Total number (in millions)	6.9	5.1	1.8	.....	7.9	7.3	0.6	.....
Total percent	100	100	100	27	100	100	100	7
No OASDHI cash benefits	8	7	11	38	7	6	16	17
Some OASDHI cash benefits	92	93	89	25	93	94	84	7
Less than one-fourth of income	9	12	(3)	1	21	22	1	(3)
One-fourth up to one-half of income	20	25	4	6	26	28	8	2
One-half up to three-fourths of income	24	26	17	19	24	25	17	5
Three-fourths or more of income	40	30	67	45	22	19	58	20
	Black							
Total number (in millions)	0.7	0.3	0.4	.....	0.8	0.6	0.2	.....
Total percent	100	100	100	58	100	100	100	26
No OASDHI cash benefits	19	12	23	73	11	9	16	37
Some OASDHI cash benefits	81	88	77	55	89	91	84	25
Less than one-fourth of income	3	8	0	(4)	20	25	4	5
One-fourth up to one-half of income	14	26	5	22	23	26	14	16
One-half up to three-fourths of income	22	21	23	61	22	23	18	22
Three-fourths or more of income	42	34	48	67	24	16	49	52

[1] Payments under Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance program anytime in 1979 to any family member as reported in March 1980 Current Population Survey. For 1978, according to program records, receipt of Social Security benefits reported by survey respondents represented 90 percent of aggregate OASDHI payments.

[2] Includes races other than black or white not shown separately.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

[4] Base less than 50,000.

Note: Poverty status based on money income after receipt of OASDHI and any other cash transfer payments. Many beneficiaries considered nonpoor after receipt of OASDHI would be poor if the benefits were not added to their other income sources.

Source: Derived by the Social Security Administration from special Office of Economic Opportunity tabulations of the Bureau of Census from the March 1980 Current Population Survey.

Table 12.—History of Federal minimum wage rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act and average hourly earnings and average weekly hours of production workers in manufacturing, 1938–82

Effective date	Minimum hourly wage for workers in jobs first covered by—				Average for production workers in manufacturing [4]	
			1966 and subsequent amendments [3]			
	1938 Act [1]	1961 amendments [2]	Nonfarm	Farm	Gross hourly earnings	Weekly hours
Oct. 24, 1938	$0.25	.....	.....	.....	$0.62	35.6
Oct. 24, 1939	.30	.....	.....	.....	.63	37.7
Oct. 24, 1945	.40	.....	.....	.....	1.02	43.5
Jan. 25, 1950	.75	.....	.....	.....	1.44	40.5
Mar. 1, 1956	1.00	.....	.....	.....	1.95	40.4
Sept. 3, 1961	1.15	$1.00	.....	.....	2.32	39.8
Sept. 3, 1963	1.25	1.00	.....	.....	2.46	40.5
Sept. 3, 1964	1.25	1.15	.....	.....	2.53	40.7
Sept. 3, 1965	1.25	1.25	.....	.....	2.61	41.2
Feb. 1, 1967	1.40	1.40	$1.00	$1.00	2.83	40.6
Feb. 1, 1968	1.60	1.60	1.15	1.15	3.01	40.7
Feb. 1, 1969	1.60	1.60	1.30	1.30	3.19	40.6
Feb. 1, 1970	1.60	1.60	1.45	1.30	3.36	39.8
Feb. 1, 1971	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.30	3.57	39.5
May 1, 1974	2.00	2.00	1.90	1.60	4.42	40.0
Jan. 1, 1975	2.10	2.10	2.00	1.80	4.83	39.5
Jan. 1, 1976	2.30	2.30	2.20	2.00	5.22	40.1
Jan. 1, 1977	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.20	5.68	40.3
Jan. 1, 1978	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	6.17	40.4
Jan. 1, 1979	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	6.70	40.2
Jan. 1, 1980	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	7.27	39.7
Jan. 1, 1981	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	7.98	39.8
Jan. 1, 1982	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	.....	.....

[1] The 1938 Act was applicable generally to employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce.

[2] The 1961 amendments extended coverage primarily to employees in large retail and service trades as well as local transit, construction, and gasoline service station employees.

[3] The 1966 amendments extended coverage to State and local government employees of hospitals, nursing homes, schools, and to employees of laundries, dry cleaners, large hotels and motels, restaurants, and farms. Subsequent amendments extended coverage to the remaining Federal, State, and local employees not protected in 1966, to certain workers in retail and service trades previously exempted, and to certain domestic workers in private household employment.

[4] For year in which minimum wage rate changes were effective.

Interprogram Social Security Data

Table 13.—Social insurance and veterans' programs: Cash benefits and beneficiaries, by risk and program, 1940–79

[In thousands]

Risk and program	1940	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978	1979 [1]
	Amount of benefits									
Total	$1,540,259	$6,321,476	$12,166,803	$22,610,138	$32,571,492	$55,609,365	$123,430,891	$145,341,458	$155,286,255	$209,690,828
Retirement [2]	330,819	1,423,471	5,157,390	10,754,614	16,786,783	29,401,499	61,756,509	77,680,922	86,755,726	126,610,338
OASDHI	17,150	651,409	3,747,742	8,196,131	12,541,519	21,075,207	42,645,255	53,590,994	59,818,340	68,200,885
Railroad retirement	83,342	176,925	335,880	594,446	705,311	1,112,850	1,965,707	2,297,455	2,417,051	2,627,617
Public employee retirement [3]	206,210	336,929	998,028	1,921,382	3,520,054	7,209,454	17,144,748	21,792,142	24,520,335	27,890,918
Federal civil service	49,069	133,267	260,388	547,367	896,649	1,849,412	5,228,969	6,509,213	7,360,150	8,459,256
Other Federal employees [4]	54,141	151,662	277,641	529,315	1,233,405	2,700,042	6,070,779	7,635,929	8,524,195	9,665,662
State and local government	103,000	250,000	460,000	845,000	1,390,000	2,660,000	5,845,000	7,650,000	8,636,000	9,766,000
Veterans' programs [5]	24,117	58,208	75,740	42,655	19,899	3,988	799	331	(3)	(3)
Disability [2,6]	476,508	2,441,925	3,185,181	4,859,643	7,041,066	11,000,847	21,883,477	28,086,442	30,808,240	39,234,446
OASDHI				568,167	1,573,237	3,067,002	8,413,941	11,462,592	12,518,892	13,707,665
Railroad retirement	30,826	77,315	103,089	146,748	149,431	219,336	402,982	455,202	471,984	510,847
Public employee retirement [3]	22,950	213,250	334,699	491,857	751,311	1,311,819	2,702,273	3,499,589	3,904,522	4,375,877
Federal civil service	12,950	40,520	71,131	152,466	278,806	518,473	1,307,242	1,846,644	2,112,373	2,413,824
Other Federal employees [4]		148,730	208,568	244,392	317,505	538,347	905,031	1,022,945	1,080,149	1,158,053
State and local government	10,000	24,000	55,000	95,000	155,000	255,000	490,000	630,000	712,000	804,000
Veterans' programs [5]	293,734	1,674,000	1,981,775	2,529,673	3,026,384	3,930,903	5,583,240	6,708,945	7,009,473	7,505,294
Workers' compensation	129,000	360,000	521,000	755,000	1,074,000	1,674,000	3,248,000	4,495,000	5,217,000	6,104,000
State temporary disability insurance [7]		89,261	192,673	311,324	425,948	664,551	890,429	939,943	1,027,500	1,161,000
Railroad temporary disability insurance		28,099	51,945	56,874	40,755	56,236	47,582	74,171	66,869	60,888
Black lung benefit program						77,000	595,000	573,000	592,000	1,033,000
Survivor (monthly benefits)	161,515	901,817	2,068,435	3,671,637	5,871,545	10,271,503	20,698,540	25,382,941	26,878,313	32,360,673
OASDHI	6,371	276,945	1,107,541	2,316,211	3,978,990	7,427,558	15,526,483	19,210,322	20,193,468	22,354,822
Railroad retirement	1,448	43,884	121,847	201,251	278,442	424,025	914,003	1,071,097	1,132,346	1,223,654
Public employee retirement	16,000	34,409	80,621	184,620	324,434	644,715	1,448,905	1,842,129	2,110,793	2,433,146
Federal civil service		8,409	38,851	104,707	190,575	428,671	974,968	1,249,210	1,424,944	1,634,796
Other Federal employees [4]			1,770	4,913	8,858	16,044	83,937	142,919	177,849	234,050
State and local government	16,000	26,000	40,000	75,000	125,000	200,000	390,000	450,000	508,000	575,000
Veterans' programs [5]	105,696	491,579	688,426	864,555	1,149,679	1,545,205	2,084,149	2,348,529	2,481,706	2,649,505
Workers' compensation [8]	32,000	55,000	70,000	105,000	140,000	197,000	365,000	482,000	531,000	600,000
Black lung benefit program						33,000	360,000	393,000	429,000	665,000
Lump-sum payments	36,756	86,693	195,622	299,503	420,540	582,173	807,830	753,570	828,821	1,190,872
OASDHI	11,833	32,740	112,871	164,286	216,930	293,613	337,030	311,970	344,479	289,644
Railroad retirement	2,497	12,722	16,088	19,989	22,158	26,372	25,015	18,563	16,331	15,363
Public employee retirement	18,466	28,522	49,836	75,713	124,605	189,204	321,382	292,027	333,372	367,533
Federal civil service	5,810	8,147	9,197	11,586	18,106	23,390	20,342	20,702	27,695	20,852
Other Federal employees	156	375	639	1,127	1,499	814	1,040	1,325	1,677	1,681
State and local government	12,500	20,000	40,000	63,000	105,000	165,000	300,000	270,000	304,000	345,000
Veterans' programs [5]	3,960	12,709	16,827	39,515	56,847	72,984	124,403	131,010	134,639	150,799
Unemployment	534,661	1,467,570	1,560,175	3,024,741	2,451,558	4,353,343	18,284,565	13,437,583	10,015,255	10,294,499
State unemployment insurance [9]	518,700	1,373,114	1,379,219	2,866,650	2,283,433	4,183,702	18,188,127	13,337,752	9,890,778	10,212,000
Railroad unemployment insurance	15,961	39,804	93,284	157,690	60,493	38,710	89,478	99,831	124,477	82,499
Veterans' unemployment allowances [10]		34,632	87,672	401						
Training and related allowances [11]					107,632	130,931	6,960			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.—Social insurance and veterans' programs: Cash benefits and beneficiaries, by risk and program, 1940–79—Continued

Risk and program	1940	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978	1979 [1]
	Beneficiaries [12]									
Retirement: [2]										
OASDHI	77.2	3,918.1	5,443.2	10,309.7	13,918.2	16,869.6	20,014.5	21,239.0	21,832.4	22,421.1
Railroad Retirement	102.0	174.8	329.2	440.0	498.4	552.5	579.4	591.6	594.2	591.7
Public employee retirement	193.8	406.3	606.1	977.2	1,472.4	2,204.3	3,124.1	3,279.6	3,662.8	4,418.0
Federal civil service	47.4	111.0	164.9	263.3	359.4	477.1	732.0	783.5	824.7	856.7
Other Federal employees [4]	33.4	73.3	106.2	178.9	387.9	642.3	912.1	1,039.1	1,079.1	1,196.3
State and local government	113.0	222.0	335.0	535.0	725.0	1,085.0	1,480.0	1,837.0	1,959.0	2,097.0
Veterans' programs [5]	33.8	54.1	59.8	35.2	14.0	3.1	.6	.2	(3)	(3)
Disability: [2]										
OASDHI				542.6	1,653.9	2,572.7	4,142.1	4,750.4	4,865.7	4,822.7
Railroad Retirement	39.3	76.0	87.1	96.6	102.5	95.1	101.7	99.8	97.3	95.8
Public employee retirement	29.8	131.0	188.8	247.2	326.1	418.8	526.1	556.4	649.6	668.9
Federal civil service	15.5	43.0	61.3	102.1	149.3	185.2	257.8	301.0	323.4	332.2
Other Federal employees [4]		36.0	85.5	90.1	107.8	147.6	163.4	158.4	157.2	154.7
State and local government	14.3	32.0	42.0	55.0	69.0	86.0	105.0	152.0	169.0	181.0
Veterans' programs [5]	576.3	2,314.1	2,609.0	2,976.0	3,202.9	3,178.0	3,226.1	3,262.7	3,273.0	3,241.6
State temporary disability insurance [7]		55.2	96.3	121.1	148.9	180.9	175.7	[12] 171.5	175.4	189.3
Railroad temporary disability insurance		31.2	31.9	29.0	23.5	24.9	14.0	17.0	15.7	14.4
Black lung benefit program						25.1	333.2	298.4	281.0	268.6
Survivor:										
OASDHI	35.7	1,093.9	2,096.6	3,446.0	4,686.8	6,369.3	7,301.8	7,516.7	7,560.7	7,591.0
Railroad Retirement	3.0	136.3	196.5	251.3	288.4	324.3	327.6	337.0	335.1	332.8
Public employee retirement [13]	25.0	58.3	121.9	223.4	318.8	426.9	559.5	560.9	762.8	821.8
Federal civil service		18.3	79.2	149.5	220.2	296.6	382.3	403.4	416.4	427.3
Other Federal employees [4]			1.7	3.9	6.6	10.3	32.2	48.5	56.4	83.5
State and local government	25.0	40.0	50.0	70.0	92.3	120.0	145.0	287.0	290.0	311.0
Veterans' programs [5]	323.2	991.2	1,154.2	1,262.0	1,339.7	2,284.1	2,257.5	2,197.3	2,137.8	1,982.9
Black lung benefit program						1.5	131.6	159.0	159.0	161.2
Unemployment:										
State unemployment insurance [14]	982.4	1,305.0	1,099.5	1,723.0	1,188.5	1,620.3	3,514.7	2,298.1	2,028.5	2,112.0
Railroad unemployment insurance	41.5	76.4	63.2	74.0	31.1	17.7	25.9	21.6	25.2	18.0
Veterans' unemployment allowances [10]		32.1	72.4	1.6						
Training and related allowances [11]					74.8	60.0				

[1] For some programs, 1979 data are preliminary.

[2] Includes benefits to spouses and children where applicable.

[3] Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

[4] Included under retirement are a significant amount and number of disability payments for 1940 and a small but unknown amount of disability and survivor payments for 1950.

[5] Retirement data are for veterans of the Civil War, the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Philippine Insurrection; beginning October 1951, includes all service pensions. Disability data include pensions and compensation, clothing allowance (beginning 1973), and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training (1944–73). Survivor data includes special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956). Lump-sum payments are for burial of deceased veterans. Beginning 1978, retirement data no longer available separately.

[6] Excludes payments for medical care.

[7] Benefits payable in California, New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island under public and private plans. Beneficiary data for private-plan beneficiaries in New Jersey not available.

[8] Small but unknown amount of lump-sum death payments included with monthly survivor payments.

[9] Includes payments made by the States as agents of the Federal Government under the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-Servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958 and payments under the temporary and permanent extended unemployment insurance programs, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the Disaster Relief Act of 1970, and the Trade Act of 1974. Beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

[10] Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (terminated July 1949) and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (terminated January 1960). Amount (but not number) includes self-employment allowances.

[11] Under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 (November 1961–June 1966) and the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (August 1962–June 1975).

[12] For OASDHI, average monthly number, for the Railroad Retirement program, the public employee retirement systems, the veterans' programs, and the black lung benefit program, number on rolls June 30; for State unemployment and temporary disability insurance and for veterans' unemployment allowances, average weekly number for railroad unemployment and temporary disability insurance, average number during 14-day registration period; for Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act, number on rolls December 31. Beneficiary data for workers' compensation not available.

[13] For Federal programs under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953 and for State and local government retirement systems, number represents families.

[14] Regular State unemployment insurance, Federal employee, and ex-servicemen programs only.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 14.—Veterans' programs: Veterans receiving compensation or pension, by type of payment and age, 1940–80

[In thousands]

Period [1]	Total [2]	Disability compensation or pension									Service pension [5]
		Service-connected [3]							Non-service-connected		
		All ages	Under age 65			Aged 65 or older			All ages	Under age 65	Aged 65 or older
			Total	Disability rating [4]		Total	Disability rating [4]				
				Less than 70 percent	70–100 percent		Less than 70 percent	70–100 percent			
As of June 20:											
1940	610	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	34
1945	1,144	912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	.....	60
1950	2,368	1,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	54
1955	2,669	2,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331	.....	.....	60
1956	2,739	2,083	2,026	1,841	185	57	43	14	597	319	278	56
1957	2,797	2,074	2,004	1,825	179	70	53	17	670	304	366	50
1958	2,850	2,064	1,980	1,807	173	84	65	19	741	279	462	44
1959	2,934	2,053	1,952	1,781	171	101	78	23	841	257	584	39
1960	3,009	2,027	1,908	1,746	162	119	93	26	947	219	728	33
1961	3,107	2,000	1,868	1,711	158	131	104	27	1,077	182	895	29
1962	3,150	1,987	1,849	1,693	156	138	109	29	1,138	166	972	24
1963	3,181	1,989	1,844	1,686	158	145	115	30	1,170	165	1,005	21
1964	3,197	1,993	1,846	1,684	162	147	117	30	1,186	176	1,010	17
1965	3,217	1,992	1,846	1,679	167	146	117	29	1,210	197	1,013	14
1966	3,201	1,993	1,850	1,677	173	143	115	28	1,196	221	975	11
1967	3,182	1,999	1,858	1,683	175	141	114	27	1,173	243	930	9
1968	3,164	2,011	1,875	1,696	177	138	112	26	1,145	265	880	7
1969	3,160	2,039	1,904	1,712	192	135	110	25	1,114	286	828	6
1970	3,181	2,091	1,950	1,754	196	141	116	25	1,086	310	776	3
1971	3,222	2,146	1,995	1,780	215	151	128	23	1,073	335	738	2
1972	3,269	2,183	2,022	1,804	218	161	135	26	1,086	381	705	2
1973	3,257	2,204	2,028	1,806	222	176	150	26	1,053	402	651	1
1974	3,241	2,211	2,018	1,796	222	193	165	28	1,030	410	620	1
1975	3,227	2,220	2,006	1,784	222	214	185	29	1,006	430	576	1
1976	3,236	2,232	1,996	1,767	229	236	209	27	1,003	436	567	.....
As of September:												
1977	3,280	2,248	1,989	1,759	230	258	226	32	1,032	505	527	.....
1978	3,284	2,259	1,971	1,741	230	288	254	34	1,025	516	509	.....
1979	3,241	2,267	1,944	1,717	227	323	285	38	974	500	474	.....
1980	3,196	2,274	1,912	1,689	223	362	320	42	922	467	455	.....

[1] For 1940–56, as of June 30.

[2] Persons receiving payments under special acts and as retired emergency and reserve officers included in total but excluded from distribution.

[3] Age distribution and degree-of-disability distribution estimated.

[4] Disability rated by the Veterans' Administration according to average impairment of earning capacity, graduated in intervals from 10 percent to 100 percent.

[5] Payment to aged veterans of the Civil War, the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Philippine Insurrection.

Source: Veterans' Administration, Department of Veterans Benefits, published and unpublished data.

Table 15.—Selected social insurance and veterans' programs: Benefits, by State, 1978

[In thousands]

State	Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits [1]			Veterans [3]	Unemployment insurance benefits [4]					Railroad temporary disability insurance benefits
	OASDHI	Railroad retirement	Federal civil service [2]		Regular State programs [5]	Federal-State extended-benefit programs [6]	Federal employees [7]	Ex-servicemen [8]	Railroad	
Total	$92,864,902	$4,037,712	$12,265,714	$9,380,437	$7,709,993	$691,781	$137,216	$248,009	$124,477	$66,869
Alabama	1,455,081	59,791	242,768	191,874	101,255	1,894	2,691	4,021	80	13
Alaska	51,383	417	27,362	7,411	76,387	10,548	2,986	1,564	1,671	437
Arizona	1,063,218	51,451	204,414	131,022	31,854	720	1,824	1,991	802	871
Arkansas	979,057	54,591	113,840	115,712	54,482	794	871	2,486	3,797	4,191
California	8,684,106	283,965	1,358,200	796,220	962,998	72,921	17,742	31,598	1,151	598
Colorado	854,080	56,292	198,393	112,128	47,281	1,174	1,559	3,297	515	402
Connecticut	1,411,583	25,607	73,307	93,787	130,351	3,893	960	3,137	172	205
Delaware	235,485	11,919	22,715	20,476	30,068	574	357	1,035	314	169
District of Columbia	218,673	11,622	483,356	39,904	48,140	985	10,090	1,597	1,749	1,438
Florida	5,269,156	178,954	882,150	568,814	111,848	4,338	1,617	8,419	1,145	1,678
Georgia	1,755,822	82,021	290,038	267,295	104,077	2,389	1,193	7,448	13	.....
Hawaii	273,564	1,633	110,344	25,096	37,392	1,533	1,714	2,929	528	424
Idaho	329,418	25,312	45,702	35,132	25,192	1,125	1,274	1,959	12,320	6,321
Illinois	4,706,779	282,595	353,212	284,412	608,959	52,714	6,352	8,709	5,647	2,650
Indiana	2,274,967	108,301	153,733	172,958	95,081	1,942	479	2,449	1,996	1,139
Iowa	1,324,075	67,154	96,452	102,267	106,423	1,268	534	5,014	1,212	1,257
Kansas	1,012,873	93,764	113,398	92,132	47,335	821	1,116	2,605	3,414	1,819
Kentucky	1,380,946	92,893	140,416	185,274	101,259	1,938	4,132	3,742	793	978
Louisiana	1,345,529	53,362	123,898	185,653	123,472	2,875	2,149	7,856	894	399
Maine	490,896	20,582	63,979	66,755	40,737	5,742	432	1,587	1,477	1,410
Maryland	1,420,265	71,046	639,895	147,612	98,455	1,766	2,215	2,744	867	649
Massachusetts	2,587,476	53,341	311,137	318,036	263,381	16,797	4,425	6,387	3,739	2,480
Michigan	3,834,045	89,225	177,765	302,484	392,904	65,655	3,483	12,702	2,736	1,674
Minnesota	1,589,921	112,394	135,567	161,116	116,634	3,284	986	4,175	517	547
Mississippi	887,484	36,402	104,138	149,355	37,411	586	1,044	1,070	4,210	2,003
Missouri	2,232,262	141,174	246,073	211,221	125,883	2,322	3,315	4,460	740	760
Montana	307,187	34,092	45,289	33,816	26,696	570	1,433	888	1,387	1,281
Nebraska	669,206	59,277	69,740	61,480	24,487	540	490	246	290	143
Nevada	239,431	13,371	50,138	29,323	29,651	688	672	595	106	66
New Hampshire	379,985	8,539	58,900	45,229	14,389	124	104	501	906	1,401
New Jersey	3,423,437	99,341	326,727	241,833	515,675	130,566	7,383	11,148	1,228	356
New Mexico	396,885	27,884	108,087	76,692	19,047	244	1,087	1,344	6,065	3,489
New York	8,517,554	240,791	643,622	676,970	881,247	176,196	8,218	14,910	1,036	792
North Carolina	2,055,618	54,556	199,596	275,952	99,358	2,436	802	3,857	404	352
North Dakota	258,444	18,339	23,162	21,424	20,286	340	977	650	16,207	4,319
Ohio	4,462,578	226,966	376,136	393,119	335,028	5,624	2,652	14,319	608	390
Oklahoma	1,194,454	37,430	227,387	192,973	30,775	1,010	623	1,749	955	812
Oregon	1,104,524	54,907	152,860	110,566	86,718	1,932	1,868	3,555	10,535	6,508
Pennsylvania	5,802,832	343,359	576,601	487,106	730,759	40,540	8,992	15,346	155	61
Rhode Island	463,962	6,273	63,716	51,108	64,207	15,024	945	1,362	578	437
South Carolina	1,013,827	29,314	148,213	133,983	58,711	1,130	705	4,882	436	173
South Dakota	289,932	9,494	33,442	35,549	8,807	161	395	361	1,384	1,133
Tennessee	1,697,015	81,021	161,760	217,204	98,617	1,926	5,229	6,203	2,752	3,141
Texas	4,405,815	208,287	643,743	687,256	137,319	3,132	5,848	9,659	523	414
Utah	385,633	38,450	141,115	97,138	31,720	390	2,933	770	169	193
Vermont	208,881	9,012	20,311	23,523	16,909	1,814	254	461	13,499	1,881
Virginia	1,727,380	115,207	817,510	351,169	90,998	1,468	2,385	5,007	1,548	1,312
Washington	1,580,880	65,021	318,426	176,718	134,482	12,392	3,313	6,652	7,054	1,322
West Virginia	980,097	69,865	60,414	108,199	73,600	842	364	1,600	2,657	1,126
Wisconsin	2,085,471	72,877	111,924	164,188	168,097	2,093	1,944	5,633	308	323
Wyoming	131,955	20,527	20,964	15,725	7,300	129	459	94	.....	.....
Outlying areas:										
American Samoa	2,177	.....	.....	551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guam	4,476	.....	.....	904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	803,718	454	.....	143,745	73,108	20,784	548	1,314	35	9
Virgin Islands	15,218	71	.....	1,587	3,534	58	26	111	.....	.....
Abroad	660,176	28,176	151,879	132,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	334	103

[1] State distribution estimated.

[2] Includes estimates of total benefits under retirement and survivors annuities and life and dismemberment insurance. Data estimated by Social Security Administration from fiscal year data.

[3] Excludes lump-sum statutory burial awards, special allowances for survivors of veterans who do not qualify under OASDHI, and clothing allowances.

[4] Distributed according to State by which payment was made. Excludes training allowances, disaster assistance, trade readjustment allowances, Federal supplemental benefits, and special unemployment assistance.

[5] Excludes benefits to claimants covered under reimbursable accounts.

[6] Benefits paid under the permanent Federal-State extended-benefit program of 1970.

[7] Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.

[8] Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 16.—OASDHI and selected public assistance programs: Average monthly payments in current and 1981 dollars, 1950–81

Period	Consumer Price Index, all items [1] (1967 = 100)	Average monthly benefits under OASDHI in current-payment status				Average monthly money payments per recipient under—			
		All retired workers		Widowed mother and 2 children		Old-Age Assistance/ Supplemental Security Income [2]		Aid to Families with Dependent Children	
		Current dollars	1981 dollars	Current dollars	1981 dollars	Current dollars	1981 dollars	Current dollars	1981 dollars
December:									
1950	74.9	$43.86	$164.84	$93.90	$352.91	$43.05	$161.80	$20.85	$78.36
1951	79.3	42.14	149.59	93.80	332.97	44.55	158.14	22.00	78.10
1952	80.0	49.25	173.30	106.00	372.99	48.80	171.72	23.45	82.51
1953	80.5	51.10	178.69	111.90	391.30	48.90	171.00	23.20	81.13
1954	80.1	59.14	207.84	130.50	458.62	48.70	171.15	23.25	81.71
1955	80.4	61.90	216.73	135.40	474.07	50.05	175.24	23.50	82.28
1956	82.7	63.09	214.75	141.00	479.95	53.25	181.26	24.80	84.42
1957	85.2	64.58	213.37	146.30	483.37	55.50	183.37	25.40	83.92
1958	86.7	66.35	215.43	151.70	492.54	56.95	184.91	26.65	86.53
1959	88.0	72.78	232.81	170.70	546.05	56.70	181.38	27.30	87.33
1960	89.3	74.04	233.40	188.00	592.63	58.90	185.67	28.35	89.37
1961	89.9	75.65	236.88	189.30	592.75	57.60	180.36	29.45	92.22
1962	91.0	76.19	235.69	190.70	589.91	61.55	190.40	29.30	90.64
1963	92.5	76.88	233.96	192.50	585.82	62.80	191.12	29.70	90.38
1964	93.6	77.57	233.29	193.40	581.65	63.65	191.43	31.50	94.74
1965	95.4	83.92	247.63	219.80	648.57	63.10	186.19	32.85	96.93
1966	98.6	84.35	240.82	221.90	633.52	68.05	194.28	36.25	103.49
1967	101.6	85.37	236.53	224.40	621.74	70.15	194.36	39.50	109.44
1968	106.4	98.86	261.55	257.10	680.20	69.55	184.01	44.75	118.39
1969	112.9	100.40	250.33	255.80	637.80	73.90	184.26	45.15	112.58
1970	119.1	118.10	279.14	291.10	688.03	77.65	183.53	50.30	118.89
1971	123.1	132.17	302.24	320.00	731.76	77.50	177.22	52.30	119.60
1972	127.3	162.35	359.01	383.10	847.15	79.95	176.79	54.10	119.63
1973	138.5	166.42	338.25	391.00	794.70	76.15	154.77	56.95	115.75
1974	155.4	188.21	240.93	438.40	794.14	92.30	167.20	64.75	117.29
1975	166.3	207.18	350.70	469.90	795.41	96.90	153.87	71.60	121.20
1976	174.3	224.86	363.16	503.40	813.01	94.37	152.41	77.30	124.84
1977	186.1	243.00	367.57	546.60	826.80	96.62	146.15	82.30	124.49
1978	202.9	263.20	365.16	591.90	821.19	100.43	139.33	86.15	119.52
1979	229.1	294.30	361.61	677.00	831.84	123.67	150.73	92.85	114.09
1980	258.4	341.40	371.92	772.00	841.01	128.20	139.66	98.65	107.47
1981	281.5	385.97	385.97	858.00	858.00	137.81	137.81	.....	.....

[1] Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Beginning 1974, represents payments under the SSI program.

Table 17.—Selected social insurance programs: Source of funds from contributions and transfers, 1965–79

[In millions]

Program and source	1965	1968	1969	1970	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance:												
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [1]	$16,017	$24,100	$28,389	$30,705	$38,256	$46,416	$52,528	$57,241	$63,976	$70,185	$76,085	$88,476
Employer	7,618	11,284	13,519	14,489	18,231	22,199	25,031	27,184	30,430	33,344	35,921	41,898
Employee	7,440	11,077	13,058	14,204	17,899	21,643	24,662	26,947	30,164	33,093	36,253	42,288
Self-employed	959	1,358	1,370	1,564	1,651	1,930	2,388	2,685	2,768	3,135	3,297	3,733
Government [2]	.....	382	442	449	475	642	447	425	614	613	614	557
Disability Insurance [1]	1,188	3,348	3,615	4,497	5,158	5,944	6,878	7,534	8,336	9,266	13,555	15,232
Employer	564	1,602	1,733	2,154	2,462	2,863	3,281	3,562	3,951	4,379	6,450	7,186
Employee	551	1,582	1,679	2,117	2,417	2,814	3,234	3,530	3,916	4,346	6,492	7,257
Self-employed	73	132	187	210	227	255	311	352	365	413	471	671
Government [2]	.....	32	16	16	51	52	52	90	103	128	142	118
Railroad Retirement [3]	647	935	1,023	968	1,034	1,306	1,495	1,505	2,298	1,964	2,629	2,727
Employer	315	473	515	510	556	734	1,137	1,144	1,333	1,458	1,526	1,774
Employee	315	443	489	439	477	528	358	358	465	507	540	640
Government [2]	17	18	18	19	.....	44	.....	4	500	.....	563	313
Federal civil service [4]	2,197	2,889	3,098	3,870	5,483	5,627	7,283	9,507	10,770	13,802	14,306	.....
Employer	1,123	1,472	1,577	2,001	3,360	3,424	4,878	6,905	7,965	10,816	11,118	.....
Employee	1,073	1,417	1,521	1,869	2,123	2,203	2,415	2,600	2,805	2,986	3,188	.....
State and local government [5]	4,225	6,095	6,902	7,895	9,985	11,420	12,820	14,560	16,560	18,470	20,380	.....
Employer	2,525	3,780	4,288	4,920	6,200	7,235	8,470	9,880	11,510	13,010	14,500	.....
Employee	1,700	2,315	2,614	2,975	3,785	4,185	4,350	4,680	5,050	5,460	5,880	.....
Health Insurance (Medicare) under OASDHI:												
Hospital Insurance (HI) [1 6]	.....	5,160	5,101	5,818	6,223	10,540	11,495	12,309	13,013	15,072	18,166	21,659
Employer	.....	2,028	2,194	2,411	2,839	4,935	5,348	5,643	6,258	6,855	8,382	10,024
Employee	.....	2,008	2,121	2,364	2,791	4,883	5,261	5,595	6,203	6,803	8,449	10,115
Self-employed	.....	81	158	169	164	222	362	395	403	456	495	629
Government [2]	.....	1,044	628	874	429	499	519	669	141	946	829	873
Voluntarily insured [7]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7	9	12	13	16
Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) [1]	.....	1,691	1,821	2,189	2,771	3,255	4,029	4,566	5,870	7,633	8,757	9,364
Voluntarily insured: [8]												
Aged	.....	832	914	1,096	1,382	1,492	1,654	1,799	1,878	2,030	2,221	2,452
Disabled	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	140	158	183	217	249	267
Government	.....	858	907	1,093	1,389	1,705	2,225	2,648	3,810	5,386	6,287	6,645

[1] For OASDHI contribution basis, see footnotes, table 25; for contribution rates and wage base, see page 27. Beginning 1952 (1959 for DI, 1968 for HI) employer and employee contributions differ by estimated amount of refunds of employee tax over payments and, beginning 1966, by employee tax on tips. For SMI premium rates, see page 24.

[2] Represents cost of gratuitous military service wage credits, and, for OASI and HI only. Federal payments for special age-72 benefits. For HI only, also represents transfers of appropriations for HI benefits of persons not insured for cash benefits under OASI, DI, or Railroad Retirement. For railroad retirement, transfers from appropriations for cost of military service credits and, beginning 1976, cost of phasing out dual benefits.

[3] Beginning 1966, excludes HI contributions (included with HI below) and includes employer contributions to supplemental benefit account.

[4] Employer share represents Federal and District of Columbia government contributions; employee share includes voluntary contributions to purchase additional annuity.

[5] Estimated by Social Security Administration from Bureau of the Census fiscal-year data. Employer share represents government contribution.

[6] Includes transfers from Railroad Retirement account for HI coverage of railroad workers.

[7] Beginning July 1973, aged ineligibles may voluntarily enroll for HI.

[8] Includes premiums paid on behalf of eligibles by State governments under "buy in" arrangements.

Table 18.—Selected social insurance trust funds: [1] Financial operations, selected years, 1937–78

(In millions)

Fund or account	1937	1940	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1973	1975	1976	1977	1978
Railroad Retirement account:												
Receipts	$92	$122	$623	$707	$1,021	$1,263	$1,800	$2,278	$2,648	$3,524	$3,262	$4,592
Transfers from appropriations	92	120	561	621	393	647	960	1,314	1,536	1,686	1,837	1,949
Net payments under financial interchange [2]	.....	.....	.....	−7	314	458	523	703	873	1,096	1,208	1,618
Dual benefit transfers [3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	563
Interest	.....	2	62	94	117	156	316	261	239	242	218	217
Advances from Social Security trust funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245
Expenditures	41	118	316	583	972	1,166	1,747	2,533	3,223	3,508	3,734	4,391
Benefits	41	118	311	577	962	1,155	1,724	2,507	3,198	3,480	3,725	3,921
Net transfers for administration	.....	.....	5	7	10	11	17	21	23	28	29	36
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance only [4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payments of Social Security benefits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435
Total assets, end of year	51	136	2,553	3,505	3,740	3,946	4,398	3,791	3,027	3,043	2,550	2,752
Railroad Retirement supplemental account: [5]												
Receipts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	91	102	114	129	119
Employer contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	89	100	112	128	117
Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	2	3
Expenditures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	86	109	115	118	118
Benefits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	86	109	114	117	117
Net transfers for administration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(6)	1	1	1	1	(6)
Total assets, end of year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7] 14	35	31	22	34	35
Civil service retirement fund:												
Receipts	123	161	821	978	1,864	2,685	5,364	7,348	11,791	13,416	16,806	17,958
Employee deductions and voluntary contributions	36	44	370	506	787	1,073	1,869	2,203	2,600	2,805	2,986	3,188
Government contributions [8]	73	95	307	237	823	1,123	2,001	3,424	6,906	7,965	10,816	11,118
Interest and profit	13	22	143	234	253	487	1,494	1,722	2,284	2,646	3,004	3,653
Expenditures	61	70	272	453	927	1,511	3,022	5,030	7,721	8,863	10,208	11,250
Benefits	53	59	184	380	816	1,384	2,820	4,808	7,532	8,584	9,917	10,925
Refunds on leaving Federal service	8	11	88	73	111	127	195	211	185	231	272	300
Withdrawals for administration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	4	21	19	25
Total assets, end of year	396	634	4,202	6,477	10,480	15,981	23,294	31,464	38,511	43,091	49,979	56,676

[1] For OASDHI trust funds, see tables 25–29.

[2] The purpose of the financial interchange provided by the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the OASDHI trust funds in the same position in which they would have been if railroad employment had always been covered under OASDHI. Transfers include (a) interest from Railroad Retirement account to OASI trust fund on amount held to the credit of the trust fund, 1954–57; (b) principal and interest from OASI trust fund, beginning 1958, and from DI trust fund, beginning 1961, to Railroad Retirement account; and (c) principal and interest from Railroad Retirement account to DI trust fund in 1959 and 1960 and to HI trust fund, beginning 1966.

[3] Represents amounts appropriated under section 15(d) of the Railroad Retirement Act as amended in 1974 to meet the cost of phasing out dual benefits under the Railroad Retirement and Social Security programs.

[4] Represents amounts, including interest, paid as extended-sickness benefits from railroad unemployment insurance account to workers who would otherwise have been entitled to disability annuit / from Railroad Retirement account under conditions specified in section 10(h) of Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

[5] The 1966 Amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act established employer-financed supplemental annuities for long-term railroad employees retiring after June 1966. Excludes December 1969 benefit accruals of $4.1 million not paid until February 1970 because of insufficient funds.

[6] Less than $500,000.

[7] Adjusted for interest on loan from retirement account: for 1970, cash balance less total amount owed that account.

[8] Includes appropriations from general funds and contributions of the District of Columbia and Government corporations.

Source: **Daily Statement of the U.S. Treasury**; beginning 1954, published and unpublished reports of the Railroad Retirement Board and the Civil Service Commission.

Table 19.—Unemployment trust fund: Status, 1940–78

[In thousands]

Year	Assets at end of year		State accounts [3]				Transfers for Federal-State administration [6]	Railroad unemployment insurance accounts [7]				
	Total assets [1]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [2]	Deposits and transfers	Interest	Withdrawals for benefits	Balance at end of year [4,5]		Deposits and transfers	Interest	Withdrawals for— Benefits	Withdrawals for— Administration	Balance at end of year [4,8]
1940	$1,957,977	$1,945,300	$860,784	$58,901	$517,167	$1,804,835	.....	$59,907	$1,217	$13,449	.....	$133,142
1941	2,744,358	2,732,000	1,008,149	53,000	341,927	2,516,400	.....	66,381	4,517	15,088	.....	227,950
1942	3,698,008	3,687,000	1,138,532	68,047	344,263	3,378,714	.....	85,973	6,014	6,695	.....	319,293
1943	5,146,745	5,055,600	1,328,117	81,864	77,582	4,711,113	.....	98,244	7,409	1,014	.....	453,632
1944	6,583,434	6,579,000	1,316,940	50,518	82,974	6,015,418	.....	119,251	4,564	568	.....	568,016
1945	7,537,391	7,508,184	1,160,712	118,460	461,268	6,832,880	.....	117,376	11,010	1,949	.....	704,511
1946	7,585,255	7,564,000	915,787	130,183	1,103,352	6,774,884	.....	122,053	13,347	39,168	.....	810,371
1947	8,124,162	8,102,487	1,097,213	131,620	771,648	7,216,842	.....	126,360	15,574	54,862	.....	907,320
1948	8,520,442	8,496,365	989,067	218,902	788,515	7,572,327	.....	67,061	27,333	60,120	.....	948,115
1949	7,780,021	7,696,298	997,582	156,472	1,761,695	6,953,683	.....	7,133	19,190	145,241	.....	826,338
1950	7,721,432	7,639,229	1,190,397	145,687	1,341,832	6,947,935	.....	15,420	16,916	85,178	.....	773,497
1951	8,519,230	8,447,162	1,495,218	158,265	844,672	7,756,745	.....	19,752	16,505	47,270	.....	762,484
1952	9,032,018	9,023,089	1,371,660	177,351	993,549	8,310,207	.....	20,020	16,594	77,288	.....	721,810
1953	9,356,549	9,345,005	1,350,011	201,277	969,894	8,891,602	.....	19,399	16,189	92,451	.....	664,947
1954	8,749,444	8,739,929	1,135,261	198,602	2,032,194	8,193,272	.....	17,287	13,692	204,078	.....	491,848
1955	8,764,415	8,753,543	1,214,977	184,974	1,351,551	8,241,672	.....	16,446	9,539	145,675	.....	372,157
1956	9,089,279	9,081,089	1,504,131	199,597	1,399,095	8,546,305	.....	56,592	8,119	119,450	.....	317,418
1957	9,108,651	9,096,092	1,618,328	220,398	1,744,111	8,640,919	.....	85,672	7,405	148,225	.....	262,270
1958	7,124,037	7,113,981	1,642,198	198,989	3,541,352	6,940,754	.....	103,837	4,441	279,385	$2,945	88,240
1959	6,889,720	6,876,956	2,038,273	177,850	2,296,139	6,880,037	.....	259,971	828	290,006	9,230	5,330
1960	6,632,737	6,638,357	2,299,539	194,510	2,748,243	6,625,843	$293	294,118	282	214,263	9,020	15,280
1961	5,841,099	5,823,427	2,525,845	176,137	3,511,974	5,815,850	594,766	283,475	345	242,505	9,680	20,261
1962	6,287,022	6,264,910	2,987,783	173,428	2,725,505	6,251,556	421,070	212,096	389	177,675	8,820	22,973
1963	6,706,732	6,685,915	3,010,397	194,487	2,838,833	6,617,589	427,202	169,956	466	149,864	9,265	13,165
1964	7,419,029	7,398,939	3,022,246	224,809	2,601,940	7,262,704	393,206	202,899	367	123,751	8,030	8,093
1965	8,567,981	8,543,234	2,972,748	265,819	2,164,890	8,336,381	492,810	203,572	349	100,949	7,045	9,016
1966	10,198,187	10,168,703	2,915,939	329,956	1,774,097	9,807,678	527,189	179,532	359	78,061	6,700	10,055
1967	11,208,634	11,169,309	2,649,276	398,301	2,099,429	10,755,826	557,015	174,954	374	75,221	5,885	9,572
1968	12,236,746	12,195,961	2,514,705	460,372	2,037,745	11,693,158	587,203	175,659	359	81,401	6,430	7,660
1969	13,188,410	13,157,636	2,545,733	536,302	2,139,513	12,615,580	640,264	197,720	404	94,380	6,205	8,417
1970	12,474,656	12,434,548	2,520,913	609,704	3,900,070	11,846,126	725,514	182,393	428	94,845	7,100	7,092
1971	10,169,782	10,124,887	2,885,031	527,034	5,672,332	9,585,860	874,869	197,507	431	121,200	7,820	8,751
1972	10,112,303	10,009,285	4,873,946	442,175	5,542,576	9,361,405	804,792	183,995	404	96,660	7,570	9,592
1973	12,159,550	11,792,043	5,190,656	519,316	4,159,111	10,912,266	870,428	156,358	653	69,731	7,125	36,809
1974	11,950,193	11,607,430	5,541,758	632,652	6,591,149	10,495,526	987,273	124,287	3,814	52,600	6,950	105,360
1975	5,426,362	3,600,890	10,625,998	380,426	16,929,009	4,572,942	1,252,600	112,706	5,777	136,800	7,700	79,343
1976	4,920,640	4,735,011	13,726,784	226,434	14,395,070	4,131,090	1,421,097	195,925	1,431	244,798	9,302	22,599
1977	5,856,096	5,485,325	12,852,041	223,655	11,729,207	5,499,568	1,577,298	202,544	1,569	176,781	9,200	40,599
1978	11,161,086	9,990,462	12,367,658	344,755	8,664,592	9,547,325	1,563,109	210,639	1,773	209,607	10,400	33,003

[1] Includes assets of following accounts, transactions of which not listed separately: Beginning 1954, Federal unemployment account (for 1956–58, includes undistributed appropriations); beginning 1960, employment security administration account; beginning 1961, Federal extended compensation account and temporary extended railroad unemployment insurance account.

[2] Book value (face value plus net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase).

[3] Includes, when applicable, transactions between State accounts and accounts named in footnote 1.

[4] Includes transfers totaling $107 million, not shown separately, from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account, July 1939–May 1941 and July 1944–May 1947.

[5] Includes withdrawals totaling $79 million for State temporary disability insurance benefits in California, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, October 1946–August 1948.

[6] From employment security administration account.

[7] Beginning July 1947, includes railroad temporary disability program. Beginning September 1958, includes transactions and assets of the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund. Beginning 1959, transfers of advances from Railroad Retirement Board included with deposits; repayments with interest (not shown separately) are netted out of balance.

[8] For 1941–57, includes transfers totaling $106 million to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund. For November 1948–January 1950, includes transfers of $12 million from the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses because of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

Source: Unpublished Treasury reports; beginning 1949, not strictly comparable with data for earlier years because of difference in accounting methods of Treasury source materials used.

Table 20.—OASDI and Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Population aged 65 or older receiving OASDI cash benefits, SSI payments, or both, 1940–80,[1] and rank by State, 1980

Year and State	Aged population [2] receiving—						Persons receiving both OASDI and SSI as percent of—	
	OASDI		SSI [1]		Both OASDI and SSI number per 1,000	OASDI or SSI or both, number per 1,000	OASDI beneficiaries	SSI recipients [1]
	Number per 1,000	State rank	Number per 1,000	State rank				
1940 [3]	7	.....	217	.....	1	223	14.3	0.5
1945 [3]	62	.....	194	.....	5	231	8.1	2.6
1950 [4]	164	.....	224	.....	22	366	12.6	9.8
1953 [4]	394	.....	179	.....	34	539	8.6	19.2
1960 [4]	616	.....	141	.....	41	716	6.6	28.5
1965 [4]	752	.....	117	.....	52	817	7.0	44.7
1970 [4]	855	.....	104	.....	63	896	7.4	60.4
1973 [4]	867	.....	89	.....	56	900	6.4	62.5
1974 [3]	883	.....	96	.....	68	911	7.7	70.8
1975 [5 6]	904	.....	111	.....	78	938	8.6	69.5
1976 [5 6]	908	.....	104	.....	73	940	8.0	69.6
1977 [5 6]	916	.....	100	.....	70	946	7.6	69.9
1978 [5 6]	921	.....	96	.....	67	949	7.3	70.3
1979 [5]	925	.....	92	.....	64	952	7.0	70.4
1980 [3 7]	898	.....	88	.....	62	934	6.9	70.6
Alabama	870	44	204	2	148	926	17.0	72.6
Alaska	852	49	135	9	76	911	8.9	55.8
Arizona	983	34	48	35	32	900	3.6	65.6
Arkansas	883	35	167	5	126	924	14.3	75.5
California	883	36	163	7	127	919	14.4	78.1
Colorado	895	29	64	25	42	917	4.7	65.2
Connecticut	926	13	27	49	13	940	1.4	49.4
Delaware	935	11	54	30	39	950	4.2	72.7
District of Columbia	797	51	86	16	58	825	7.3	67.4
Florida	858	47	61	27	32	887	3.8	52.7
Georgia	860	46	173	4	121	911	14.1	70.2
Hawaii	889	32	75	23	40	924	4.5	53.5
Idaho	946	6	37	40	28	955	2.9	75.4
Illinois	891	31	42	38	24	909	2.7	57.3
Indiana	933	12	32	46	23	942	2.5	71.6
Iowa	938	10	34	43	25	947	2.7	74.6
Kansas	913	22	34	44	24	923	2.6	70.1
Kentucky	887	33	126	11	90	923	10.2	71.8
Louisiana	824	50	195	3	126	892	15.3	64.8
Maine	947	4	84	17	71	960	7.5	84.7
Maryland	872	41	53	31	34	891	3.9	64.5
Massachusetts	904	27	106	15	86	925	9.5	80.9
Michigan	931	2	57	29	41	967	4.3	71.9
Minnesota	931	13	36	42	25	942	2.7	69.3
Mississippi	857	48	254	1	192	920	22.4	75.4
Missouri	910	25	76	22	55	931	6.0	71.4
Montana	930	14	37	41	27	941	2.8	72.0
Nebraska	926	16	33	45	23	935	2.5	71.5
Nevada	877	40	58	28	44	891	5.0	75.1
New Hampshire	947	3	24	51	16	956	1.7	64.2
New Jersey	915	20	47	36	26	936	2.9	55.8
New Mexico	871	43	121	13	83	909	9.5	68.4
New York	907	26	82	19	51	938	5.7	62.6
North Carolina	904	28	134	10	103	935	11.4	76.7
North Dakota	941	7	50	33	34	957	3.6	69.0
Ohio	913	23	40	39	26	928	2.8	63.5
Oklahoma	872	42	113	14	71	913	8.2	63.3
Oregon	938	9	32	47	23	947	2.4	71.1
Pennsylvania	921	19	49	34	33	936	3.8	68.7
Rhode Island	923	17	63	26	44	942	4.7	69.1
South Carolina	880	39	166	6	125	921	14.2	75.0
South Dakota	948	3	51	32	35	963	3.7	69.8
Tennessee	882	37	145	8	109	919	12.3	74.9
Texas	861	45	124	12	86	899	10.0	69.2
Utah	911	24	29	47	18	923	1.9	60.0
Vermont	941	8	80	20	64	957	6.8	80.1
Virginia	881	38	84	18	62	903	7.0	74.0
Washington	923	18	47	37	34	936	3.7	72.0
West Virginia	892	30	77	21	52	917	5.9	68.3
Wisconsin	956	1	65	24	55	966	5.7	84.0
Wyoming	915	21	26	50	18	922	2.0	71.4

[1] For 1940–73, data refer to Old-Age Assistance (OAA) program. Beginning January 1974, the SSI program superseded the OAA program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2] Population data on which ratio is based. Furnished by the Bureau of the Census. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[3] June data.

[4] February data.

[5] December data.

[6] Revised.

[7] The population data for 1980 are derived from actual census counts. The population data for 1973 through 1979 are based on census estimates. The 1980 census counts of persons aged 65 or older exceed the 1979 estimates by almost 900,000.

Table 21.—Unemployment insurance: Summary data on State programs, by State, 1980

[In thousands, except for ratios, average benefit, and average duration. Except where noted, excludes data for Federal employees and special unemployment programs for ex-servicemen. Includes data for State and local government where covered by State law after 1955]

State	Covered employment: Average monthly number of workers	Covered employment: Total payroll [1]	Insured unemployment as percent of covered employment [2]	Number of first payments	Average weekly benefit for total unemployment: Amount [3]	Average weekly benefit for total unemployment: Percent of average weekly wages [4]	Weeks compensated for all unemployment	Average actual duration (in weeks)	Claimants exhausting benefits [5]: Number	Claimants exhausting benefits [5]: Percent of first payments	Contributions collected [6]	Benefits paid [7]	Funds available for benefits at end of year [8]	Average employer contribution rate [9]
Total	87,019	$1,229,638	3.9	9,992	$98.95	336.4	148,952	14.9	3,072	33.2	$11,415,804	$13,777,521	$11,446,283	2.48
Ala.	1,253	15,708	4.5	210	76.76	31.9	2,520	12.0	54	27.9	148,134	176,024	83,397	1.65
Alaska [10]	149	3,485	7.7	32	85.14	18.9	576	17.8	9	24.5	63,501	44,134	89,777	4.07
Ariz.	979	13,336	2.5	72	83.44	31.8	894	12.5	17	27.8	87,069	71,151	263,627	1.60
Ark.	709	8,184	4.8	118	88.95	40.1	1,423	12.1	31	30.3	69,089	113,321	2,588	1.90
Calif.	9,778	149,012	3.9	1,068	86.41	29.5	16,779	15.7	337	34.0	1,452,187	1,357,892	3,037,759	2.78
Colo.	1,167	16,729	2.0	77	110.99	40.3	829	10.8	22	34.9	70,331	86,363	125,142	1.11
Conn. [10]	1,395	19,960	2.7	139	104.42	38.0	1,713	12.4	21	15.5	174,402	163,744	109,126	2.44
Del.	250	3,797	3.4	31	108.47	37.5	431	13.7	6	22.0	35,124	42,442	6,509	2.98
D.C.	376	6,163	2.7	26	122.22	38.8	547	20.7	11	40.7	38,605	55,146	23,155	3.00
Fla.	3,503	43,691	2.0	185	74.49	31.1	2,223	12.0	66	38.4	228,941	153,013	797,131	1.19
Ga.	2,029	25,744	2.6	248	78.68	32.2	2,444	9.9	70	30.7	173,414	176,268	470,720	1.64
Hawaii	382	4,952	2.7	33	106.11	42.6	445	13.3	7	24.4	58,196	40,991	102,879	2.00
Idaho	304	3,820	5.1	50	97.46	40.3	623	12.4	15	30.8	43,806	54,101	86,881	2.10
Ill. [10]	4,513	70,231	4.6	555	114.60	38.3	10,303	18.6	232	46.1	828,719	1,205,902	76,936	3.72
Ind. [11]	2,038	29,102	4.2	297	84.96	30.9	3,957	13.3	111	39.9	149,281	319,084	244,377	1.40
Iowa	1,059	13,801	3.2	142	117.02	46.7	1,679	11.9	32	31.2	141,708	188,528	113,947	2.50
Kans.	890	11,508	2.7	88	105.84	42.5	1,128	12.8	22	29.3	83,266	113,832	223,830	1.90
Ky.	1,112	14,707	5.3	185	101.33	39.8	2,774	15.0	63	36.7	146,671	255,589	41,712	2.60
La.	1,508	21,512	2.5	135	108.52	39.6	2,032	15.1	42	32.9	178,068	207,890	221,120	2.10
Maine	393	4,508	4.5	72	85.67	38.9	771	10.8	18	25.6	58,880	56,774	33,921	3.10
Md.	1,551	20,795	3.1	149	91.71	35.6	2,105	14.1	38	26.4	270,463	178,487	384,834	3.90
Mass.	2,536	34,682	3.3	246	97.38	37.0	3,691	15.0	62	26.7	431,635	315,789	238,310	3.26
Mich.	3,239	54,372	8.8	650	101.87	31.6	11,758	18.1	308	45.2	617,517	1,141,476	275,774	3.73
Minn.	1,678	23,195	3.0	159	117.72	44.3	2,431	15.3	54	38.8	193,795	284,145	12,080	1.98
Miss.	773	8,604	4.0	100	69.26	32.4	1,279	12.8	22	25.5	75,172	85,066	237,318	1.97
Mo.	1,847	25,108	4.2	244	88.41	33.8	3,284	13.4	83	36.8	106,817	278,426	125,474	1.24
Mont.	251	3,138	4.5	36	98.11	40.8	458	12.7	12	37.4	44,033	41,194	18,277	3.10
Nebr. [10]	584	7,027	1.9	44	93.78	40.6	503	11.3	13	36.9	36,877	43,823	79,966	1.30
Nev.	387	5,441	3.1	45	100.09	37.0	542	12.0	10	26.4	80,472	53,230	130,325	2.90
N.H.	369	4,463	2.1	45	84.82	36.5	361	8.1	3	7.3	24,291	30,199	81,551	1.29
N.J.	2,981	44,699	4.7	424	100.69	34.9	6,837	16.1	157	37.9	660,539	675,735	133,942	3.69
N. Mex.	413	5,286	2.7	30	82.74	33.6	451	15.0	9	33.3	39,471	33,485	91,499	1.72
N.Y.	6,945	108,380	3.9	611	94.12	31.4	12,249	20.0	213	34.5	1,136,184	1,007,601	502,824	3.35
N.C.	2,289	27,113	2.9	304	87.09	38.2	2,845	9.4	48	19.7	223,017	230,529	600,108	1.90
N. Dak.	216	2,604	3.3	24	105.94	45.7	323	13.4	8	39.5	28,990	32,424	16,375	2.40
Ohio	4,121	61,348	4.9	556	124.95	43.3	9,025	16.2	182	35.9	464,313	1,075,705	56,678	2.21
Okla.	1,081	14,858	1.7	59	99.75	37.7	688	11.7	18	35.8	67,461	63,171	193,475	1.10
Oreg.	986	13,946	5.4	163	98.86	36.3	2,234	13.7	35	23.9	210,999	202,748	345,295	3.00
Pa.	4,487	63,856	5.2	678	115.56	42.2	11,362	16.7	156	22.4	1,008,277	1,164,447	151,036	4.10
P.R.	712	5,834	7.0	69	53.65	34.0	1,678	24.3	42	58.2	114,416	83,677	67,393	2.95
R.I.	388	4,793	5.3	68	89.04	37.5	947	14.0	25	35.8	80,345	76,174	26,762	4.14
S.C.	1,120	13,154	3.5	171	82.19	36.4	1,604	9.4	31	28.5	115,419	124,314	198,284	2.10
S. Dak.	215	2,323	2.0	16	96.87	46.6	183	11.2	3	21.3	10,367	16,984	10,766	1.16
Tenn.	1,647	20,358	4.2	228	78.04	32.8	3,156	13.8	65	31.5	352,709	233,519	200,181	1.80
Tex.	5,583	80,468	1.5	256	86.22	31.1	3,145	12.3	90	40.4	210,647	251,261	276,706	.50
Utah	486	6,446	3.0	48	105.70	41.4	651	13.7	13	30.3	52,436	61,728	61,052	1.56
V.I.	36	411	3.4	4	69.44	31.6	61	16.5	1	38.8	5,289	3,194	2,904	5.70
Vt.	189	2,208	4.4	27	90.13	40.1	370	13.7	5	21.6	28,361	28,077	18,484	5.20
Va. [11]	1,919	24,061	2.0	145	95.54	39.6	1,760	12.1	39	33.1	117,233	3,194	2,904	1.19
Wash. [11]	1,533	23,714	4.6	205	110.43	37.1	2,993	14.6	44	24.4	330,602	299,588	356,527	3.00
W.Va.	604	8,670	5.2	120	105.92	38.4	1,588	13.2	26	23.0	79,387	158,148	731	2.60
Wis.	1,858	25,262	5.2	293	117.47	44.9	4,167	14.2	69	26.9	235,739	451,009	256,804	2.39
Wyo.	198	3,072	1.5	12	107.51	36.0	129	10.8	2	23.8	13,110	16,014	72,914	1.13

[1] Total wages earned in covered employment during all pay periods ended within the year.

[2] Based on average covered employment in 12-month period.

[3] Includes dependents' allowances for States that provide such benefits.

[4] Based on average total weekly wage in current year.

[5] Beginning 1960, percentages based on first payments for 12-month period ended June 20; earlier years, for 12-month period ended September 30.

[6] Contributions, penalties, and interest from employers and contributions from employees in the States taxing workers (Alabama, Alaska, and New Jersey in 1977). Adjusted to exclude refunds of contributions and dishonored contributions checks. Excludes State and local government employees covered on reimbursable basis.

[7] Adjusted to exclude voided benefits checks and for transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Excludes temporary extended unemployment insurance payments under Federal legislation of 1958 and 1961 and beginning 1971, excludes payments under Federal temporary extended-benefit provisions.

[8] Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payments accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

[9] As percent of taxable payroll. Standard contribution rate for most States, 2.7 percent. Excludes State and local jurisdictions covering State and local government employees on reimbursable basis.

[10] Data estimated for 1 quarter.

[11] Data estimated for 3 quarters.

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Financial Control Management Systems and Bureau of Labor Statistics, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table 22.—Temporary disability insurance: Selected data on State and railroad programs, 1980

Program [1]	Average monthly covered employment (in thousands)	Taxable payrolls (in millions)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Average weekly benefit amount	Average duration (in weeks) per period paid	Contributions collected (in millions)	Net benefits paid (in millions)	Administrative expenditures (in millions) [2]
California [3]	8,470	$82,000	99.2	$114.25	8.2	(4)	$589.2	$35.00
State-operated fund	7,988	76,300	93.0	113.39	8.3	$721.9	538.8	34.90
Private plans	482	5,700	6.2	157.47	7.0	(4)	50.4	.10
Hawaii [5] (private plans)	326	(4)	3.1	164.00	3.7	(4)	26.6	(4)
New Jersey	2,398	16,401	(4)	(4)	(4)	177.3	228.6	[6] 7.23
State-operated fund	1,694	12,087	23.9	102.89	9.0	116.5	127.9	[6] 5.36
Private plans	704	4,314	(4)	(4)	(4)	60.8	100.7	[7] 1.87
New York	5,855	33,040	64.9	125.06	4.1	(4)	470.8	[6] 3.89
Special State fund [8]			1.5	80.00	12.6	4.8	6.4	(4)
Private plans [9]	5,855	33,040	63.4	126.16	4.0	(4)	[10] 464.4	(4)
Puerto Rico	395	2,886	2.7	69.92	(4)	(4)	9.9	1.24
State-operated fund	132	1,155	1.2	53.44	9.0	6.3	3.3	(4)
Private plans	263	1,731	1.5	82.88	(4)	(4)	6.6	(4)
Railroad (publicly operated fund)	531	2,699	[11] 14.5	122.95	[6] 8.8	(12)	63.2	(12)
Rhode Island (State-operated fund)	343	1,718	5.4	82.73	6.4	25.3	23.2	1.69

[1] Statutory programs providing short-term cash benefits to employees unable to work because of nonoccupational illness or injury.
[2] State cost of administering State program and of supervising private plans.
[3] Benefits and beneficiary data are for periods terminated in 1980.
[4] Data not available.
[5] Data not shown separately for special fund for workers whose disability begins during unemployment. In 1980 the fund paid $13,000 in benefits.
[6] For fiscal year 1979–80 in New Jersey and railroad industry; 1980–81 in New York.
[7] State cost of supervising private plans.
[8] For workers whose disability begins during unemployment.
[9] Includes State Insurance Fund.
[10] Includes medical, surgical, and hospital benefits amounting to $48.6 million paid under approved plans.
[11] For 14-day registration period.
[12] Single system of contributions and administrative operations for railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability insurance; collections amounted to $162.7 million and administrative expenses to $18.2 million.

Table 23.—Workers' compensation: Coverage, benefits, and costs, 1940–80[1]

Calendar year	Estimated number of workers covered per month (in millions)	Benefits paid during year (in millions)								Cost of program as percent of covered payroll[5,6]	Benefits as percent of covered payroll[6]
		Type of insurance				Type of benefit					
		Total	Insurance losses paid by private carriers[2]	State and Federal fund disbursements[3]	Employers' self-insurance payments[4]	Medical and hospitalization	Compensation payments				
							Total	Disability	Survivor		
1940	24.6	$256	$135	$73	$48	$95	$161	$129	$32	1.19	0.72
1946	32.7	434	270	96	68	140	294	250	44	.91	.54
1948	36.0	534	335	121	78	175	359	309	50	.96	.51
1949	35.3	566	353	132	81	185	381	329	52	.98	.55
1950	36.9	615	381	149	85	200	415	360	55	.89	.54
1951	38.7	709	444	170	94	233	476	416	60	.90	.54
1952	39.4	785	491	193	101	260	525	460	65	.94	.55
1953	40.7	841	524	210	107	280	561	491	70	.97	.55
1954	39.8	876	540	225	110	308	568	498	70	.98	.57
1955	41.4	916	563	238	115	325	591	521	70	.91	.55
1956	43.0	1,002	618	259	125	350	652	577	75	.92	.55
1957	43.3	1,062	661	271	130	360	702	617	85	.91	.56
1958	42.5	1,112	694	285	132	375	737	647	90	.91	.58
1959	44.0	1,210	753	316	141	410	800	700	100	.89	.58
1960	44.9	1,295	810	325	160	435	860	755	105	.93	.59
1961	45.0	1,374	851	347	176	460	914	804	110	.95	.61
1962	46.2	1,489	924	371	194	495	994	879	115	.96	.62
1963	47.3	1,582	988	388	207	525	1,057	932	125	.99	.62
1964	48.8	1,707	1,070	412	226	565	1,142	1,007	135	1.00	.63
1965	50.8	1,814	1,124	445	244	600	1,214	1,074	140	1.00	.61
1966	53.7	2,000	1,239	486	275	680	1,320	1,170	150	1.02	.61
1967	55.0	2,189	1,363	524	303	750	1,439	1,284	155	1.07	.63
1968	56.8	2,376	1,482	556	338	830	1,546	1,381	165	1.07	.62
1969	59.0	2,634	1,641	607	386	920	1,714	1,529	185	1.08	.62
1970	59.2	3,031	1,843	755	432	1,050	1,981	1,751	230	1.11	.66
1971	59.4	3,563	2,005	1,098	460	1,130	2,433	2,068	365	1.11	.67
1972	62.3	4,061	2,179	1,379	504	1,250	2,811	2,351	460	1.14	.68
1973	66.3	5,103	2,514	1,998	592	1,480	3,623	2,953	670	1.17	.70
1974	68.0	5,781	2,971	2,086	724	1,760	4,021	3,351	670	1.24	.75
1975	67.2	6,598	3,422	2,324	852	2,030	4,568	3,843	725	1.32	.83
1976	69.6	7,597	3,976	2,589	1,031	2,380	5,217	4,402	815	1.47	.88
1977	72.1	8,623	4,629	2,743	1,252	2,680	5,943	5,068	875	1.73	.93
1978	75.6	9,735	5,256	3,049	1,435	2,960	6,775	5,815	960	1.86	.95
1979	78.6	11,876	6,157	3,993	1,727	3,470	8,407	7,142	1,265	1.95	1.00
1980	79.1	13,359	7,023	4,299	2,038	3,860	9,499	8,204	1,295	1.94	1.04

[1] Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

[2] Net cash and medical benefits paid during calendar year by private insurance companies under standard workers' compensation policies.

[3] Net cash and medical benefits paid by competitive and exclusive State funds and by Federal system for Government employees and, beginning 1970, cash benefits paid by Federal black lung program.

[4] Cash and medical benefits paid by self-insurers, plus value of medical benefits paid by employers carrying workers' compensation policies that exclude standard medical coverage.

[5] Premiums written by private carriers and State funds, and benefits paid by self-insurers increased by 5–10 percent to allow for administrative costs; also includes benefits paid and administrative costs of Federal system for Government employees.

[6] Excludes programs financed from general revenue—black lung benefits and supplemental pensions in a few States.

Food Stamp Program (as of January 1, 1982)

Under the Food Stamp Program, single persons and those living in households meeting nationwide standards for income and assets may receive coupons redeemable for food at most retail food stores. The monthly amount of coupons a unit receives is determined by household size and income. Households without income receive the determined monthly cost of a nutritionally adequate diet for their household size. This amount is updated to account for food price increases. As of January 1, 1982, an eligible four-person household with no income receives $233 monthly in food stamps. Households with income receive the difference between the amount of a nutritionally adequate diet and 30 percent of their income, after certain allowable deductions.

To qualify for the program, a household must have less than $1,500 in disposable assets ($3,000 if one member is aged 60 or older and the household has at least two persons) and gross income below 130 percent of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) poverty guidelines for the household size. Households containing a person aged 60 or older or a disabled person receiving either Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security disability benefits may have gross income exceeding 130 percent of OMB's poverty guidelines, but their income after subtracting the deductions listed below must be less than 100 percent of OMB's poverty guidelines. One- and two-person households that meet the applicable standard receive at least $10 a month in food stamps. All households must meet these requirements, even those receiving other Federal assistance payments. Monthly deductions from income are:

(1) Eighteen percent of earned income.

(2) A standard deduction, currently $85 (this amount is to be updated in July 1983 for 15 month's inflation).

(3) The amount paid for child care while the child's caretaker is working or looking for work, up to $115 a month (limit to be updated in July 1983).

(4) Any medical expenses for an aged or disabled person as defined above after subtracting $35. If more than one person in the household is aged or disabled, only $35 is subtracted before deducting combined medical expenses.

(5) An excess shelter deduction, which is total shelter costs including utilities minus 50 percent of income after all the above deductions have been subtracted, and limited to $115 minus child care expenses (limit to be updated in July 1983). Households with an aged or disabled person, as defined above, do not have a limit on this deduction.

Households are certified for varying lengths of time, depending on their income sources and individual circumstances. Recertification is required at least annually. Households whose sole income is from SSI payments or Social Security benefits are certified for a 1-year period. Moreover, households must report income or expense changes of $25 or more or other changes in household circumstances that would affect eligibility. Families with income or food loss resulting from disaster situations such as hurricanes or floods may be eligible for food stamps for a period up to 1 month if they meet the special disaster income and asset limits.

Special provisions allow drug addicts, alcoholics, blind or disabled residents in certain group living arrangements, residents of shelters for battered women and children, and persons aged 60 or older to use their coupons for meals prepared at a nonprofit facility. Households whose members are aged 65 or older or mentally or physically handicapped may be certified for food stamps by telephone or through a home visit.

The Food Stamp Program is in effect in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. (Beginning in July 1982 and for each following October, Puerto Rico will receive a block grant for nutrition and will not be part of the Food Stamp Program.) It is administered nationally by the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture and operates through local welfare offices and the Nation's food marketing and banking systems. Since August 1, 1980, persons receiving or applying for SSI payments have been permitted to apply for food stamps at their Social Security district office. The Federal Government, through general revenues, meets the full cost of food stamps, but Federal and State programs share administrative costs.

Initiated on a pilot basis in 1961, the program was formally established by the Food Stamp Act of 1964, with 22 States participating. Originally, food stamp coupons were purchased by participants. The difference between the face value of the coupons and the amount the participant paid was known as the "bonus value." The amount paid for coupons varied according to household income. Legislation in 1971 required family allotments large enough to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet, established national eligibility standards, provided free food stamps to the poorest recipients, required automatic cost-of-living increases in food stamp allotments.

(Continued on page 81)

Table 24.—Food Stamp program: Number of persons participating, value of bonus coupons, and average bonus per person, fiscal years 1962–81

Fiscal year	Persons participating, average during year [1] (in thousands)	Annual bonus value of coupons (in thousands)	Annual average monthly bonus [2] per person
1962	143	$13,153	$7.66
1963	226	18,639	6.87
1964	367	28,643	6.50
1965	424	32,494	6.39
1966	864	64,781	6.25
1967	1,447	105,455	6.07
1968	2,211	172,982	6.52
1969	2,878	228,587	6.62
1970	4,340	550,806	10.58
1971	9,568	1,522,904	13.55
1972	11,103	1,794,875	13.47
1973	12,190	2,102,133	14.37
1974	12,896	2,725,988	17.62
1975	17,063	4,386,144	21.42
1976	18,557	5,310,133	23.85
Transition quarter	17,315	1,230,202	23.68
1977	17,058	5,057,700	24.71
1978	16,044	5,165,209	26.83
1979	17,710	6,484,538	30.51
1980	21,077	8,685,521	34.34
1981	22,430	10,615,964	39.44

[1] Recipients of SSI payments are ineligible in California, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin because these States supplement SSI payments in amounts including the bonus value of food stamps.

[2] That portion of the food stamp allotment, before the elimination of the purchase requirement, represented the government share of total food stamps received. Since January 1979, only the bonus portion of the total food stamp allotment is received by participants.

Source: Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance

Table 25.—Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund: Status, 1937–81

[In millions, except for percentages]

Year	Receipts									Expenditures							Total assets, end of year
		Contributions [1]					Reimbursements from general revenues [5]							Net administrative expenses [9]			
															Percent of—		
	Total	Net Total	Net wage-tax appropriated [2 3]	Tax on tips	Self employment tax [2]	Deposits under State agreements [4]	Military service wage credits	Special age-72 benefits	Net interest [6]	Total	Cash benefit payments	Rehabilitation services for disabled [7]	Transfers to Railroad Retirement account [8]	Amount	Contributions and reimbursements	Total benefits	
1937	$767	$765	$765	....	....	.....	.....	.....	$2	$1	$1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$766
1938	375	360	360	....	....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132
1939	607	580	580	....	....	.....	.....	.....	27	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,724
1940	368	325	325	....	....	.....	.....	.....	43	62	35	.....	.....	$26	8.1	74.1	2,031
1941	845	789	789	....	....	.....	.....	.....	56	114	88	.....	.....	26	3.3	29.7	2,762
1942	1,085	1,012	1,012	....	....	.....	.....	.....	72	159	131	.....	.....	28	2.8	21.3	3,688
1943	1,328	1,239	1,239	....	....	.....	.....	.....	88	195	166	.....	.....	29	2.4	17.8	4,820
1944	1,422	1,316	1,316	....	....	.....	.....	.....	107	238	209	.....	.....	29	2.2	14.0	6,005
1945	1,420	1,285	1,285	....	....	.....	(10)	.....	134	304	274	.....	.....	30	2.3	10.9	7,121
1946	1,447	1,295	1,295	....	....	.....	.....	.....	152	418	378	.....	.....	40	3.1	10.5	8,150
1947	1,722	1,557	1,557	....	....	.....	$1	.....	164	512	466	.....	.....	46	2.9	9.8	9,360
1948	1,969	1,685	1,685	....	....	.....	3	.....	281	607	556	.....	.....	51	3.0	9.2	10,722
1949	1,816	1,666	1,666	....	....	.....	4	.....	146	721	657	.....	.....	54	3.2	8.1	11,816
1950	2,928	2,667	2,667	....	....	.....	4	.....	257	1,022	961	.....	.....	61	2.3	6.4	13,721
1951	3,784	3,363	3,355	....	....	$9	4	.....	417	1,966	1,885	.....	.....	81	3.3	4.3	15,540
1952	4,184	3,819	3,632	....	$149	38	.....	.....	365	2,282	2,194	.....	.....	88	2.3	4.0	17,442
1953	4,359	3,945	3,692	....	186	67	.....	.....	414	3,094	3,006	.....	.....	88	2.2	2.9	18,707
1954	5,610	5,163	4,798	....	271	95	.....	.....	447	3,741	3,670	.....	−$21	92	1.8	2.5	20,596
1955	6,167	5,713	5,277	....	319	118	.....	.....	454	5,079	4,968	.....	−7	119	2.1	2.4	21,669
1956	6,697	6,172	5,390	....	520	262	.....	.....	526	5,841	5,715	.....	−5	132	2.1	2.3	22,519
1957	7,381	6,825	6,043	....	486	297	.....	.....	556	7,507	7,347	.....	−2	162	2.4	2.2	22,393
1958	8,117	7,566	6,506	....	512	548	.....	.....	552	8,646	8,327	.....	134	194	2.6	2.3	21,864
1959	8,584	8,052	6,977	....	536	539	.....	.....	532	10,308	9,842	.....	282	184	2.3	1.9	20,141
1960	11,382	10,866	9,497	....	633	737	.....	.....	516	11,198	10,677	.....	211	203	1.9	1.9	20,334
1961	11,835	11,285	9,747	....	753	782	.....	.....	548	12,432	11,862	.....	332	239	2.1	2.0	19,725
1962	12,585	12,059	10,285	....	840	934	.....	.....	526	13,973	13,356	.....	351	256	2.1	1.9	18,337
1963	15,063	14,541	12,570	....	865	1,106	.....	.....	521	14,920	14,217	.....	423	281	1.9	2.0	18,480
1964	16,258	15,689	13,549	....	970	1,220	.....	.....	569	15,613	14,914	.....	403	296	1.9	2.0	19,122
1965	16,610	16,017	13,754	....	959	1,240	.....	.....	592	16,931	16,137	.....	455	328	1.9	2.0	18,235
1966	21,302	20,580	18,654	33	859	1,617	6	.....	644	18,967	18,144	(10)	444	384	1.8	1.4	20,570
1967	24,034	23,138	19,629	11	1,555	1,943	76	.....	818	24,322	23,486	.....	502	406	1.8	2.1	24,222
1968	25,040	23,719	20,284	11	1,358	2,066	156	$226	939	33,557	32,642	$1	438	476	2.0	2.1	25,704
1969	29,534	27,947	23,980	12	1,370	2,585	78	364	1,165	25,176	24,209	1	491	474	1.7	2.0	30,082
1970	32,220	30,256	25,808	13	1,564	2,871	78	371	1,515	29,848	28,796	2	579	471	1.5	1.6	32,454
1971	35,877	33,723	28,751	14	1,575	3,383	137	351	1,667	34,542	33,141	2	613	514	1.5	1.5	33,789
1972	40,050	37,781	32,285	16	1,651	3,829	138	337	1,794	38,522	37,122	2	724	674	1.8	1.8	35,318
1973	48,344	45,975	39,412	20	1,930	4,623	139	303	1,928	47,175	45,741	3	783	647	1.4	1.4	36,487
1974	54,688	52,081	44,336	24	2,388	5,333	140	307	2,159	53,397	51,618	5	909	865	1.6	1.7	37,777
1975	59,605	56,816	47,780	32	2,684	6,319	157	265	2,364	60,335	58,500	9	982	896	1.5	1.5	36,987
1976	66,276	63,362	53,507	35	2,768	7,052	378	236	2,300	67,876	65,699	6	1,212	959	1.5	1.5	35,388
1977	72,412	69,572	58,928	41	3,135	7,462	385	228	2,227	75,309	73,113	8	1,208	981	1.4	1.3	32,491
1978	78,094	75,471	64,063	55	3,297	8,055	384	230	2,008	83,064	80,352	9	1,589	1,115	1.5	1.4	27,520
1979	90,274	87,919	75,002	59	3,733	9,125	393	164	1,797	93,133	90,536	13	1,448	1,113	1.3	1.2	24,880
1980	105,841	103,436	87,291	66	4,289	11,810	390	150	1,845	107,678	105,074	8	1,442	1,154	1.1	1.1	22,823
1981	125,361	122,627	105,225	109	4,999	12,295	534	140	2,060	126,695	[11] 123,796	[12] 8	1,585	1,307	1.1	1.1	21,490

See footnotes on next page.

Table 26.– Disability Insurance trust fund: Status, 1957–81

[In millions, except for percentages]

Year	Receipts								Expenditures							Total assets, end of year
		Contributions					Reimbursements for military service wage credits [5]	Net interest [6]					Net administrative expenses [9]			
	Total	Net total	Net wage-tax appropriated [2 3]	Tax on tips	Self employment tax [2]	Deposits under State agreements [4]			Total	Cash benefit payments	Rehabilitation services [7]	Transfers to Railroad Retirement account [8]	Amount	Percent of— Contributions and reimbursements	Percent of— Total benefits	
1957	$709	$702	$679	.....	.....	$22	.....	$7	$59	$57	.....	.....	$3	0.4	4.9	$649
1958	991	966	829	.....	$62	74	.....	25	261	249	.....	.....	12	1.3	5.0	1,379
1959	931	891	771	.....	69	51	.....	40	485	457	.....	−$22	50	5.6	10.9	1,825
1960	1,063	1,010	871	.....	68	70	.....	53	600	568	.....	−5	36	3.6	6.4	2,289
1961	1,104	1,038	899	.....	68	71	.....	66	956	887	.....	5	64	6.1	7.2	2,437
1962	1,114	1,046	888	.....	76	82	.....	68	1,183	1,105	.....	11	66	6.4	6.0	2,368
1963	1,165	1,099	940	.....	75	84	.....	66	1,297	1,210	.....	20	68	6.2	5.6	2,235
1964	1,218	1,154	997	.....	66	90	.....	64	1,407	1,309	.....	19	79	6.8	6.0	2,047
1965	1,247	1,188	1,019	.....	73	96	.....	59	1,687	1,573	.....	24	90	7.6	5.7	1,606
1966	2,079	2,006	1,783	$1	67	156	$16	58	1,947	1,781	$3	25	137	6.8	7.7	1,739
1967	2,379	2,286	1,942	1	159	183	16	78	2,089	1,939	11	31	109	4.7	5.6	2,029
1968	3,454	3,316	2,895	1	132	288	32	106	2,458	2,294	16	20	127	3.8	5.5	3,025
1969	3,792	3,599	3,074	2	187	337	16	177	2,716	2,542	15	21	138	3.8	5.4	4,100
1970	4,774	4,481	3,851	2	210	419	16	277	3,259	3,067	18	10	164	3.6	5.3	5,614
1971	5,031	4,620	3,924	2	229	465	50	361	4,000	3,758	24	13	205	4.4	5.4	6,645
1972	5,572	5,107	4,356	2	227	522	51	414	4,759	4,473	29	24	233	4.5	5.2	7,457
1973	6,443	5,932	5,107	3	255	568	52	458	5,973	5,718	46	20	190	3.2	3.3	7,927
1974	7,378	6,826	5,784	3	311	727	52	500	7,196	6,903	54	22	217	3.2	3.1	8,109
1975	8,035	7,444	6,277	4	352	811	90	502	8,790	8,414	91	29	256	3.4	3.0	7,354
1976	8,757	8,233	7,035	5	365	828	103	422	10,366	9,966	89	26	285	3.4	2.8	5,745
1977	9,570	9,138	7,736	6	413	983	128	304	11,946	11,463	84	(10)	399	4.3	3.5	3,370
1978	13,810	13,413	11,554	8	471	1,380	142	256	12,954	12,513	86	30	325	2.4	2.6	4,226
1979	15,590	15,114	13,013	10	671	1,419	118	358	14,186	13,708	78	30	371	2.5	2.7	5,630
1980	13,671	13,255	10,974	10	694	1,576	130	485	15,872	15,437	78	−12	368	2.8	2.4	3,629
1981	17,078	16,738	14,517	14	629	1,578	168	172	17,658 [11]	17,200	12–8	29	436	2.6	2.5	3,049

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections subsequently adjusted).
[2] For taxable limits and tax rates, see page 35.
[3] See table 25, footnote 3.
[4] See table 25, footnote 4.
[5] See table 25, footnote 5.
[6] After adjustment for interest on administrative expenses reimbursed among the trust funds.
[7] Vocational rehabilitation services are available to disabled beneficiaries under the 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act.
[8] See table 25, footnote 8.
[9] See table 25, footnote 9.
[10] Less than 500.
[11] See table 25, footnote 11.
[12] See table 25, footnote 12.

Source: See table 25.

Footnotes to table 25

[1] For January 1937–June 1940, total appropriations were $141 million less than total tax collections (all administrative expenses for 1937–39 were paid from general funds); for July 1940–December 1950, equals taxes collected; from January 1951 to date equal amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections subsequently adjusted).

[2] For annual maximum taxable limits and contribution rates, see page 29.

[3] After deduction of employee overpayments as a result of working for more than one employer during the year, including a relatively small but unknown amount of refunds paid to present or former State and local government employees, and all erroneous tax payments.

[4] State and local government employees and their employing governments, participating under voluntary agreements, pay contributions at the same rates and on the same wage bases as the wage tax on other employees and employers.

[5] Appropriations from general funds to meet cost of benefits arising from noncontributory military wage credits and of special age-72 benefits.

[6] Interest and profit on investments after adjustment for interest and on reimbursed administrative expenses.

[7] Vocational rehabilitation services to disabled-child beneficiaries under the 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

[8] The purpose of the financial interchange provided by the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been if railroad employment had always been covered under OASDHI. Transfers include (a) interest from Railroad Retirement account to OASI trust fund on amount held to the credit of the trust fund, 1954–57; (b) principal and interest from OASI trust fund, beginning 1958, and from DI trust fund, beginning 1961, to Railroad Retirement account; (c) principal and interest from railroad retirement account to DI trust fund in 1959 and 1960 and to the HI trust fund, beginning 1966. Payments to the trust fund from the railroad retirement account, indicated by negative expenditure figures, increase income and total assets; payments from the trust fund to the account indicated by positive figures, increase expenditures and reduce total assets.

[9] Under the 1956 amendments, all HEW administrative expenses were paid initially from the OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursements, plus interest, from the DI trust fund for the allocated cost of DI operations. For 1958–65, all OASI reimbursements for administration come from the DI fund. Beginning 1966, the DI, HI, and SMI trust funds are charged currently with the expenses of their respective operations (including construction); all other costs (data processing, research, etc.) are paid initially from the OASI trust fund and included in subsequent allocation of total OASDHI administration amount for all four trust funds.

[10] Less than $500,000.

[11] Adjusted to exclude benefits for December 1981 that were paid on Dec. 31, 1981, rather than Jan. 3, 1982, which was a Sunday. These benefits are included in the 1982 figures so that amounts for 1981 and 1982 each reflect 12 months of benefit payments and are comparable to figures for other calendar years.

[12] Reimbursement for rehabilitation services provided during calendar year 1981 (and the associated administrative expenses at the Federal level) was not requested until after the close of the calendar year.

Source: **Daily Statement of U.S. Treasury**; beginning 1954, **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of U.S. Government** and unpublished Treasury reports.

Table 27.—Combined OASI and DI trust funds: Status, 1957–81 [1]

[In millions, except for percentages]

Year	Receipts				Expenditures							Total assets, end of year
									Net administrative expenses			
										Percent of—		
	Total	Net contribution income	Reimbursements from general revenue	Net interest	Total	Cash benefit payments	Rehabilitation service for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account	Amount	Contributions and reimbursements	Total benefits	
1957	$8,090	$7,527	.....	$563	$7,567	$7,404	.....	−$2	$164	2.2	2.2	$23,042
1958	9,108	8,531	.....	577	8,907	8,576	.....	124	207	2.4	2.4	23,243
1959	9,516	8,943	.....	572	10,793	10,298	.....	260	234	2.6	2.3	21,966
1960	12,443	11,876	.....	569	11,798	11,245	.....	314	240	2.1	2.1	22,613
1961	12,937	12,323	.....	614	13,388	12,749	.....	337	303	2.5	2.4	22,162
1962	13,699	13,105	.....	594	15,156	14,461	.....	372	322	2.5	2.2	20,705
1963	16,227	15,640	.....	587	16,217	15,427	.....	442	348	2.2	2.3	20,715
1964	17,476	16,843	.....	633	17,020	16,223	.....	422	375	2.2	2.3	21,172
1965	17,857	17,205	.....	651	19,187	18,311	.....	459	418	2.4	2.3	19,841
1966	23,381	22,585	$94	702	20,913	20,048	$3	469	393	1.7	2.0	22,308
1967	26,413	25,424	94	896	22,471	21,406	11	539	515	2.0	2.4	26,250
1968	28,493	27,034	414	1,045	26,015	24,936	17	458	603	2.2	2.4	28,729
1969	33,346	31,546	458	1,343	27,892	26,751	16	513	612	1.9	2.3	34,182
1970	36,993	34,737	465	1,791	33,108	31,863	20	589	635	1.8	2.0	38,068
1971	40,908	38,343	538	2,027	38,542	37,171	26	626	719	1.8	1.9	40,434
1972	45,622	42,888	526	2,208	43,281	41,595	30	749	907	2.1	2.2	42,775
1973	54,787	51,907	494	2,386	53,148	51,459	49	802	837	1.6	1.6	44,414
1974	62,066	58,907	499	2,660	60,594	58,521	59	931	1,082	1.8	1.8	45,886
1975	67,640	64,259	515	2,866	69,184	66,923	99	1,010	1,152	1.8	1.7	44,342
1976	75,034	71,595	717	2,722	78,242	75,665	95	1,239	1,244	1.7	1.6	41,133
1977	81,982	78,710	741	2,531	87,254	84,576	92	1,208	1,379	1.7	1.6	35,861
1978	91,903	88,883	737	2,284	96,018	92,865	93	1,612	1,640	1.6	1.6	31,746
1979	105,864	103,034	675	2,155	107,320	104,263	96	1,477	1,483	1.4	1.4	30,291
1980	119,712	116,711	670	2,330	123,530	120,512	86	1,430	1,522	1.3	1.3	26,453
1981	142,438	139,364	843	2,231	144,352	140,996	0	1,614	1,742	1.2	1.2	24,539

[1] See tables 25 and 26 for appropriate footnotes and sources.

Food Stamp Program
(Continued from page 78)

and established work-registration requirements for able-bodied adult household members up to age 65 (except students and those needed at home to care for children). Legislation in 1973 expanded the program (while phasing out the family food distribution program), provided for semiannual adjustment of coupon allotments, and broadened the categories of persons eligible to participate.

Legislation in 1977 enacted major changes. The purchase requirement was eliminated and households began receiving only the bonus portion of their coupon allotment. Deductions from income were limited to a standard deduction, a 20-percent earnings deduction, and a limited combined excess shelter and child-care deduction. The OMB poverty guidelines became the new eligibility limits and, for the first time, households receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children or SSI payments were required to meet asset and income limits in order to participate. Work registration requirements were tightened for students and for caretakers whose children now had to be under age 12 to provide an exemption. For older persons, the age at which the registration exemption became effective was lowered from age 65 to 60. States were given incentives to reduce error rates by the provision of a 60-percent Federal funding of administrative costs, rather than 50 percent, if error rates were reduced to 5 percent or less. Legislation in 1979 gave aged and disabled persons a medical deduction, removed the limit on their shelter deduction, and tightened fraud provisions.

Legislation in 1980 provided for an annual, rather than biennial, updating of the cost of an adequate diet and the amount of the standard deduction. The eligibility of students for benefits was restricted. A sanction system was implemented that withheld some administrative funds to States whose high error rates showed no improvement.

The 1981 Omnibus Reconciliation Act made several changes in the program. For the first time, a gross income eligibility standard was applied for all households not containing an aged or disabled person. The earnings deduction was lowered to 18 percent. The updates to deduction limits and Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) increases to account for inflation were postponed until July 1983 for the deductions limit updates and until October 1982 for the TFP. Benefits for new participants were prorated for the first month to the day the application was filed. Boarders and persons who strike were prohibited from participating in the program and the household definition was tightened. Provisions facilitating claims and overpayment collection and fraud recovery were enacted. The program in Puerto Rico was replaced by a block grant and monthly reporting/retrospective accounting systems were made mandatory for all States, effective October 1983. However, households composed solely of all aged or disabled persons, as defined above, were exempted from the monthly reporting requirements and migrant households were exempted from both requirements.

Table 28.—Hospital Insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–81

[In millions, except for percentages]

Year	Receipts												Expenditures				Total assets, end of year
		Contributions [1]					Transfers from Railroad Retirement account [5]	Premiums from voluntarily insured [6]	Reimbursements from general revenues [7]				Net hospital and related service benefits [9]	Net administrative expenses [10]			
															Percent of —		
	Total	Net total	Net wage-tax appropriated [2,3]	Tax on tips	Self-employment tax [2]	Deposits under State agreements [4]			Total	Transitional uninsured	Military service wage credits	Net interest [8]		Amount	Contributions and reimbursements	Total benefits	
1966 [11] ..	$1,942	$1,874	$1,719	$1	.....	$138	$16	.....	$37	$26	$11	$31	$891	$108	5.6	12.0	$944
1967	3,559	3,196	2,747	1	$158	245	44	.....	312	301	11	51	3,353	77	2.2	2.3	1,073
1968	5,287	4,170	3,663	2	81	371	54	.....	1,044	1,022	22	74	4,179	99	1.9	2.4	2,083
1969	5,279	4,537	3,890	2	158	423	64	.....	628	617	11	113	4,739	118	2.3	2.5	2,505
1970	5,979	4,946	4,241	2	169	468	66	.....	874	863	11	158	5,124	157	2.7	3.1	3,202
1971	5,732	4,988	4,246	2	166	507	66	.....	551	503	48	193	5,751	150	2.7	2.6	3,034
1972	6,403	5,794	4,995	2	164	569	63	.....	429	381	48	180	6,318	185	3.0	2.9	2,935
1973	10,821	10,045	8,762	4	222	957	99	$2	499	451	48	278	7,057	232	2.2	3.3	6,467
1974	12,024	10,982	9,304	5	362	1,173	132	5	519	471	48	523	9,099	272	2.4	3.0	9,119
1975	12,980	11,647	9,832	7	395	1,269	138	7	670	622	48	663	11,315	262	2.1	2.3	10,517
1976	13,766	12,879	11,003	8	403	1,313	143	9	141	.....	141	746	13,340	339	2.6	2.5	10,605
1977	15,856	14,126	12,111	10	456	1,538	.....	12	946	803	143	784	15,737	283	1.8	1.8	10,442
1978	19,213	17,550	14,972	12	493	1,847	214	13	[12] 858	688	141	805	17,682	196	2.6	2.8	11,477
1979	22,824	20,975	18,172	14	629	1,953	191	16	[12] 908	734	141	941	20,623	430	2.0	2.2	13,228
1980	26,097	23,843	20,307	16	739	2,786	244	18	[12] 871	697	141	1,116	25,064	512	2.0	2.0	13,749
1981	35,725	32,959	28,942	28	856	3,133	276	22	[12] 900	659	207	1,569	30,342	384	1.1	1.3	18,748

[1] Represents amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments).

[2] For taxable limits and tax rates, see page 27.

[3] See table 25, footnote 3.

[4] See table 25, footnote 4.

[5] Represents receipts with respect to contribution for HI coverage of railroad workers; see table 25, footnote 8.

[6] See table 25, footnote 7.

[7] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds, appropriations to meet cost of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or Railroad Retirement and for costs of benefits arising from military wage credits.

[8] After adjustment for interest on administrative expenses reimbursed among trust funds.

[9] Represents (a) payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to fiscal intermediaries under sec. 1816 and (b) direct payments to providers of service under sec. 1815 of the Social Security Act.

[10] See table 25, footnote 9.

[11] Trust fund activated Jan. 1, 1966; benefit payments began July 1, 1966, but administrative expenses include "tool-up" period from passage of 1965 amendments.

[12] Includes reimbursements for Professional Standards Review Organization; 1978, 29 million; 1979 and 1980, 33 million; 1981, 34 million.

Source: See table 25.

Table 29.—Supplementary Medical Insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–81

[In millions, except for percentages]

Year	Receipts						Expenditures				
		Premiums collected [1]						Net administrative expenses [5]			
									Percent of—		
	Total	Total	Aged	Disabled	Federal matching contribution [2]	Net interest [3]	Net medical services benefits [4]	Amount	Premiums and Federal matching	Benefits	Total assets, end of year
1966 [6]	$323	$322	$322	.....	.....	$2	$128	$74	[7] 23.9	57.2	$122
1967	1,597	640	640	.....	$933	24	1,197	110	7.0	9.2	412
1968	1,711	832	832	.....	858	21	1,518	183	10.8	12.1	421
1969	1,839	914	914	.....	907	18	1,865	196	10.8	10.5	199
1970	2,201	1,096	1,096	.....	1,093	12	1,975	238	10.9	12.0	188
1971	2,639	1,302	1,302	.....	1,313	24	2,117	260	9.9	12.3	450
1972	2,808	1,382	1,382	.....	1,389	37	2,325	290	10.5	12.5	643
1973	3,311	1,550	1,491	$59	1,705	57	2,526	318	9.8	12.6	1,111
1974	4,124	1,804	1,664	140	2,225	95	3,318	410	10.2	12.4	1,506
1975	4,672	1,918	1,739	158	2,648	106	4,273	462	10.1	10.8	1,444
1976	5,977	2,060	1,878	183	3,810	106	5,080	542	9.2	10.7	1,799
1977	7,805	2,247	2,030	217	5,386	172	6,038	467	6.1	7.7	3,099
1978	9,056	2,470	2,221	248	6,287	299	7,252	503	5.7	6.9	4,400
1979	9,768	2,719	2,451	267	6,645	404	8,708	557	5.9	6.4	4,902
1980	10,874	3,011	2,707	304	7,455	408	10,635	610	5.8	5.7	4,530
1981	15,374	[8] 3,722	3,356	366	[8] 11,291	361	13,113	915	6.0	7.0	5,877

[1] Represents premiums voluntarily assigned from cash benefits of beneficiaries and annuitants on the rolls of OASI, DI, Railroad Retirement, and Federal civil service retirement; premiums paid by eligible persons not in receipt of cash payments under those programs (including OASI or DI beneficiaries with benefits temporarily withheld); and payments under sec. 1843 of the Social Security Act deposited by States for coverage of eligible aged or disabled individuals receiving cash public assistance and SSI payments.

[2] Under sec. 1844(a) of the Social Security Act.

[3] After adjustment for interest on administrative expenses reimbursed among trust funds.

[4] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to carriers under sec. 1842 of the Social Security Act.

[5] See table 25, footnote 9.

[6] Trust fund activated July 1, 1966; data represent only 6 months' operations, but administrative expenses include "start-up" period from passage of 1965 amendments.

[7] No Federal matching payment in 1966; represents percent of premiums paid July–December 1966.

[8] Section 708 of Title VII of the Social Security Act modified the provisions for the delivery of Social Security benefit checks when the regularly designated delivery day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal public holiday. Benefit checks for January 1982 were delivered on Dec. 31, 1981. The SMI premiums withheld from the checks ($264 million) and the general revenue matching contributions ($883 million) were added to the SMI trust fund on Dec. 31, 1981. These amounts have been excluded from the estimated premium income and general revenue income for calendar year 1982.

Source: See table 28.

Table 30.—Workers, earnings, Social Security numbers issued, and employers reporting taxable wages under OASDHI, 1937–78

[Worker estimates based on sample data]

Year	Workers reported with taxable earnings [1] (in thousands)				Earnings				Social Security numbers issued [4] (in thousands)	Employers reporting taxable wages (in thousands)
					Reported taxable [1]		Average per worker			
	Total	With maximum earnings	New entrants into covered employment [2]	Total in covered employment [3] (in millions)	Amount (in millions)	Percent of total	Total earnings [3]	Reported taxable [3]		
1937	32,900	1,031	32,900	$32,200	$29,620	92.0	$979	$900	37,139	2,420
1938	31,820	933	3,930	28,500	26,500	93.0	896	833	6,304	2,240
1939	33,750	1,055	4,450	32,200	29,750	92.4	954	881	5,555	2,370
1940	35,390	1,196	4,430	35,700	32,970	92.4	1,009	932	5,227	2,500
1941	40,980	1,866	6,440	45,500	41,850	92.0	1,110	1,021	6,678	2,650
1942	46,360	3,569	7,960	58,200	52,940	91.0	1,255	1,142	7,637	2,660
1943	47,660	5,942	7,340	69,700	62,420	89.6	1,462	1,310	7,426	2,390
1944	46,300	7,163	4,690	73,300	64,430	87.9	1,583	1,392	4,537	2,470
1945	46,390	6,361	3,480	71,600	62,950	87.9	1,543	1,357	3,321	2,610
1946	48,840	6,477	3,080	79,300	69,090	87.1	1,624	1,415	3,022	3,020
1947	48,910	9,620	2,680	92,400	78,370	84.8	1,890	1,602	2,728	3,250
1948	49,020	12,061	2,640	102,300	84,120	82.2	2,087	1,716	2,720	3,300
1949	46,800	11,740	1,960	100,000	81,810	81.8	2,137	1,748	2,340	3,320
1950	48,280	13,936	2,520	109,800	87,500	79.7	2,274	1,812	2,891	3,350
1951	58,120	14,270	6,000	148,900	120,770	81.1	2,562	2,078	4,927	4,700
1952	59,580	16,606	3,500	159,900	128,640	80.5	2,684	2,159	4,363	4,740
1953	60,840	19,013	3,090	173,000	135,870	78.5	2,844	2,233	3,464	4,700
1954	59,610	18,866	2,360	171,900	133,520	77.7	2,884	2,240	2,743	4,720
1955	65,200	16,704	4,760	196,100	157,540	80.3	3,008	2,416	4,323	4,910
1956	67,610	19,236	3,660	216,800	170,720	78.8	3,207	2,525	4,376	5,240
1957	70,590	21,095	3,380	233,900	181,380	77.5	3,314	2,569	3,639	5,190
1958	69,770	21,328	2,450	236,500	180,720	76.4	3,390	2,590	2,290	5,270
1959	71,700	19,112	3,180	255,000	202,310	79.3	3,556	2,822	3,348	5,520
1960	72,530	20,310	3,130	265,200	207,000	78.1	3,656	2,854	3,415	5,670
1961	72,820	21,265	2,990	270,700	209,640	77.4	3,717	2,879	3,370	5,860
1962	74,280	23,154	3,360	289,000	219,050	75.8	3,891	2,949	4,519	5,910
1963	75,540	24,570	3,520	302,300	225,550	74.6	4,002	2,986	8,617	6,000
1964	77,430	26,717	3,890	324,500	236,390	72.8	4,191	3,053	5,623	6,090
1965	80,680	29,136	4,620	351,700	250,730	71.3	4,359	3,108	6,131	6,090
1966	84,600	20,498	5,080	390,700	312,540	80.0	4,618	3,694	6,506	5,990
1967	87,040	22,948	4,530	422,300	329,960	78.1	4,852	3,791	5,920	5,920
1968	89,380	19,120	4,830	460,000	375,840	81.7	5,147	4,205	5,862	5,820
1969	92,060	22,577	5,160	502,800	402,550	80.1	5,462	4,373	6,289	5,790
1970	93,090	24,224	4,440	531,600	415,600	78.2	5,711	4,464	6,132	5,690
1971	93,340	26,404	4,470	559,700	426,960	76.3	5,996	4,574	6,401	5,760
1972	96,240	24,074	5,150	617,900	484,110	78.3	6,420	5,030	9,564	5,710
1973	99,830	20,250	5,670	686,700	561,850	81.8	6,879	5,628	10,038	5,760
1974	101,330	15,310	4,940	746,700	636,760	85.3	7,369	6,284	7,998	5,750
1975	100,200	15,070	4,120	787,600	664,660	84.4	7,860	6,633	8,164	5,720
1976 [5]	102,850	15,450	4,710	874,700	737,700	84.4	8,504	7,172	9,043	5,840
1977 [5]	106,100	15,700	5,060	968,100	817,300	84.4	9,124	7,703	7,724	5,920
1978 [5]	110,600	16,500	5,400	1,087,900	915,800	84.2	9,828	8,280	5,260	[6]

[1] Relates to wage and salary workers for 1937–50. Beginning 1951, includes self-employment. See table 34 for annual maximum taxable earnings.

[2] Workers reported with first taxable earnings under program in specified year. During 1937–77, 205.9 million different persons reported with taxable earnings.

[3] Total wages, including estimated amounts above taxable limit, for 1937–50. Beginning 1951, also includes reported total net earnings of self-employed persons.

[4] Excludes railroad account numbers. Since program began, 257.7 million Social Security numbers have been issued. (More than one number issued to some individuals.)

[5] Preliminary data.

[6] Data not available.

Table 31.—Workers with taxable earnings: Number and amount of earnings for wage and salary and self-employed workers under OASDHI, 1951–78

[Worker estimates based on sample data. See table 30 for wage and salary data before 1951]

Year	Workers reported with taxable earnings [1] (in thousands)		Earnings								
			Wages and salaries					Self-employment earnings			
				Reported taxable		Average per worker			Reported taxable		Average per self-employed person
	Wage and salary employment	Self-employment	Total in covered employment [2] (in millions)	Amount [3] (in millions)	Percent of total wages	Total wages [2]	Reported taxable [3]	Total in covered employment [4] (in millions)	Amount [3] (in millions)	Percent of total self-employment	Total earnings [4]	Reported taxable [3]
1951	54,630	4,190	$132,500	$111,250	84.0	$2,425	$2,036	$16,400	$9,520	58.0	$3,914	$2,272
1952	56,060	4,240	143,500	118,880	82.8	2,560	2,121	16,400	9,760	59.5	3,868	2,302
1953	57,220	4,340	156,000	125,840	80.7	2,726	2,199	17,000	10,030	59.0	3,917	2,311
1954	55,940	4,350	155,100	123,410	79.6	2,773	2,206	16,800	10,110	60.2	3,862	2,324
1955	59,560	6,810	171,600	141,810	82.6	2,881	2,381	24,500	15,730	64.2	3,598	2,310
1956	61,560	7,390	188,500	153,010	81.2	3,062	2,486	28,300	17,710	62.6	3,829	2,396
1957	64,730	7,150	205,500	163,990	79.8	3,175	2,533	28,400	17,390	61.2	3,972	2,432
1958	64,040	7,130	206,000	163,140	78.4	3,248	2,547	28,500	17,580	61.7	3,997	2,466
1959	66,000	7,060	225,100	183,620	81.6	3,411	2,782	29,900	18,690	62.5	4,235	2,647
1960	66,980	6,870	236,000	188,580	79.9	3,523	2,815	29,200	18,420	63.1	4,250	2,681
1961	67,360	6,790	240,700	190,850	79.3	3,573	2,833	30,000	18,790	62.6	4,418	2,767
1962	68,890	6,720	257,700	200,130	77.7	3,741	2,905	31,300	18,920	60.4	4,658	2,815
1963	70,310	6,590	270,600	206,840	76.4	3,849	2,942	31,700	18,710	59.0	4,810	2,839
1964	72,230	6,480	290,900	217,430	74.7	4,027	3,010	33,600	18,960	56.4	5,185	2,926
1965	75,430	6,350	311,400	230,830	74.1	4,128	3,060	40,300	19,900	49.4	6,153	3,038
1966	79,460	6,630	346,700	287,860	83.0	4,363	3,623	44,000	24,680	56.1	6,637	3,722
1967	82,020	6,470	377,500	303,670	81.0	4,603	3,727	44,800	24,290	54.2	6,924	3,754
1968	84,470	6,570	413,600	348,500	84.3	4,896	4,126	46,400	27,340	58.9	7,062	4,161
1969	87,200	6,350	455,700	375,010	82.3	5,226	4,301	47,100	27,540	58.5	7,417	4,337
1970	88,180	6,270	483,600	388,680	80.4	5,484	4,408	48,000	26,920	56.1	7,656	4,293
1971	88,460	6,290	509,000	399,550	78.5	5,754	4,517	50,700	27,410	54.1	8,060	4,358
1972	91,220	6,600	563,300	452,050	80.3	6,175	4,956	54,600	32,060	58.7	8,273	4,858
1973	94,610	7,100	624,400	523,450	83.8	6,600	5,533	62,300	38,400	61.6	8,775	5,408
1974	96,190	7,040	681,600	594,400	87.2	7,086	6,179	65,200	42,360	65.0	9,261	6,017
1975	94,900	7,000	717,200	621,100	86.6	7,557	6,545	70,400	43,360	61.9	10,057	6,223
1976 [5]	97,550	7,450	797,900	689,200	86.4	8,179	7,065	76,800	48,500	63.2	10,309	6,510
1977 [5]	100,470	7,600	887,500	764,400	86.2	8,833	7,608	80,600	52,900	65.6	10,605	6,961
1978 [5]	104,700	8,100	999,800	855,800	85.6	9,549	8,174	88,100	60,000	68.1	10,876	7,407

[1] Represents total number in specified type of employment. Persons with both types of covered employment during the year are included in each type.
[2] Total wages, including estimated amounts above the taxable limit.
[3] See table 34 for annual maximum taxable earnings.
[4] Reported self-employment net earnings.
[5] Preliminary data.

Table 32.—Farm workers under OASDHI, 1951–77

Year	Farm workers with taxable wages				
	Workers (in thousands)	Taxable farm wages		Employers reporting (in thousands)	Average employer size (number of workers reported) [1]
		Total (in millions)	Average per worker		
1951	710	$740	$1,040	(2)	(2)
1952	705	790	1,120	(2)	(2)
1953	120	870	1,210	(2)	(2)
1954	725	890	1,230	(2)	(2)
1955	1,788	1,519	850	481	4.8
1956	1,909	1,637	856	489	4.7
1957	1,742	1,662	954	473	4.6
1958	1,824	1,727	947	474	4.6
1959	1,850	1,852	1,001	467	4.8
1960	1,853	1,920	1,036	469	4.8
1961	1,918	2,022	1,054	474	4.9
1962	1,964	2,136	1,088	478	5.1
1963	2,008	2,222	1,107	475	5.3
1964	2,026	2,306	1,138	464	5.5
1965	2,117	2,473	1,168	453	6.0
1966	2,079	2,656	1,278	432	6.3
1967	2,049	2,747	1,341	422	6.3
1968	2,018	2,930	1,452	401	6.7
1969	2,019	3,072	1,522	388	7.0
1970	1,984	3,165	1,596	371	7.0
1971	2,014	3,325	1,651	363	7.2
1972	1,977	3,580	1,811	353	7.4
1973	2,142	4,140	1,933	365	7.4
1974	2,265	4,860	2,146	363	8.3
1975	2,348	5,350	2,279	361	8.7
1976	2,428	5,860	2,414	359	9.0
1977 [3] [4]	2,443	6,270	2,567	350	9.3

[1] Because a single individual may do farm work for two or more employers, this figure is not identical with the number of workers divided by the number of employers.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Preliminary data.

[4] See table 30, footnote 6.

Table 33.—Workers with taxable earnings: Estimated number and median annual earnings, by type of worker and sex, 1937–78

[Based on sample data]

Year	All workers			All wage and salary workers			All self-employed workers [1]		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	Number (in thousands)								
1937	32,900	23,810	9,090	32,900	23,810	9,090	.....	.....	.....
1940	35,390	25,570	9,820	35,390	25,570	9,820	.....	.....	.....
1945	46,390	28,820	17,570	46,390	28,820	17,570	.....	.....	.....
1950	48,280	32,620	15,660	48,280	32,620	15,660	.....	.....	.....
1955	65,200	43,140	22,060	59,560	38,240	21,320	6,810	5,980	830
1960	72,530	47,900	24,630	66,980	43,100	23,880	6,870	5,990	880
1965	80,680	51,990	28,690	75,430	47,500	27,930	6,550	5,640	910
1966	84,600	53,730	30,870	79,460	49,360	30,100	6,630	5,700	930
1967	87,040	54,820	32,220	82,020	50,560	31,460	6,470	5,540	930
1968	89,380	55,870	33,510	84,470	51,660	32,810	6,570	5,670	900
1969	92,060	56,980	35,080	87,200	52,390	34,810	6,350	5,480	870
1970	93,090	57,330	35,760	88,180	53,180	35,000	6,270	5,370	900
1971	93,340	57,320	36,020	88,460	53,240	35,220	6,290	5,360	930
1972	96,240	58,610	37,630	91,220	54,440	36,780	6,600	5,590	1,010
1973	99,830	60,220	39,610	94,610	55,860	38,750	7,100	5,990	1,110
1974	101,330	60,520	40,810	96,910	56,270	39,920	7,040	5,880	1,160
1975	100,200	59,520	40,680	94,900	55,140	39,760	7,000	5,790	1,210
1976 [2]	102,850	60,480	42,370	97,550	56,170	41,380	7,450	6,090	1,360
1977 [2]	106,100	62,010	44,090	100,470	57,370	43,100	7,600	6,090	1,510
1978 [2]	110,600	63,960	46,640	104,700	59,300	45,400	8,100	6,400	1,700
	Median earnings [3]								
1937	$761	$945	$484	$761	$945	$484	.....	.....	.....
1940	746	935	472	746	935	472	.....	.....	.....
1945	1,159	1,654	770	1,159	1,654	770	.....	.....	.....
1950	1,926	2,532	1,124	1,926	2,532	1,124	.....	.....	.....
1955	2,438	3,315	1,351	2,383	3,348	1,338	$2,397	$2,550	$1,552
1960	2,894	3,879	1,679	2,833	3,875	1,676	2,903	3,129	1,695
1965	3,414	4,685	1,984	3,315	4,630	1,979	3,858	4,242	1,898
1966	3,566	5,010	2,082	3,449	4,902	2,077	4,327	4,775	2,059
1967	3,716	5,208	2,259	3,660	5,179	2,276	4,472	4,962	2,132
1968	3,945	5,546	2,435	3,843	5,448	2,434	4,866	5,385	2,282
1969	4,173	5,933	2,585	4,111	6,038	2,554	5,113	5,655	2,321
1970	4,375	6,180	2,735	4,317	6,173	2,770	5,104	5,683	2,360
1971	4,605	6,475	2,882	4,541	6,410	2,943	5,242	5,833	2,408
1972	4,870	6,923	2,983	4,767	6,809	2,998	5,833	6,592	2,597
1973	5,184	7,473	3,148	5,063	7,304	3,168	6,537	7,430	2,769
1974	5,531	7,972	3,435	5,439	7,829	3,461	6,883	7,973	2,891
1975	5,803	8,250	3,730	5,790	8,315	3,794	6,700	7,846	3,113
1976 [2]	6,240	8,887	4,066	6,210	8,931	4,104	7,121	8,365	3,178
1977 [2]	6,500	9,346	4,322	6,560	9,395	4,346	7,408	8,992	3,563
1978 [2]	7,015	9,984	4,730	7,018	10,052	4,806	8,132	9,957	3,678

[1] Not covered before 1951.
[2] Preliminary data.
[3] For all workers, medians relate to combined earnings from wage and salary employment and self-employment. For all wage and salary workers, medians relate to wages and salaries only.

Table 34.—All workers and self-employed workers with taxable earnings: Percent with total annual earnings below annual maximum taxable, by sex, 1937–78

[Based on sample data]

Year	Annual maximum taxable earnings	All workers [1]			All self-employed workers		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1937	$3,000	96.9	95.8	99.7	.....	.....	.....
1940	3,000	96.6	95.4	99.7	.....	.....	.....
1945	3,000	86.3	78.6	98.9	.....	.....	.....
1950	3,000	71.1	59.9	94.6	.....	.....	.....
1951	3,600	75.5	64.6	96.7	65.4	62.6	83.3
1952	3,600	72.1	60.0	95.4	64.1	61.2	83.5
1953	3,600	68.8	55.5	93.8	62.9	59.5	83.1
1954	3,600	68.4	55.4	93.0	62.6	58.8	82.8
1955	4,200	74.4	63.4	95.9	74.0	72.3	86.3
1956	4,200	71.6	59.7	94.5	71.2	69.1	86.0
1957	4,200	70.1	58.7	93.1	69.6	67.2	85.5
1958	4,200	69.4	58.4	91.8	68.8	66.3	85.7
1959	4,800	73.3	62.7	94.3	72.0	69.6	88.0
1960	4,800	72.0	60.9	93.5	71.6	69.2	87.7
1961	4,800	70.8	59.6	92.4	70.3	67.8	86.9
1962	4,800	68.8	57.1	91.1	67.9	65.3	85.3
1963	4,800	67.5	55.5	90.0	66.3	63.4	85.3
1964	4,800	65.5	53.1	88.5	63.8	60.5	84.4
1965	4,800	63.9	51.0	87.3	59.5	55.8	82.5
1966	6,600	75.8	64.4	95.6	68.3	65.0	88.4
1967	6,600	73.6	61.5	94.2	66.7	63.2	87.5
1968	7,800	78.6	68.0	96.3	70.3	67.2	89.7
1969	7,800	75.5	62.8	96.0	68.3	65.0	89.1
1970	7,800	74.0	61.8	93.5	67.8	64.3	88.3
1971	7,800	71.7	59.1	91.7	66.7	63.3	86.2
1972	9,000	75.0	62.9	93.9	68.8	65.0	89.7
1973	10,800	79.7	68.9	96.2	71.1	67.4	91.0
1974	13,200	84.9	76.2	97.8	75.7	72.1	94.0
1975	14,100	84.9	76.4	97.5	77.8	74.4	93.9
1976 [2]	15,300	85.0	76.3	97.5	78.8	75.3	94.5
1977 [2]	16,500	85.2	76.4	97.5	79.4	75.9	94.1
1978 [2]	17,700	84.8	76.0	96.9	79.0	75.1	94.1

[1] For 1937–50, relates to wage and salary workers. Beginning 1951, includes self-employed workers.

[2] Preliminary data.

Table 35.—Workers with taxable earnings: Number, by age and sex, 1937–78

(In thousands. Based on sample data. Age refers to age attained during year)

Year	Total	Under age 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–61	62–64	65–69	70–71	72 and over
	Total														
1937	32,900	3,277	6,302	5,480	4,513	3,688	3,055	2,580	1,918	1,308	384	398	[1] 95	.....	.....
1940	35,390	2,963	6,481	5,794	4,904	3,930	3,342	2,706	2,147	1,488	427	484	451	106	[illegible]
1945	46,390	6,313	5,908	5,571	5,495	5,288	4,623	4,061	3,275	2,577	831	926	975	214	333
1950	48,280	4,469	7,057	6,732	5,991	5,609	5,016	4,076	3,375	2,597	811	1,052	979	210	406
1955	65,200	5,410	7,065	7,499	7,801	7,458	7,222	6,507	5,299	4,261	1,423	1,803	2,491	537	734
1960	72,530	6,328	8,749	7,461	7,812	8,301	7,938	7,432	6,448	4,996	1,643	2,102	1,989	419	912
1965	80,680	8,556	11,066	8,261	7,488	8,120	8,550	7,936	7,163	5,931	1,943	2,272	2,027	424	943
1966	84,600	9,689	12,071	8,699	7,717	8,149	8,628	8,243	7,395	6,084	2,031	2,380	2,085	430	976
1967	87,040	9,700	12,925	9,326	7,859	8,132	8,692	8,454	7,455	6,267	2,093	2,487	2,208	455	991
1968	89,380	10,223	13,571	9,858	8,096	8,031	8,657	8,488	7,616	6,510	2,163	2,537	2,298	476	1,025
1969	92,060	10,948	14,392	10,323	8,326	8,068	8,588	8,663	7,618	6,481	2,314	2,642	2,318	472	1,007
1970	93,090	10,790	14,945	10,587	8,492	8,028	8,539	8,647	7,700	6,594	2,236	2,692	2,362	473	1,003
1971	93,340	10,780	15,080	11,092	8,620	7,999	8,327	8,461	7,772	6,594	2,190	2,669	2,305	477	974
1972	96,240	11,592	15,502	11,958	9,230	8,115	8,260	8,466	7,902	6,602	2,215	2,668	2,286	468	976
1973	99,830	12,801	16,106	12,728	9,828	8,411	8,190	8,463	7,946	6,757	2,247	2,609	2,273	479	988
1974	101,330	12,798	16,532	13,457	10,210	8,595	8,144	8,325	8,041	6,883	2,288	2,611	2,211	463	970
1975	100,200	11,939	16,419	13,852	10,304	8,644	7,997	8,157	7,896	6,626	2,280	2,543	2,139	444	951
1976 [2]	102,850	12,226	17,024	14,426	11,064	8,970	8,104	8,097	7,820	6,765	2,242	2,586	2,115	439	967
1977 [2]	106,100	13,067	18,180	15,198	12,061	9,551	8,136	7,865	7,624	6,636	2,105	2,468	1,942	405	832
1978 [2]	113,600	13,426	18,224	15,554	12,775	10,262	8,612	8,040	7,965	7,022	2,320	2,651	2,225	485	1,039
	Men														
1937	23,810	2,020	4,021	3,797	3,237	2,775	2,387	2,091	1,606	1,110	330	351	[1] 85	.....	.....
1940	25,570	1,821	4,072	4,028	3,545	2,922	2,550	2,151	1,770	1,265	373	434	403	96	140
1945	28,820	3,343	2,296	3,054	3,502	3,486	3,150	2,840	2,409	1,984	664	765	838	189	300
1950	32,620	2,530	4,215	4,497	4,135	3,889	3,419	2,827	2,417	1,951	635	843	815	181	266
1955	43,140	3,026	3,980	5,019	5,345	5,035	4,846	4,327	3,595	2,995	1,012	1,387	1,566	414	593
1960	47,900	3,748	5,455	5,148	5,464	5,591	5,188	4,818	4,183	3,336	1,125	1,480	1,392	293	679
1965	51,990	5,206	6,731	5,574	5,153	5,416	5,464	5,002	4,536	3,803	1,274	1,519	1,359	280	673
1966	53,730	5,842	7,197	5,759	5,221	5,360	5,451	5,116	4,649	3,853	1,317	1,574	1,396	301	694
1967	54,820	5,833	7,625	6,098	5,270	5,292	5,465	5,213	4,637	3,945	1,353	1,633	1,462	300	694
1968	55,870	6,086	7,941	6,404	5,371	5,186	5,416	5,202	4,699	3,958	1,389	1,664	1,522	316	716
1969	56,980	6,465	8,329	6,622	5,494	5,146	5,322	5,277	4,744	4,048	1,397	1,710	1,517	313	696
1970	57,330	6,308	8,639	6,760	5,564	5,126	5,287	5,242	4,871	4,084	1,392	1,730	1,522	321	684
1971	57,320	6,257	8,684	7,031	5,645	5,111	5,164	5,141	4,888	4,090	1,361	1,700	1,474	312	662
1972	58,610	6,645	8,832	7,449	5,971	5,154	5,080	5,132	4,776	4,057	1,387	1,687	1,471	307	642
1973	60,220	7,257	9,072	7,796	6,286	5,272	4,998	5,122	4,786	4,140	1,404	1,644	1,459	315	669
1974	60,520	7,186	9,238	8,104	6,431	5,336	4,922	4,993	4,828	4,061	1,418	1,643	1,401	304	653
1975	59,520	6,635	9,122	8,245	6,440	5,311	4,831	4,891	4,729	4,023	1,418	1,595	1,352	285	643
1976 [2]	60,480	6,721	9,430	8,444	6,802	5,432	4,856	4,810	4,655	4,068	1,388	1,613	1,332	282	647
1977 [2]	62,290	7,341	10,251	8,943	7,365	5,742	4,851	4,597	4,488	3,950	1,271	1,515	1,203	257	533
1978 [2]	63,960	7,358	10,006	8,910	7,581	6,046	5,093	4,682	4,693	4,196	1,401	1,653	1,389	322	686
	Women														
1937	9,090	1,257	2,281	1,683	1,176	913	668	489	312	198	54	47	[1] 12	.....	.....
1940	9,820	1,142	2,409	1,766	1,359	1,008	792	555	377	218	64	60	48	10	12
1945	17,570	2,970	3,612	2,517	1,993	1,802	1,473	1,221	866	593	167	161	137	25	33
1950	15,660	1,939	2,842	2,235	1,856	1,720	1,597	1,249	958	646	176	209	164	29	40
1955	22,060	2,384	3,085	2,480	2,455	2,423	2,376	2,180	1,704	1,266	411	506	525	123	141
1960	24,630	2,580	3,294	2,313	2,348	2,710	2,750	2,614	2,265	1,660	518	622	597	126	233
1965	28,690	3,350	4,335	2,687	2,335	2,704	3,086	2,934	2,627	2,128	669	753	668	144	270
1966	30,870	3,847	4,874	2,940	2,496	2,789	3,177	3,127	2,746	2,231	714	806	689	152	282
1967	32,220	3,867	5,300	3,228	2,589	2,840	3,227	3,241	2,818	2,322	740	854	746	151	297
1968	33,510	4,137	5,630	3,454	2,725	2,845	3,241	3,286	2,917	2,352	774	903	776	160	310
1969	35,080	4,483	6,063	3,701	2,832	2,922	3,266	3,386	2,974	2,433	917	932	801	159	311
1970	35,760	4,482	6,306	3,827	2,928	2,902	3,252	3,405	3,029	2,510	844	962	840	154	319
1971	36,020	4,523	6,396	4,061	2,975	2,888	3,163	3,320	3,084	2,504	829	969	831	165	312
1972	37,630	4,947	6,670	4,509	3,259	2,961	3,180	3,334	3,126	2,545	828	981	815	161	314
1973	39,610	5,544	7,034	4,932	3,542	3,139	3,192	3,341	3,160	2,617	843	965	818	164	319
1974	40,810	5,612	7,294	5,353	3,779	3,259	3,222	3,330	3,213	2,624	870	968	810	159	317
1975	40,680	5,304	7,297	5,607	3,864	3,333	3,166	3,266	3,167	2,603	871	948	787	159	308
1976 [2]	42,370	5,505	7,594	5,982	4,262	3,538	3,248	3,287	3,165	2,697	859	973	783	157	320
1977 [2]	43,810	5,726	7,929	6,255	4,696	3,809	3,302	3,268	3,135	2,706	834	953	749	148	299
1978 [2]	46,640	6,068	8,218	6,644	5,194	4,216	3,575	3,358	3,272	2,826	919	998	836	163	353

[1] Represents workers attaining age 65 during the year. Workers aged 65 and over were not covered under the program in that year.

[2] Preliminary data.

Table 36.—Workers with taxable earnings: Median earnings, by age and sex, 1937–78

[Based on sample data. Includes estimates above the annual maximum taxable earnings. Age refers to age attained during year]

Year	Total	Under age 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–61	62–64	65–69	70–71	72 and over
	Total														
1937	$761	$170	$570	$829	$998	$1,061	$1,126	$1,121	$1,177	$1,020	$1,010	$927	[1] $512	.....	.....
1940	746	140	498	764	934	1,041	1,064	1,110	1,071	1,018	978	963	874	$924	$788
1945	1,159	288	669	818	1,383	1,617	1,842	2,026	1,874	1,821	1,782	1,739	1,482	1,341	1,307
1950	1,926	385	1,376	1,971	2,312	2,456	2,473	2,517	2,442	2,394	2,492	2,252	1,973	1,916	1,589
1955	2,438	443	1,601	2,689	3,173	3,233	3,196	3,068	2,966	2,728	2,525	2,427	1,736	1,279	1,149
1960	2,894	561	1,917	3,138	3,738	3,903	3,891	3,785	3,643	3,452	3,166	3,052	1,590	1,140	1,252
1965	3,414	613	2,326	3,919	4,540	4,747	4,756	4,665	4,526	4,304	4,087	3,767	1,791	1,171	1,326
1970	4,375	810	2,988	5,334	6,156	6,339	6,357	6,292	6,105	5,831	5,473	5,047	2,099	1,578	1,683
1971	4,605	811	3,121	5,569	6,499	6,762	6,771	6,685	6,498	6,206	5,783	5,322	2,150	1,608	1,724
1972	4,870	873	3,560	5,819	6,961	7,265	7,260	7,210	7,042	6,710	6,285	5,575	2,107	1,633	1,779
1973	5,184	968	3,902	6,172	7,505	7,810	7,836	7,820	7,660	7,255	6,875	5,887	2,185	1,813	1,964
1974	5,531	1,072	4,153	6,545	7,920	8,335	8,307	8,376	8,227	7,816	7,350	6,264	2,406	2,003	2,064
1975	5,803	1,070	4,187	6,795	8,249	8,629	8,725	8,810	8,748	8,299	7,779	6,620	2,524	2,105	2,137
1976 [2]	6,240	1,184	4,497	7,219	8,861	9,272	9,505	9,531	9,468	9,063	8,454	7,210	2,715	2,270	2,340
1977 [2]	6,500	1,270	4,912	7,533	9,275	9,815	9,946	10,152	10,115	9,672	9,017	7,533	2,818	2,324	2,348
1978 [2]	7,015	1,343	5,154	8,076	9,803	10,392	10,733	10,867	10,958	10,515	9,918	8,234	3,502	2,845	2,720
	Men														
1937	$945	$174	$647	$1,117	$1,202	$1,286	$1,338	$1,308	$1,232	$1,137	$1,131	$1,008	[1] $563	.....	.....
1940	935	147	550	928	1,143	1,289	1,306	1,320	1,238	1,153	1,088	1,058	950	$917	$839
1945	1,654	271	422	813	1,983	2,245	2,405	2,364	2,319	2,170	2,106	2,000	1,666	1,462	1,378
1950	2,532	402	1,566	2,465	2,918	3,102	3,131	3,156	3,018	2,939	2,812	2,618	2,317	2,049	1,707
1955	3,315	468	1,871	3,450	4,079	4,201	4,159	4,005	3,818	3,512	3,201	3,044	2,164	1,498	1,292
1960	3,879	615	2,116	3,942	4,831	5,175	5,167	4,954	4,702	4,416	3,982	3,812	2,112	1,207	1,340
1965	4,685	710	2,609	4,957	6,055	6,481	6,519	6,369	5,921	5,581	4,993	4,784	2,628	1,246	1,443
1970	6,180	930	3,281	6,827	8,131	8,528	8,686	8,735	8,370	7,675	7,051	6,456	2,927	1,662	1,863
1971	6,475	940	2,466	7,073	8,463	8,779	9,231	9,143	8,798	8,167	7,438	6,773	2,972	1,669	1,915
1972	6,923	1,037	4,111	7,405	9,260	9,830	10,020	9,960	9,670	8,982	8,103	7,168	2,903	1,682	2,011
1973	7,473	1,169	4,537	7,878	10,110	10,730	11,030	11,010	10,743	9,901	8,984	7,727	2,798	1,950	2,216
1974	7,972	1,275	4,868	8,296	10,752	11,546	11,898	11,915	11,577	10,680	9,749	8,264	2,816	2,176	2,325
1975	8,250	1,246	4,870	8,464	11,170	12,131	12,533	12,605	12,270	11,290	10,398	8,700	2,895	2,276	2,371
1976 [2]	8,887	1,369	5,200	9,021	12,038	13,246	13,643	13,809	13,427	12,498	11,246	9,511	2,986	2,460	2,605
1977 [2]	9,346	1,467	5,606	9,439	12,677	14,175	14,596	14,786	14,416	13,531	12,287	10,236	3,148	2,533	2,603
1978 [2]	9,984	1,570	5,978	10,136	13,418	15,448	15,856	16,073	15,681	14,751	13,490	11,057	3,863	2,952	3,050
	Women														
1937	$484	$163	$477	$602	$621	$609	$604	$589	$576	$563	$585	$582	[1] $366	.....	.....
1940	472	127	432	530	590	599	596	590	580	562	499	577	607	$999	$424
1945	770	307	811	821	871	971	1,026	1,018	987	955	946	899	832	766	928
1950	1,124	362	1,153	1,158	1,196	1,297	1,421	1,456	1,410	1,416	1,370	1,349	1,176	1,399	1,232
1955	1,351	408	1,312	1,406	1,430	1,586	1,706	1,775	1,768	1,622	1,542	1,445	1,057	949	802
1960	1,679	484	1,558	1,696	1,718	1,899	2,075	2,205	2,290	2,221	2,040	1,783	1,142	1,007	1,036
1965	1,984	539	1,852	2,067	2,069	2,243	2,478	2,660	2,715	2,764	2,678	2,372	1,208	1,054	1,093
1970	2,735	675	2,538	3,151	2,953	3,210	3,498	3,721	3,790	3,747	3,729	3,236	1,674	1,344	1,375
1971	2,882	671	2,597	3,400	3,193	3,406	3,721	3,978	4,015	4,001	3,867	3,495	1,690	1,429	1,432
1972	2,983	710	2,656	3,688	3,376	3,593	3,936	4,198	4,296	4,257	4,107	3,673	1,694	1,491	1,453
1973	3,148	772	2,861	3,998	3,693	3,819	4,197	4,486	4,598	4,574	4,407	3,670	1,918	1,544	1,495
1974	3,435	878	3,131	4,363	4,009	4,161	4,575	4,845	4,922	4,883	4,735	3,716	2,107	1,622	1,633
1975	3,730	905	3,287	4,800	4,454	4,512	4,870	5,168	5,340	5,300	5,020	4,055	2,189	1,895	1,715
1976 [2]	4,066	1,000	3,580	5,240	4,971	4,984	5,348	5,589	5,845	5,805	5,450	4,490	2,425	1,980	1,857
1977 [2]	4,322	1,060	3,802	5,560	5,426	5,384	5,695	5,994	6,199	6,136	5,930	4,720	2,535	1,867	1,889
1978 [2]	4,730	1,152	4,049	6,014	6,032	5,962	6,292	6,574	6,781	6,710	6,531	5,108	2,922	2,388	2,193

[1] Earnings of workers attaining age 65 during the year. Workers aged 65 and over not covered under program in that year.

[2] Preliminary data.

Table 37.—Wage and salary workers with taxable wages: Number, by wage intervals and and sex, 1937–78

[In thousands. Based on sample data. Figures in bold indicate workers clustered at lower end of interval because the taxable maximum fell within the interval]

Year	Total	Workers with wages below the taxable maximum									Workers with maximum wages
		$1–1,199	$1,200–2,399	$2,400–3,599	$3,600–5,999	$6,000–8,399	$8,400–10,799	$10,800–13,199	$13,200–15,599	$15,600–17,699	
					Total						
1937	32,900	22,866	8,093	**918**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,031
1940	35,390	24,351	8,754	**1,089**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196
1945	46,390	23,678	12,143	**4,289**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,361
1950	48,280	17,176	11,646	**5,522**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,936
1951	54,630	18,751	12,257	10,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,822
1952	56,060	18,451	11,583	10,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,085
1953	57,220	18,083	11,092	10,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,402
1954	55,940	17,623	10,680	10,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,238
1955	59,560	19,193	10,737	10,095	**4,603**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,932
1956	61,560	18,682	10,779	10,255	**4,748**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,104
1957	64,730	18,903	11,503	10,541	**4,865**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,918
1958	64,040	18,741	11,244	10,252	**4,703**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,100
1959	66,000	18,707	10,928	10,247	**4,986**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,132
1960	66,980	18,678	10,987	10,152	**4,807**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,356
1961	67,360	18,600	10,952	10,023	**4,537**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,248
1962	68,890	18,390	10,837	10,151	**4,512**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,000
1963	70,310	18,545	10,803	10,030	**4,851**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,351
1964	72,230	18,788	10,417	9,984	**4,672**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,369
1965	75,430	19,300	10,698	10,049	**4,897**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,486
1966	79,460	19,437	11,571	9,955	10,673	**3,428**	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,396
1967	82,020	18,796	11,807	9,919	17,153	**3,550**	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,793
1968	84,470	18,925	11,631	9,717	17,263	9,768	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,166
1969	87,200	18,599	11,516	9,442	17,167	9,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,565
1970	88,180	18,541	11,203	9,059	16,966	10,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,203
1971	88,460	18,329	10,832	8,530	16,343	10,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,310
1972	91,220	18,459	10,625	8,055	16,496	12,859	**2,711**	.....	.....	.....	22,015
1973	94,610	18,397	10,744	8,024	16,243	13,082	9,920	.....	.....	.....	18,200
1974	96,190	17,631	10,560	8,010	15,490	13,072	10,214	**7,613**	.....	.....	13,600
1975	98,900	17,075	9,975	7,659	14,365	12,504	9,956	7,459	**2,240**	.....	13,485
1976 [1]	97,550	16,332	9,871	7,848	13,877	12,494	10,093	7,745	5,420	.....	13,870
1977 [1]	100,470	15,956	9,782	7,906	13,597	12,506	10,253	8,023	6,198	**2,079**	14,170
1978 [1]	104,700	16,492	9,964	7,819	13,224	12,512	10,404	8,321	6,539	4,625	14,800
					Men						
1937	23,810	14,550	7,377	**880**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,002
1940	25,570	15,425	7,922	**1,058**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,165
1945	28,820	12,023	6,682	**3,766**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,170
1950	32,620	9,029	6,431	**4,077**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,083
1951	35,510	9,063	6,202	7,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,271
1952	36,150	8,823	5,624	7,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,248
1953	36,720	8,491	5,275	6,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,211
1954	36,010	8,387	5,203	6,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,926
1955	38,240	9,186	5,177	6,090	**3,648**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,139
1956	39,350	8,762	5,054	6,000	**3,565**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,969
1957	42,120	9,201	5,871	6,116	**3,495**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,437
1958	41,730	9,274	5,951	5,898	**3,281**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,326
1959	42,700	9,032	5,617	5,784	6,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,876
1960	43,100	8,910	5,641	5,654	6,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,862
1961	43,290	8,986	5,671	5,511	5,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,470
1962	44,030	8,733	5,551	5,473	5,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,862
1963	44,800	8,756	5,529	5,305	5,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,864
1964	45,820	8,899	5,220	5,089	5,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,370

See footnote at end of table.

Table 37.—Wage and salary workers with taxable wages: Number, by wage intervals and sex, 1937–78—Continued

Year	Workers with wages below the taxable maximum										Workers with maximum wages
	Total	$1–1,199	$1,200–2,399	$2,400–3,599	$3,600–5,999	$6,000–8,399	$8,400–10,799	$10,800–13,199	$13,200–15,599	$15,600–17,699	
	Men—Continued										
1965	47,500	8,928	5,348	5,000	5,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,004
1966	49,360	8,706	5,823	4,644	10,620	2,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,156
1967	50,560	8,272	6,039	4,442	10,003	2,738	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,049
1968	51,660	8,394	5,898	4,407	9,336	7,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,018
1969	52,390	7,793	5,566	4,191	8,496	7,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,261
1970	53,180	8,172	5,423	4,210	8,325	7,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,998
1971	53,240	8,175	5,216	3,973	7,879	6,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,458
1972	54,440	8,014	4,914	3,570	8,044	8,052	2,034	.....	.....	.....	19,812
1973	55,860	7,756	4,884	3,532	7,657	7,651	7,580	.....	.....	.....	16,800
1974	56,270	7,462	4,731	3,527	6,986	7,142	7,232	6,430	.....	.....	12,760
1975	55,140	7,449	4,461	3,438	6,446	6,405	6,444	5,921	2,086	.....	12,540
1976 [1]	56,170	7,062	4,377	3,500	6,140	5,998	6,047	5,621	4,525	.....	12,900
1977 [1]	57,370	6,754	4,296	3,508	6,002	5,770	5,781	5,438	4,882	1,779	13,160
1978 [1]	59,300	7,206	4,478	3,497	5,887	5,558	5,397	5,218	4,785	3,774	13,500
	Women										
1937	9,090	8,316	716	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
1940	9,820	8,926	832	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
1945	17,570	11,655	5,280	444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191
1950	15,660	8,147	5,215	1,445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	853
1951	19,120	9,688	6,055	2,826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	551
1952	19,910	9,628	5,959	3,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	837
1953	20,500	9,592	5,817	3,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,191
1954	19,930	9,236	5,477	3,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,312
1955	21,320	10,007	5,560	4,005	955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	793
1956	22,210	9,920	5,725	4,255	1,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,135
1957	22,610	9,702	5,632	4,425	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,481
1958	22,310	9,467	5,293	4,354	1,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,774
1959	23,300	9,675	5,311	4,463	2,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,256
1960	23,880	9,768	5,346	4,498	2,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,494
1961	24,070	9,614	5,281	4,512	2,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,778
1962	24,860	9,657	5,286	4,678	3,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,138
1963	25,510	9,789	5,274	4,725	3,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,487
1964	26,410	9,889	5,197	4,895	3,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,999
1965	27,930	10,372	5,350	5,049	3,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,482
1966	30,100	10,731	5,748	5,311	6,413	687	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,240
1967	31,460	10,524	5,748	5,477	7,152	815	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,744
1968	32,810	10,531	5,733	5,310	7,927	2,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,148
1969	34,810	10,806	5,950	5,251	8,671	2,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,305
1970	35,000	10,369	5,780	4,849	8,641	3,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,205
1971	35,220	10,154	5,616	4,557	8,464	3,577	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,852
1972	36,780	10,445	5,711	4,485	8,452	4,807	677	.....	.....	.....	2,203
1973	38,750	10,641	5,860	4,492	8,586	5,431	2,340	.....	.....	.....	1,400
1974	39,920	10,169	5,829	4,483	8,504	5,930	2,982	1,183	.....	.....	840
1975	39,760	9,626	5,514	4,221	7,919	6,099	3,514	1,538	334	.....	945
1976 [1]	41,380	9,270	5,494	4,348	7,737	6,496	4,046	2,124	895	.....	970
1977 [1]	43,100	9,202	5,486	4,398	7,595	6,736	4,472	2,585	1,316	380	1,010
1978 [1]	45,400	9,286	5,486	4,322	7,337	6,954	5,007	3,103	1,754	851	1,300

[1] Preliminary data.

Table 38.—Self-employed workers with taxable earnings: Number, by age and sex, 1951–78

[In thousands. Based on sample data. Age refers to age attained during year]

Year	Total	Under age 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–61	62–64	65–69	70–71	72 and over
	Total														
1951	4,190	6	71	246	414	543	592	565	503	462	164	215	237	55	117
1955	6,810	18	114	362	600	757	865	874	790	737	290	441	497	143	322
1960	6,870	19	133	305	560	743	848	929	918	846	316	452	414	101	286
1961	6,790	22	130	305	535	728	842	910	910	857	323	429	416	99	284
1962	6,720	25	135	295	506	724	835	897	920	874	329	407	388	101	284
1963	6,590	27	137	293	478	703	815	893	905	865	335	395	378	95	271
1964	6,480	27	140	292	471	665	802	859	909	862	331	395	378	92	257
1965	6,550	31	143	292	452	664	814	870	913	885	328	411	388	92	267
1966	6,630	31	146	298	464	674	808	885	929	898	333	412	382	96	274
1967	6,470	31	138	299	451	634	782	863	892	882	334	411	395	93	265
1968	6,570	34	149	332	478	629	800	857	898	877	346	413	401	93	263
1969	6,350	39	147	345	467	601	747	826	855	849	337	404	390	91	252
1970	6,270	33	139	348	476	581	729	808	837	839	327	407	383	94	244
1971	6,290	38	186	373	486	587	727	798	832	837	315	394	388	92	237
1972	6,600	47	222	427	554	620	736	832	855	839	324	402	400	93	249
1973	7,100	64	288	503	648	678	759	873	881	876	342	400	415	104	269
1974	7,040	61	296	537	672	693	749	841	887	842	331	390	394	100	247
1975	7,000	67	302	581	679	700	731	813	869	823	317	382	393	95	248
1976 [1]	7,450	67	342	664	777	769	763	848	884	853	319	397	400	102	265
1977 [1]	7,600	74	367	693	834	806	761	827	880	875	312	397	407	103	264
1978 [1]	8,100	77	388	759	929	894	824	845	915	887	330	410	442	113	287
	Men														
1951	3,620	5	61	219	370	478	519	479	430	393	139	179	204	47	97
1955	5,980	16	104	335	553	687	773	773	679	631	247	373	420	122	265
1960	5,990	16	119	284	515	678	757	812	793	709	260	386	348	83	230
1961	5,910	19	116	284	493	662	750	794	786	720	267	361	349	82	227
1962	5,820	22	121	272	463	654	743	785	784	733	268	341	323	83	228
1963	5,700	23	122	269	436	632	725	782	768	727	276	331	314	77	218
1964	5,590	23	122	267	428	598	705	751	776	720	275	329	315	76	205
1965	5,640	26	127	263	410	598	714	759	772	742	272	339	326	75	217
1966	5,700	27	127	269	421	605	710	767	786	753	275	337	319	80	224
1967	5,540	27	116	265	405	565	687	745	756	737	277	340	326	77	217
1968	5,670	29	128	296	433	565	710	744	771	736	289	344	330	78	217
1969	5,480	34	124	305	420	539	666	718	735	715	280	338	323	76	207
1970	5,370	28	136	306	422	522	642	699	712	695	268	342	320	77	201
1971	5,360	32	159	321	426	518	636	688	704	695	262	327	320	76	196
1972	5,590	40	183	359	481	541	638	713	720	695	266	335	333	77	204
1973	5,990	53	248	423	556	586	649	745	740	728	277	330	350	85	220
1974	5,880	52	250	445	568	591	634	712	737	694	266	318	328	82	203
1975	5,790	57	251	479	564	584	619	680	715	672	255	309	326	78	201
1976 [1]	6,090	57	289	540	629	628	631	699	723	690	257	319	328	85	215
1977 [1]	6,090	61	307	556	659	637	617	667	706	693	247	314	328	86	212
1978 [1]	6,400	63	317	598	718	692	653	668	732	702	260	327	353	94	223
	Women														
1951	570	1	10	27	44	65	73	86	73	69	25	36	33	8	20
1955	830	2	10	27	45	70	92	101	111	106	43	68	77	21	57
1960	880	3	14	21	45	65	91	117	125	137	56	66	67	18	55
1961	880	3	14	21	42	66	92	116	124	137	56	68	67	17	57
1962	900	3	14	23	43	70	92	112	136	141	61	66	65	18	58
1963	890	4	15	24	42	71	90	111	137	138	59	64	64	18	53
1964	890	4	18	25	43	67	97	108	133	142	56	66	63	18	52
1965	910	5	16	29	42	66	100	111	141	143	56	72	62	17	50
1966	930	4	19	29	43	69	98	118	143	145	58	75	63	16	50
1967	930	4	22	34	46	69	95	118	136	145	57	71	69	16	48
1968	900	5	21	36	45	64	90	113	127	141	57	69	71	15	46
1969	870	5	23	40	47	62	81	108	120	134	57	66	67	15	45
1970	900	5	23	42	54	59	87	109	125	144	59	65	68	17	42
1971	930	6	27	52	60	69	91	110	128	142	53	67	68	16	41
1972	1,010	7	34	68	73	79	98	119	135	144	58	67	67	16	45
1973	1,110	11	40	80	92	92	110	128	141	148	65	70	65	19	49
1974	1,160	9	46	92	104	102	115	129	150	148	65	72	66	18	44
1975	1,210	10	51	102	115	116	112	133	154	151	62	73	67	17	47
1976 [1]	1,360	10	53	124	148	141	132	149	161	163	62	78	72	17	50
1977 [1]	1,510	13	60	137	175	169	144	160	174	182	65	83	79	17	52
1978 [1]	1,700	14	71	161	211	202	171	177	183	185	70	83	89	19	64

[1] Preliminary data.

Table 39.—Self-employed workers with earnings credits: Number, by earnings-credits interval and sex, 1951–78

[In thousands. Earnings credits consist of self-employment income and any taxable wages earned in addition, up to annual maximum taxable (see page 29). Figures in bold indicate workers clustered at lower end of interval because taxable maximum fell within the interval]

Year	Total	Workers with earnings credits below taxable maximum									Workers with maximum earnings
		$400–1,199	$1,200–2,399	$2,400–3,599	$3,600–5,999	$6,000–8,399	$8,400–10,799	$10,800–13,199	$13,200–15,599	$15,600–17,699	
	Total										
1951	4,190	735	1,152	855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,448
1955	6,810	1,689	1,720	1,202	**427**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,772
1960	6,870	1,205	1,721	1,147	843	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,954
1961	6,790	1,155	1,622	1,135	861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,017
1962	6,720	1,104	1,530	1,055	877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,154
1963	6,590	1,074	1,461	1,015	821	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,219
1964	6,480	998	1,358	962	814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,348
1965	6,550	926	1,239	932	803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,650
1966	6,630	838	1,141	857	1,401	**291**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,102
1967	6,470	812	1,086	807	1,373	**287**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,155
1968	6,570	741	1,056	778	1,269	772	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,954
1969	6,350	698	973	707	1,220	741	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,011
1970	6,270	668	981	715	1,172	713	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,021
1971	6,290	672	963	697	1,149	715	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,094
1972	6,600	654	905	673	1,143	923	**243**	.....	.....	.....	2,059
1973	7,100	640	916	662	1,113	921	798	.....	.....	.....	2,050
1974	7,040	612	910	633	1,037	846	690	602	.....	.....	1,710
1975	7,000	625	902	661	1,057	800	655	521	**226**	.....	1,353
1976 [1]	7,450	640	908	679	1,084	849	691	562	457	.....	1,580
1977 [1]	7,600	627	877	675	1,077	860	694	566	475	**219**	1,230
1978 [1]	8,100	630	877	706	1,087	851	692	602	499	456	1,700
	Men										
1951	3,620	521	966	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,353
1955	5,980	1,360	1,481	1,088	**393**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,658
1960	5,990	895	1,464	1,015	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,846
1961	5,910	842	1,373	1,006	787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,902
1962	5,820	794	1,279	930	795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,022
1963	5,700	773	1,209	885	745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,088
1964	5,590	702	1,112	831	736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,209
1965	5,640	632	996	801	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,491
1966	5,700	568	893	722	1,253	**270**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,994
1967	5,540	548	845	671	1,174	**263**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,039
1968	5,670	502	828	648	1,119	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,861
1969	5,480	472	752	587	1,073	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,916
1970	5,370	441	753	586	1,024	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,916
1971	5,360	442	735	573	997	647	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,966
1972	5,590	410	667	533	971	830	**224**	.....	.....	.....	1,955
1973	5,990	389	659	509	935	815	733	.....	.....	.....	1,950
1974	5,880	361	644	479	841	741	616	558	.....	.....	1,640
1975	5,790	369	636	493	853	691	581	477	**210**	.....	1,480
1976 [1]	6,090	364	617	491	862	723	606	506	421	.....	1,500
1977 [1]	6,090	339	581	476	827	708	594	496	428	**201**	1,440
1978 [1]	6,400	325	549	468	809	685	583	520	443	418	1,600
	Women										
1951	570	214	186	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
1955	830	329	239	114	**34**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
1960	880	310	257	132	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
1961	880	313	249	129	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
1962	900	310	251	125	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
1963	890	301	252	130	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
1964	890	296	246	131	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139
1965	910	294	243	131	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159
1966	930	270	248	135	148	**21**	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
1967	930	264	241	136	149	**24**	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
1968	900	239	228	130	150	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
1969	870	226	221	120	147	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
1970	900	227	228	129	148	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
1971	930	230	228	124	152	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
1972	1,010	244	238	140	172	93	**19**	.....	.....	.....	104
1973	1,110	251	257	153	178	106	65	.....	.....	.....	100
1974	1,160	251	266	154	196	105	74	44	.....	.....	70
1975	1,210	256	266	168	204	109	74	44	**16**	.....	73
1976 [1]	1,360	276	291	188	222	126	85	56	36	.....	80
1977 [1]	1,510	288	296	199	250	152	100	70	47	**18**	90
1978 [1]	1,700	305	328	238	278	166	109	82	56	38	100

[1] Preliminary data.

Table 40.—Workers with taxable earnings: Estimated number, taxable earnings, and contributions, by type of employment and by State, 1977

[Preliminary estimates; data relate to location of employment during the year. Based on sample data]

State	Number of workers reported with taxable earnings [1] (in thousands)			Reported taxable earnings [2] (in millions)			OASDHI contributions [3] (in millions)		
	Total, all workers	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed persons	Total	Wages	Self-employment income	Total	Wage and salary employment	Self-employment
Total	106,100	100,470	7,600	$814,000	$761,600	$52,400	$93,180	$89,040	$41,140
Alabama	1,728	1,649	107	11,010	10,309	701	1,261	1,206	55
Alaska	289	279	16	2,551	2,425	126	294	284	10
Arizona	1,200	1,150	70	7,593	7,126	467	870	833	37
Arkansas	1,086	1,013	98	6,049	5,458	591	685	638	47
California	11,477	10,853	789	84,601	78,477	6,124	9,659	9,175	484
Colorado	1,300	1,295	120	8,735	7,960	775	991	930	61
Connecticut	1,707	1,635	95	12,681	11,969	712	1,456	1,400	56
Delaware	358	347	13	2,569	2,469	100	297	289	8
District of Columbia	727	712	18	4,076	3,958	118	472	463	9
Florida	4,225	4,066	296	25,497	23,623	1,874	2,907	2,759	148
Georgia	2,661	2,545	158	16,565	15,588	977	1,900	1,823	77
Hawaii	442	423	27	3,234	3,070	164	372	359	13
Idaho	472	439	48	2,846	2,522	324	321	295	26
Illinois	6,047	5,771	376	46,804	43,866	2,938	5,360	5,128	232
Indiana	2,884	2,751	193	21,319	20,018	1,301	2,444	2,341	103
Iowa	1,519	1,371	200	10,497	9,025	1,472	1,172	1,056	116
Kansas	1,287	1,189	139	8,013	7,086	927	901	828	72
Kentucky	1,583	1,476	154	10,093	9,169	924	1,145	1,072	73
Louisiana	1,788	1,704	112	11,300	10,537	763	1,292	1,232	60
Maine	520	486	44	2,972	2,707	265	337	316	21
Maryland	1,977	1,894	115	13,865	13,069	796	1,590	1,527	63
Massachusetts	2,979	2,859	159	20,029	18,945	1,084	2,300	2,214	86
Michigan	4,585	4,413	233	38,386	36,676	1,710	4,424	4,289	135
Minnesota	2,216	2,066	195	15,869	14,585	1,284	1,807	1,705	102
Mississippi	1,054	996	77	5,897	5,391	506	671	631	40
Missouri	2,603	2,450	213	17,506	16,215	1,291	1,998	1,896	102
Montana	398	363	49	2,511	2,183	328	281	255	26
Nebraska	871	790	111	5,476	4,720	756	612	552	60
Nevada	210	390	22	2,418	2,262	156	275	263	12
New Hampshire	472	450	30	2,875	2,677	198	329	313	16
New Jersey	3,896	3,755	184	28,481	27,053	1,428	3,275	3,162	113
New Mexico	561	533	38	3,242	2,996	246	369	350	19
New York	9,736	9,404	434	75,615	72,529	3,086	8,722	8,478	244
North Carolina	2,965	2,817	204	18,767	17,596	1,171	2,150	2,058	92
North Dakota	334	292	55	2,022	1,639	383	222	192	30
Ohio	5,229	4,988	324	39,437	37,189	2,248	4,526	4,348	178
Oklahoma	1,433	1,335	132	9,026	8,209	817	1,025	960	65
Oregon	1,367	1,287	114	9,655	8,833	822	1,098	1,033	65
Pennsylvania	5,987	5,730	336	45,788	43,330	2,458	5,261	5,067	194
Rhode Island	551	533	25	3,522	3,354	168	405	392	13
South Carolina	1,450	1,387	85	9,063	8,543	520	1,040	999	41
South Dakota	344	302	55	1,918	1,599	319	212	187	25
Tennessee	2,372	2,252	168	15,305	14,210	1,095	1,747	1,661	86
Texas	6,755	6,387	500	44,393	40,974	3,419	5,060	4,790	270
Utah	707	678	44	4,342	4,056	286	497	474	23
Vermont	236	240	22	1,515	1,387	128	172	162	10
Virginia	2,484	2,375	152	16,046	15,098	948	1,840	1,765	75
Washington	1,551	1,849	143	14,334	13,246	1,088	1,635	1,549	86
West Virginia	828	794	49	6,033	5,737	296	694	671	100
Wisconsin	2,423	2,289	187	17,883	16,613	1,270	2,042	1,942	100
Wyoming	265	251	21	1,644	1,501	143	187	176	11
Armed Forces [4]	2,511	2,511	...	16,437	16,437	...	1,923	1,923	...
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	1,064	1,029	35	4,418	4,224	194	509	494	15
Other [5 6]	218	205	14	1,277	1,160	117	145	136	9

[1] Workers employed in more than one State are counted in each State. Workers with earnings in both wage and salary employment and self-employment are counted in each type of employment. National and State totals and subtotals are unduplicated counts of workers in each type of employment.

[2] Annual maximum taxable earnings from a single employer or on self-employment was $16,500 in 1977.

[3] On 1977 earnings, paid at the rate of 5.85 percent of taxable wages by employees and employers, 5.85 percent of taxable tips by employees, and 7.9 percent of self-employment income by self-employed workers. Unadjusted for multi-employer tax refunds.

[4] Military personnel on full-time active duty: Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marines, and Navy.

[5] Persons employed in American Samoa, Guam, and the Canal Zone, U.S. citizens employed abroad by American employers, and persons employed on oceanborne vessels.

[6] See table 30, footnote 6.

Table 41.—Workers: Estimated number, by insured status at beginning of 1940–82

[In millions]

Year	Total number of living workers [1]	Living workers insured for retirement and/or survivor benefits [2]					Living workers insured in event of disability [3]
		Total insured	Fully insured			Currently insured only	
			Total	Permanently insured	Not permanently insured		
1940	40.7	22.9	22.9	0.6	22.3	(4)	.....
1941	44.8	24.9	24.2	1.1	23.1	0.7	.....
1942	50.9	27.5	25.8	1.4	24.4	1.7	.....
1943	58.5	31.2	28.1	1.8	26.3	3.1	.....
1944	65.4	34.9	29.9	2.3	27.6	5.0	.....
1945	69.6	38.6	31.9	2.8	29.1	6.7	.....
1946	72.4	40.3	33.4	3.4	30.0	6.9	.....
1947	75.2	41.8	35.4	8.6	26.8	6.4	.....
1948	77.4	43.4	37.3	11.6	25.7	6.1	.....
1949	79.4	44.8	38.9	13.2	25.7	5.9	.....
1950	80.8	45.7	40.1	14.9	25.2	5.6	.....
1951	82.7	59.8	59.8	21.0	38.8	(4)	.....
1952	88.0	62.8	62.8	22.9	39.9	(4)	.....
1953	90.8	68.2	68.2	25.6	42.7	(4)	.....
1954	93.1	71.0	71.0	27.7	43.4	(4)	.....
1955	94.7	70.6	70.2	29.9	40.4	.4	31.9
1956	98.6	71.4	70.5	32.5	38.0	.9	35.4
1957	101.4	74.3	74.0	36.1	38.0	.3	37.2
1958	103.8	77.0	76.1	38.3	37.9	.9	38.4
1959	105.3	78.9	76.5	40.3	36.2	2.4	43.4
1960	107.4	79.7	76.7	42.2	34.6	3.0	46.4
1961	109.4	85.4	84.4	47.6	36.8	1.0	48.5
1962	111.2	89.1	88.5	53.3	35.3	.5	50.5
1963	113.3	90.4	89.8	54.9	34.8	.6	51.3
1964	115.6	92.0	91.3	56.6	34.7	.8	52.3
1965	118.1	93.6	92.8	58.3	34.5	.9	53.3
1966	121.3	95.8	94.8	60.2	34.6	.9	55.0
1967	125.0	98.3	97.2	61.9	35.3	1.1	55.7
1968	127.9	101.2	99.9	63.3	36.6	1.3	56.9
1969	130.8	104.0	102.6	64.5	38.1	1.4	70.1
1970	133.5	106.9	105.4	65.8	39.6	1.5	72.4
1971	135.9	109.8	108.2	67.0	41.2	1.6	74.5
1972	138.2	112.3	110.7	68.2	42.5	1.7	76.1
1973	140.6	114.9	113.3	69.8	43.5	1.6	77.8
1974	142.9	118.1	116.5	71.0	45.5	1.6	80.4
1975	145.2	121.6	120.0	72.6	47.4	1.6	83.3
1976	148.3	124.6	123.0	74.2	48.8	1.6	85.3
1977	151.0	127.4	125.8	76.0	49.8	1.6	87.0
1978	153.7	130.3	128.8	78.0	50.8	1.5	89.4
1979	156.4	134.5	132.7	80.0	52.7	1.8	93.8
1980	159.0	138.3	136.7	82.1	54.6	1.6	95.6
1981 [5]	161.5	142.4	140.6	84.1	56.5	1.8	96.8
1982 [5]	164.0	146.2	144.5	86.0	58.5	1.7	98.7

[1] Estimated number of persons who had covered employment any time during the period from 1937 to the year shown; not adjusted to reflect effect of (a) provisions that coordinate the OASDHI and Railroad Retirement programs and (b) wage credits for military service. Only partially adjusted to eliminate duplicate count of persons with taxable earnings reported on more than one Social Security number; the effect of such duplication is substantially less significant for insured workers than for uninsured workers.

[2] Beginning 1966, transitionally insured persons are included with the permanently insured.

[3] Beginning 1955, a worker with disability protection could have his insurance rights frozen during any period of disability. All workers insured in event of disability are also fully insured. Disability protection ends at age 65; disabled worker benefits and "disability freeze" benefit increases were not payable before September 1965 if the disability began after entitlement to benefits because of old age; the data thus excludes persons aged 65 or older and, before 1966, persons aged 62–64 entitled to benefits because of old age.

[4] Persons currently insured before July 1940, or currently insured after August 1950 and before July 1954, are also fully insured.

[5] Preliminary.

Table 42.—Insured workers: Estimated number, by insured status, sex, and age, 1978–82

[In thousands. Estimated; for details, see table 41, footnote 1]

Age attained at beginning of year	Living workers insured for retirement and/or survivor benefits, January 1										Living workers insured in event of disability,[2] January 1				
	Fully insured[1]					Currently insured only									
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	128,827	132,737	136,660	140,596	144,514	1,540	1,776	1,636	1,836	1,713	89,383	95,833	95,578	96,778	98,746
Under 25	22,967	24,204	25,282	26,286	27,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,517	21,658	21,409	20,910	21,066
25–29	17,734	18,138	18,683	19,280	19,879	15	39	24	27	25	14,092	14,637	15,196	15,444	15,859
30–34	14,544	15,282	16,161	17,070	17,654	125	170	143	160	150	10,714	11,396	12,067	12,628	13,105
35–39	11,218	11,861	12,387	12,848	13,696	223	266	244	273	255	8,411	8,967	9,382	9,750	10,176
40–44	9,447	9,736	9,973	10,274	10,630	274	305	288	323	301	7,481	7,776	7,954	8,262	8,516
45–49	9,348	9,206	9,201	9,207	9,321	295	322	306	344	320	7,652	7,618	7,553	7,721	7,704
50–54	9,662	9,622	9,453	9,413	9,289	242	271	252	283	264	7,907	7,927	7,914	7,883	7,898
55–59	9,056	9,102	9,283	9,308	9,252	196	223	204	230	214	7,425	7,506	7,600	7,570	7,563
60–64	7,667	7,867	7,903	8,046	8,266	120	127	123	138	129	6,186	6,349	6,504	6,611	6,860
65 or older	17,183	17,720	18,335	18,864	19,350	50	54	52	58	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Men	71,822	73,612	75,383	77,153	78,900	386	434	431	455	441	55,713	57,793	58,128	58,721	59,754
Under 25	12,745	13,373	13,933	14,461	14,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,236	12,374	11,964	11,781	11,920
25–29	9,525	9,682	9,922	10,181	10,458	7	16	11	12	11	8,402	8,595	8,778	8,943	9,107
30–34	8,071	8,415	8,819	9,244	9,461	43	54	50	52	51	7,096	7,381	7,678	8,017	8,256
35–39	6,376	6,714	6,949	7,143	7,548	60	64	66	70	68	5,732	6,037	6,232	6,456	6,656
40–44	5,454	5,571	5,690	5,811	5,968	70	73	75	79	77	4,963	5,086	5,150	5,289	5,390
45–49	5,384	5,294	5,257	5,253	5,297	63	65	69	73	71	4,886	4,830	4,753	4,842	4,833
50–54	5,487	5,462	5,368	5,351	5,277	51	62	58	61	59	4,943	4,934	4,904	4,753	4,817
55–59	5,133	5,145	5,237	5,226	5,188	46	52	51	53	52	4,595	4,621	4,665	4,589	4,576
60–64	4,368	4,454	4,445	4,508	4,601	31	32	33	35	34	3,859	3,935	4,003	4,051	4,200
65 or older	9,280	9,502	9,763	9,975	10,175	17	17	19	20	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women	57,005	59,125	61,277	63,443	65,614	1,154	1,342	1,206	1,380	1,272	33,670	36,040	37,450	38,057	38,993
Under 25	10,222	10,831	11,349	11,825	12,249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,281	9,283	9,444	9,129	9,146
25–29	8,210	8,456	8,761	9,099	9,421	8	23	14	15	14	5,689	6,042	6,418	6,501	6,752
30–34	6,473	6,867	7,342	7,826	8,193	82	116	94	107	99	3,618	4,015	4,389	4,611	4,850
35–39	4,843	5,147	5,438	5,705	6,148	164	202	178	203	188	2,679	2,930	3,149	3,294	3,520
40–44	3,993	4,165	4,283	4,463	4,662	204	232	213	244	224	2,517	2,690	2,864	2,973	3,125
45–49	3,963	3,912	3,944	3,954	4,024	232	257	237	271	250	2,765	2,788	2,800	2,879	2,871
50–54	4,175	4,160	4,085	4,062	4,012	192	209	194	222	205	2,964	2,994	3,009	3,130	3,081
55–59	3,924	3,956	4,046	4,082	4,064	150	171	154	176	162	2,830	2,885	2,936	2,981	2,987
60–64	3,299	3,412	3,458	3,538	3,665	89	95	90	103	95	2,327	2,413	2,501	2,560	2,660
65 or older	7,903	8,219	8,572	8,889	9,175	34	38	33	38	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes transitionally insured persons.

[2] See table 41, footnote 3.

Table 43.—Insured workers aged 65 or older: Estimated number eligible for retired-worker benefits and percent with benefits in current-payment status, by sex and age at beginning of 1941–82

(Estimated; for details, see table 41, footnote 1. Beginning 1966, includes transitionally insured persons)

Year	Total				Men				Women [1]			
	Total	65–69	70–74	75 or older	Total	65–69	70–71	75 or older	Total	65–69	70–74	75 or older
	Number eligible (in thousands)											
1941	548	376	127	45	495	334	117	43	53	42	10	2
1945	1,244	708	402	134	1,105	621	360	124	139	87	42	10
1950	2,164	1,069	692	403	1,858	908	590	360	306	161	102	43
1955	5,306	2,636	1,589	1,081	4,004	1,922	1,209	873	1,302	714	380	208
1956	5,879	2,821	1,808	1,250	4,350	2,014	1,344	992	1,529	807	464	258
1957	6,856	3,203	2,130	1,523	5,002	2,233	1,576	1,193	1,854	970	554	330
1958	7,538	3,448	2,331	1,759	5,409	2,362	1,693	1,354	2,129	1,086	638	405
1959	8,016	3,594	2,470	1,952	5,677	2,438	1,739	1,480	2,339	1,156	711	472
1960	8,468	3,652	2,633	2,183	5,888	2,429	1,837	1,622	2,580	1,223	796	561
1961	9,030	3,843	2,773	2,414	6,159	2,504	1,892	1,763	2,871	1,339	881	651
1962	9,540	4,018	2,903	2,619	6,402	2,576	1,953	1,873	3,138	1,442	950	758
1963	9,999	4,133	3,030	2,836	6,592	2,597	2,005	1,990	3,407	1,536	1,025	846
1964	10,430	4,249	3,134	3,047	6,754	2,626	2,035	2,093	3,676	1,623	1,099	954
1965	10,849	4,343	3,238	3,268	6,917	2,653	2,062	2,202	3,932	1,690	1,176	1,066
1966	11,393	4,447	3,357	3,589	7,119	2,690	2,084	2,345	4,274	1,757	1,273	1,244
1967	11,771	4,560	3,423	3,788	7,254	2,739	2,087	2,428	4,517	1,821	1,336	1,360
1968	12,176	4,684	3,491	4,001	7,410	2,793	2,098	2,519	4,766	1,891	1,393	1,482
1969	12,544	4,811	3,555	4,177	7,531	2,848	2,104	2,578	5,013	1,963	1,451	1,599
1970	12,945	4,951	3,637	4,359	7,670	2,910	2,126	2,634	5,277	2,041	1,511	1,725
1971	13,366	5,113	3,724	4,529	7,819	2,982	2,154	2,683	5,547	2,131	1,570	1,846
1972	14,100	5,352	3,797	4,952	8,104	3,091	2,192	2,822	5,996	2,261	1,605	2,130
1973	14,569	5,519	3,941	5,110	8,277	3,169	2,248	2,861	6,292	2,350	1,693	2,249
1974	15,112	5,725	4,072	5,315	8,489	3,261	2,300	2,928	6,623	2,464	1,772	2,387
1975	15,629	5,922	4,236	5,470	8,650	3,347	2,363	2,940	6,979	2,575	1,873	2,530
1976	16,155	6,073	4,390	5,692	8,877	3,409	2,431	3,038	7,278	2,665	1,960	2,654
1977	16,641	6,201	4,565	5,877	9,063	3,460	2,514	3,089	7,578	2,741	2,051	2,786
1978	17,184	6,366	4,716	6,102	9,281	3,537	2,580	3,163	7,903	2,829	2,136	2,939
1979	17,720	6,483	4,885	6,352	9,502	3,593	2,659	3,249	8,219	2,890	2,226	3,103
1980	18,336	6,658	5,067	6,611	9,763	3,694	2,728	3,341	8,573	2,964	2,339	3,270
1981 [2]	18,864	6,805	5,188	6,871	9,975	3,764	2,780	3,431	8,889	3,041	2,408	3,440
1982 [2]	19,350	6,939	5,288	7,124	10,175	3,831	2,829	3,516	9,175	3,108	2,459	3,608
	Percent with benefits in current-payment status											
1941	20	23	15	20	20	22	14	19	25	26	20	(3)
1945	30	24	36	50	29	22	35	49	40	33	48	48
1950	59	44	69	82	59	44	69	81	61	46	71	91
1955	71	58	77	96	70	54	76	96	75	67	80	92
1956	76	62	84	96	75	58	84	97	80	72	85	95
1957	73	59	81	91	71	55	80	92	77	67	85	91
1958	79	65	86	95	78	62	85	96	81	73	88	93
1959	82	69	90	97	81	65	90	98	84	76	92	96
1960	85	72	91	98	84	69	90	98	87	79	92	97
1961	85	73	92	98	85	70	91	98	87	77	94	97
1962	87	75	93	99	86	73	92	99	88	78	95	97
1963	89	76	96	99	89	76	95	99	89	78	97	98
1964	89	77	96	100	89	76	95	100	89	78	97	100
1965	89	76	96	100	89	75	96	100	89	77	96	100
1966	89	76	96	100	90	75	96	100	89	77	96	100
1967	91	77	98	100	90	76	99	100	91	79	96	100
1968	90	77	96	100	90	76	97	100	91	79	94	100
1969	90	77	96	100	90	76	97	100	91	79	93	100
1970	90	77	93	100	90	76	95	100	90	79	91	100
1971	90	78	94	100	90	77	95	100	90	80	91	100
1972	90	80	93	100	91	79	95	100	89	80	91	100
1973	91	81	94	100	92	81	95	100	90	81	91	100
1974 [4]	93	85	95	100	94	85	97	100	91	85	93	100
1975	93	85	95	100	94	85	97	100	91	85	93	100
1976	93	86	95	100	94	87	97	100	91	85	93	100
1977	93	87	95	100	94	88	97	100	91	86	93	100
1978	93	88	95	100	94	89	97	100	91	86	93	100
1979	93	88	95	100	94	89	97	100	91	87	92	100
1980	93	88	94	100	95	89	97	100	91	87	92	100
1981 [2]	93	89	94	100	95	89	97	100	91	87	92	100
1982 [2]	93	89	95	100	95	89	97	100	91	87	92	100

[1] Percentages include widows or wives who are also collecting a benefit on the account of their spouse.

[2] Preliminary data.

[3] Because of the relatively large probable sampling error in the estimate of the number eligible, figure not considered sufficiently reliable to be useful.

[4] Percentage increases from the beginning of 1973 to the beginning of 1974 are higher than they would otherwise be because of changes in benefit processing methods in 1973.

Table 44.—Insured workers aged 62 or older: Estimated number eligible for retired-worker benefits and percent with benefits in current-payment status, by sex and broad age group, at beginning of 1956–82

[Numbers in thousands. Estimated; for details, see table 41, footnote 1. Beginning in 1966, includes transitionally insured persons]

Year	Aged 62–64					Aged 65 and over					
		Number with benefits in current-payment status				Total		65–71		72 or older	
	Number eligible	Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers [1]	Percent of eligibles with benefits in current-payment status	Number eligible	Percent of eligibles with benefits in current-payment status	Number eligible	Percent of eligibles with benefits in current-payment status	Number eligible	Percent of eligibles with benefits in current-payment status
	Total [2]										
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,879	76	3,682	65	2,197	94
1960	802	350	334	15	44	8,468	85	4,854	76	3,614	97
1965	3,097	1,181	998	183	38	10,849	89	5,779	80	5,070	100
1970	3,685	1,445	1,140	304	39	12,947	90	6,557	80	6,390	100
1971	3,809	1,547	1,225	322	41	13,366	90	6,759	81	6,607	100
1972	3,924	1,685	1,333	352	43	13,880	90	6,978	82	6,903	98
1973	4,004	1,830	1,440	390	46	14,437	91	7,264	83	7,173	99
1974	4,094	1,979	1,560	420	[3] 48	14,850	[3] 93	7,481	[3] 87	7,369	[3] 99
1975	4,163	2,093	1,631	462	50	15,478	93	7,797	87	7,681	99
1976	4,250	2,236	1,725	512	53	16,027	93	8,031	87	7,996	99
1977	4,437	2,343	1,781	562	53	16,543	93	8,225	88	8,318	99
1978	4,521	2,476	1,879	597	55	17,184	93	8,471	89	8,713	99
1979	4,589	2,479	1,871	608	54	17,720	93	8,679	89	9,041	99
1980	4,562	2,522	1,922	600	55	18,336	93	8,929	89	9,407	99
1981	4,688	2,620	2,017	603	56	18,864	93	9,095	89	9,769	99
1982	4,740	2,710	2,115	595	57	19,350	93	9,243	89	10,107	99
	Men										
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,350	75	2,650	62	1,700	95
1960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,888	84	3,256	73	2,632	97
1965	1,910	619	480	138	32	6,917	89	3,555	79	3,362	100
1970	2,178	749	531	218	34	7,670	90	3,847	79	3,823	100
1971	2,235	806	576	229	36	7,819	90	3,936	80	3,883	100
1972	2,290	885	635	250	39	7,995	91	4,021	82	3,975	100
1973	2,328	965	690	275	41	8,224	92	4,165	83	4,059	100
1974	2,371	1,047	753	294	[3] 44	8,366	[3] 94	4,254	[3] 87	4,112	[3] 100
1975	2,390	1,106	787	319	46	8,643	93	4,401	87	4,242	100
1976	2,440	1,198	849	349	49	8,875	94	4,502	88	4,373	100
1977	2,555	1,264	884	380	49	9,070	94	4,583	89	4,487	100
1978	2,574	1,334	933	401	52	9,281	94	4,697	90	4,584	100
1979	2,609	1,322	916	406	51	9,502	94	4,797	90	4,705	100
1980	2,563	1,337	938	399	52	9,763	94	4,916	90	4,847	100
1981	2,620	1,394	994	400	53	9,975	94	4,987	90	4,988	100
1982	2,627	1,462	1,068	394	56	10,175	94	5,064	90	5,111	100
	Women [2]										
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,529	80	1,032	75	497	91
1960	802	350	334	15	44	2,580	87	1,598	82	982	96
1965	1,187	562	518	45	47	3,932	89	2,224	80	1,708	100
1970	1,507	695	609	86	46	5,277	90	2,710	81	2,567	99
1971	1,574	741	649	92	47	5,547	90	2,823	82	2,724	98
1972	1,634	800	698	102	49	5,885	89	2,957	82	2,928	96
1973	1,676	865	751	115	52	6,213	90	3,099	83	3,114	96
1974	1,723	932	807	126	[3] 54	6,484	[3] 92	3,227	[3] 87	3,257	[3] 97
1975	1,773	988	844	144	56	6,835	92	3,396	86	3,439	99
1976	1,810	1,039	876	162	57	7,152	92	3,529	86	3,623	99
1977	1,882	1,079	897	182	57	7,473	92	3,642	87	3,831	99
1978	1,947	1,142	946	196	59	7,903	91	3,774	87	4,129	99
1979	1,980	1,157	955	202	58	8,219	91	3,883	88	4,336	99
1980	1,999	1,185	984	201	59	8,573	91	4,013	88	4,560	99
1981	2,068	1,226	1,023	203	59	8,889	91	4,108	88	4,781	99
1982	2,113	1,248	1,047	201	59	9,175	91	4,179	88	4,996	99

[1] Women workers aged 62–64 who were entitled to disabled-worker benefits at the beginning of 1957–78 and men workers aged 62–64 who were entitled to such benefits at the beginning of 1962–78 were also insured for retired-worker benefits and are included in the number eligible for retired-worker benefits. Disabled-worker beneficiaries aged 62–64 are included in number of eligible workers with benefits in current-payment status.

[2] From November 1956–July 1961, only women workers were eligible for retired-worker benefits at ages 62–64. For women age 72 or older, approximately 5 percent are insured on their own earnings record and are not receiving a benefit on that earnings record, but are receiving a spouse benefit on another earnings record.

[3] Percentage increases from the beginning of 1973 to the beginning of 1974 are higher than they would otherwise be because of changes in benefit-processing methods in 1973.

Table 45.—Estimated population in the Social Security area[1] and percent fully insured, by sex and age, 1978–82

[In thousands]

Age attained at beginning of year	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Population	Percent fully insured	Population	Percent fully insured	Population	Percent fully insured	Population	Percent fully insured	Population	Percent fully insured
Total	227,735	[2] 78	229,670	[2] 79	231,654	[2] 80	233,715	[2] 81	235,837	[2] 82
0–14	54,212	(3)	53,500	(3)	52,986	(3)	52,803	(3)	52,880	(3)
15–19	21,774	24	21,645	27	21,403	30	20,930	31	20,314	33
20–29	40,132	88	40,829	89	41,541	90	42,224	92	42,736	93
30–39	29,906	86	31,179	87	32,390	88	33,572	89	34,734	90
40–49	23,757	79	23,775	80	23,809	81	23,962	81	24,353	82
50–59	23,721	79	23,817	79	23,819	79	23,750	79	23,584	79
60–64	9,787	78	9,901	79	10,097	78	10,324	78	10,579	78
65 or older	24,446	70	25,025	71	25,610	72	26,149	72	26,657	73
Men	111,745	[2] 90	112,652	[2] 91	113,589	[2] 92	114,564	[2] 92	115,571	[2] 93
0–14	27,691	(3)	27,330	(3)	27,071	(3)	26,983	(3)	27,026	(3)
15–19	11,083	27	11,022	31	10,905	34	10,669	36	10,355	37
20–29	20,251	95	20,603	95	20,962	96	21,303	97	21,564	98
30–39	14,969	97	15,612	97	16,221	97	16,813	97	17,396	98
40–49	11,817	92	11,823	92	11,836	92	11,907	93	12,095	93
50–59	11,489	92	11,545	92	11,557	92	11,532	92	11,461	91
60–64	4,578	95	4,632	96	4,726	94	4,837	93	4,960	93
65 or older	9,867	94	10,084	94	10,312	95	10,521	95	10,714	95
Women	115,990	[2] 67	117,018	[2] 68	118,065	[2] 70	119,151	[2] 71	120,265	[2] 72
0–14	26,521	(3)	26,170	(3)	25,915	(3)	25,821	(3)	25,854	(3)
15–19	10,691	20	10,623	23	10,498	25	10,261	27	9,959	27
20–29	19,882	82	20,226	83	20,579	85	20,921	87	21,172	88
30–39	14,937	76	15,567	77	16,169	79	16,759	81	17,338	83
40–49	11,940	67	11,952	68	11,972	69	12,055	70	12,258	71
50–59	12,231	66	12,272	66	12,262	66	12,218	67	12,122	67
60–64	5,209	63	5,268	65	5,371	64	5,488	64	5,619	65
65 or older	14,579	54	14,941	55	15,298	56	15,629	57	15,943	58

[1] The population commonly referred to "population in the Social Security area" includes residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia adjusted for net census undercount; civilian residents of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa; Federal civilian employees and persons in the Armed Forces abroad and their dependents; crew members of Merchant Vessels; and all other U.S. citizens abroad.

[2] Percent of population fully insured aged 17 or older.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 46.—Total benefits paid, by major type of benefit and trust fund, and as percent of personal income, 1937–81

[In millions]

Year	Total benefits	Cash benefits		Service benefits		Rehabilitation services [2]		Personal income [3]	Total benefits as percent of personal income
		OASI [1]	DI	HI	SMI	OASI	DI		
1937	$1	$1						$73,751	(4)
1938	10	10						67,951	(4)
1939	14	14						72,352	(4)
1940	35	35						77,813	(4)
1941	88	88						95,310	0.1
1942	131	131						122,392	.1
1943	166	166						150,695	.1
1944	209	209						164,352	.1
1945	274	274						169,828	.2
1946	378	378						177,317	.2
1947	466	466						189,779	.2
1948	556	556						208,471	.3
1949	667	667						205,635	.3
1950	961	961						226,102	.4
1951	1,885	1,885						253,677	.7
1952	2,194	2,194						270,410	.8
1953	3,006	3,006						286,145	1.1
1954	3,670	3,670						288,177	1.3
1955	4,968	4,968						308,796	1.6
1956	5,715	5,715						330,903	1.7
1957	7,404	7,347	$57					349,294	2.1
1958	8,576	8,327	249					359,267	2.4
1959	10,298	9,842	457					382,097	2.7
1960	11,245	10,677	568					399,724	2.8
1961	12,749	11,862	887					414,967	3.1
1962	14,461	13,356	1,105					440,716	3.3
1963	15,427	14,217	1,210					463,085	3.3
1964	16,223	14,914	1,309					495,651	3.3
1965	18,311	16,737	1,573					537,031	3.4
1966	21,070	18,267	1,781	$891	$128	(5)	$3	584,875	3.6
1967	25,967	19,468	1,939	3,353	1,197	(5)	11	626,626	4.1
1968	30,651	22,642	2,294	4,179	1,518	$1	16	685,220	4.5
1969	33,371	24,209	2,542	4,739	1,865	1	15	745,827	4.5
1970	38,982	28,796	3,067	5,124	1,975	2	18	811,688	4.8
1971	45,065	33,413	3,758	5,751	2,117	2	24	868,448	5.2
1972	50,270	37,122	4,473	6,319	2,325	2	29	951,381	5.3
1973	61,091	45,741	5,718	7,057	2,526	3	46	1,065,183	5.7
1974	71,000	51,618	6,903	9,101	3,318	5	55	1,168,593	6.1
1975	82,614	58,509	8,414	11,318	4,273	9	91	1,264,963	6.5
1976	94,183	65,699	9,966	13,343	5,080	6	89	1,391,192	6.8
1977	106,449	73,113	11,463	15,743	6,038	8	84	1,538,017	6.9
1978	117,900	80,352	12,513	17,688	7,252	9	86	1,721,751	6.8
1979	133,698	90,556	13,708	20,630	8,708	18	78	1,943,759	6.9
1980	156,320	105,074	15,437	25,064	10,635	17	89	2,160,200	7.2
1981	184,455	123,796	17,200	[6] 30,346	13,113	(7)	(7)	2,404,000	7.7

[1] For 1937–39, refunds and lump-sum death payments under the Social Security Act 1935.
[2] Under 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act, vocational rehabilitation services are available to disabled adult and child beneficiaries.
[3] Data from Survey of Current Business, table 2.1.
[4] Less than 0.05 percent.
[5] Less than $0.5 million.
[6] Estimated preliminary data.
[7] No funds requested.

Table 47.—Number and average monthly benefits in current-payment status, by selected family groups, at end of 1944–79

[Based on sample data]

Year	Retired-worker families				Survivor families				Disabled-worker families					
	Worker only			Worker and wife [1]	Aged widow only	Widowed mother and—			Worker only			Worker, wife,[2] and—		Worker and spouse
	Total	Men	Women			1 child	2 children	3 or more children	Total	Men	Women	1 child	2 or more children	
	Number (in thousands)													
1944	315	253	62	135	69	67	36	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1945	416	338	78	181	95	86	48	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1946	473	381	92	216	127	66	37	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1947	590	471	119	269	164	69	39	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948	708	560	148	321	210	73	41	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1949	872	687	186	390	261	78	44	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	1,240	939	301	498	314	82	53	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951	1,618	1,162	456	614	384	92	61	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1952	1,894	1,306	588	699	454	103	68	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953	2,321	1,543	778	839	540	113	74	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954	2,744	1,780	964	958	637	116	82	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955	3,266	2,054	1,212	1,124	700	126	86	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956	3,662	2,133	1,528	1,359	912	128	88	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1957	4,344	2,361	1,983	1,726	1,089	142	97	92	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	.....
1958	4,872	2,587	2,285	1,902	1,224	156	105	99	223	176	48	(3)	(3)	.....
1959	5,321	2,755	2,565	2,029	1,380	160	106	108	275	206	69	15	15	18
1960	5,742	2,922	2,820	2,122	1,527	172	113	114	357	261	96	22	32	22
1961	6,470	3,336	3,134	2,214	1,677	185	120	121	459	332	127	34	59	25
1962	7,134	3,666	3,468	2,324	1,835	191	128	131	542	384	158	42	78	26
1963	7,606	3,867	3,739	2,368	1,984	191	131	137	599	416	183	48	93	27
1964	7,982	3,998	3,984	2,392	2,129	191	134	142	650	446	203	50	99	30
1965	8,386	4,137	4,249	2,400	2,332	182	135	153	714	481	232	54	109	30
1966	8,897	4,301	4,596	2,418	2,541	180	140	164	780	518	262	58	128	33
1967	9,247	4,416	4,831	2,429	2,696	181	140	172	847	556	290	59	138	37
1968	9,641	4,558	5,082	2,430	2,836	181	144	177	914	596	318	64	149	39
1969	10,039	4,707	5,332	2,440	2,984	180	148	178	987	640	347	69	154	41
1970	10,533	4,904	5,629	2,457	3,080	183	155	182	1,054	680	374	77	164	43
1971	11,128	5,149	5,979	2,481	3,258	190	159	185	1,165	749	416	86	178	47
1972	11,653	5,364	6,288	2,507	3,325	188	166	184	1,287	821	467	98	198	52
1973	12,379	5,663	6,716	2,565	3,444	209	174	185	1,425	902	523	113	208	57
1974	12,948	5,862	7,086	2,583	3,536	218	176	178	1,586	989	598	123	224	62
1975	13,520	6,134	7,385	2,618	3,606	221	182	176	1,750	1,080	671	137	250	66
1976	14,056	6,351	7,705	2,647	3,706	219	186	171	1,883	1,152	730	144	257	72
1977	14,597	6,564	8,033	2,681	3,805	221	190	167	2,000	1,222	782	152	263	80
1978	15,148	6,791	8,357	2,697	3,894	228	186	158	2,043	1,245	798	155	256	81
1979	15,748	7,044	8,704	2,710	3,964	234	187	147	2,050	1,248	802	154	242	80

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47.—Number and average monthly benefits in current-payment status, by selected family groups, at end of 1944–79—Continued

[Based on sample data]

Year	Retired-worker families				Survivor families				Disabled-worker families					
	Worker only			Worker and wife [1]	Aged widow only	Widowed mother and—			Worker only			Worker, wife,[2] and—		Worker and spouse
	Total	Men	Women			1 child	2 children	3 or more children	Total	Men	Women	1 child	2 or more children	
	Average monthly amount													
1944	$23.00	$24.10	$19.30	$37.90	$20.20	$24.40	$47.30	$50.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1945	23.50	24.50	19.50	38.50	20.20	34.10	47.70	50.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946	23.90	24.90	19.60	39.00	20.20	34.60	48.20	51.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
1947	24.20	25.30	19.90	39.60	20.40	35.40	48.80	52.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
1948	24.60	25.80	20.10	40.40	20.60	36.00	49.80	53.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
1949	25.30	26.50	20.60	41.40	20.80	36.50	50.40	54.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
1950	42.20	44.60	34.80	71.70	36.50	76.90	93.90	92.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
1951	40.30	43.20	33.00	70.20	36.00	77.30	93.80	92.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
1952	47.10	50.70	39.10	81.60	40.70	87.50	106.00	101.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
1953	48.80	52.90	40.60	85.00	40.90	90.10	111.90	109.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
1954	56.50	61.60	47.00	99.10	46.30	103.90	130.50	126.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
1955	59.10	64.60	49.80	103.50	48.70	106.80	135.40	133.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
1956	59.90	66.10	51.10	105.90	50.10	109.90	141.00	138.70	...	...	...	...	...	...
1957	60.90	68.30	52.20	108.40	51.10	114.30	146.30	144.80	$72.80	$73.50	$69.80	...	...	...
1958	62.60	70.70	53.50	111.20	51.90	117.00	151.70	150.70	81.70	84.70	70.60	$170.10	$165.50	...
1959	68.70	78.00	58.70	121.60	56.70	129.70	170.70	178.60	87.90	91.90	76.10	182.80	188.30	$135.60
1960	69.90	79.90	59.60	123.90	57.70	131.70	188.00	181.70	87.90	91.90	76.90	184.70	192.20	135.50
1961	71.90	81.20	62.00	126.60	64.90	135.00	189.30	182.80	87.70	91.50	77.70	186.50	193.80	136.30
1962	72.50	81.80	62.60	127.90	65.90	137.30	190.70	186.80	88.00	92.10	78.10	185.80	194.70	136.90
1963	73.20	82.60	63.40	129.40	66.90	139.40	192.50	190.40	88.60	92.90	78.80	186.70	196.10	137.90
1964	73.90	83.60	64.30	130.70	67.90	141.60	193.40	192.10	89.20	93.80	79.30	187.70	197.10	138.10
1965	80.10	90.50	70.00	141.50	73.90	153.00	219.80	218.10	95.40	100.70	85.00	201.00	216.30	143.90
1966	80.60	91.20	70.70	142.50	74.30	154.30	221.90	218.80	95.80	101.20	85.20	202.00	217.80	146.00
1967	81.70	92.50	71.90	144.20	75.20	155.90	224.40	221.70	96.20	101.80	85.50	202.90	217.30	146.00
1968	95.00	107.10	84.20	166.30	86.80	179.00	257.10	253.40	109.20	115.60	97.20	229.70	242.00	167.40
1969	96.60	109.00	85.70	168.90	87.80	182.20	255.80	253.60	109.90	116.60	97.60	230.70	241.30	169.70
1970	114.20	128.70	101.60	198.90	102.40	213.00	291.10	289.90	128.10	136.30	113.10	264.10	273.20	199.20
1971	127.40	143.70	113.30	222.30	114.40	238.30	320.00	315.60	142.70	152.69	124.90	290.20	296.70	221.60
1972	157.10	177.00	140.20	272.50	138.30	290.00	383.10	376.10	175.00	188.20	151.80	356.30	362.80	274.20
1973	161.60	180.10	146.00	276.70	158.40	297.80	391.00	377.90	178.20	192.80	153.20	364.80	367.20	278.60
1974	183.10	204.20	164.60	312.20	178.80	335.00	438.40	421.90	200.00	217.80	170.60	409.90	411.30	314.00
1975	201.60	225.50	181.80	343.90	195.90	367.20	468.60	461.80	218.90	240.00	185.00	441.00	454.00	344.00
1976	218.80	245.10	197.10	373.10	211.00	399.80	503.40	499.70	237.40	261.40	199.40	482.20	495.70	377.00
1977	236.80	265.90	213.10	404.40	226.50	436.80	546.60	538.60	265.50	283.80	213.80	525.80	538.10	407.50
1978	256.60	288.90	230.30	437.50	243.60	474.00	591.90	582.80	277.90	308.50	230.20	568.00	585.90	443.00
1979	287.00	324.00	257.10	488.60	270.30	532.90	655.00	646.70	308.90	343.60	254.80	632.70	655.70	497.10

[1] Wife's entitlement not dependent on having entitled children in her care.
[2] Wife's entitlement dependent on having entitled children in her care.
[3] Data not available.

Table 48.—Total monthly benefits in current-payment status, by type of beneficiary, at end of 1940–81

[For further detail on beneficiaries, see tables 91, 96–98, 100–101]

Year	Total			Retired workers	Disabled workers	Wives and husbands	Children	Widowed mothers and fathers [2]	Widows and widowers	Parents	Special age-72 beneficiaries
	Total [1]	OASI trust fund	DI trust fund								
	Number										
1940	222,488	222,488	.....	112,331	.....	29,749	54,648	20,499	4,437	824	.....
1945	1,288,107	1,288,107	.....	518,234	.....	159,168	390,134	120,581	93,781	6,209	.....
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243	.....	1,770,984	.....	508,350	699,703	169,438	314,189	14,579	.....
1951	4,378,985	4,378,985	.....	2,278,470	.....	646,890	846,247	203,782	384,265	19,331	.....
1952	5,025,549	5,025,549	.....	2,643,932	.....	737,859	938,751	228,984	454,563	21,460	.....
1953	5,981,420	5,981,420	.....	3,222,348	.....	887,845	1,053,195	253,873	540,653	23,506	.....
1954	6,886,480	6,886,480	.....	3,775,134	.....	1,015,892	1,160,770	271,536	638,091	25,057	.....
1955	7,960,616	7,960,616	.....	4,473,971	.....	1,191,963	1,276,240	291,916	701,360	25,166	.....
1956	9,128,121	9,128,121	.....	5,112,430	.....	1,433,507	1,340,995	301,240	913,069	26,880	.....
1957	11,128,897	10,979,047	149,850	6,197,532	149,850	1,827,048	1,502,077	328,309	1,095,137	28,944	.....
1958	12,430,234	12,162,177	268,057	6,920,677	237,719	2,031,091	1,624,135	353,964	1,232,583	30,065	.....
1959	13,703,918	13,243,564	460,354	7,525,628	334,443	2,208,017	1,831,548	376,145	1,393,587	34,550	.....
1960	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	8,061,469	455,371	2,345,983	2,000,451	401,358	1,543,843	36,114	.....
1961	16,494,762	15,467,673	1,027,089	8,924,849	618,075	2,510,199	2,279,462	428,138	1,697,308	36,731	.....
1962	18,053,395	16,778,290	1,275,105	9,738,500	740,867	2,678,531	2,547,057	451,984	1,859,191	37,265	.....
1963	19,035,489	17,583,017	1,452,472	10,263,331	827,014	2,748,809	2,686,959	461,675	2,010,769	36,932	.....
1964	19,799,539	18,236,173	1,563,366	10,668,731	894,173	2,783,308	2,787,453	470,597	2,158,912	36,365	.....
1965	20,866,767	19,127,716	1,739,051	11,100,584	988,074	2,806,912	3,092,659	471,816	2,371,433	35,289	.....
1966	22,767,252	20,796,930	1,970,322	11,658,443	1,097,190	2,860,026	3,392,970	487,755	2,602,015	34,540	634,313
1967	23,704,987	21,564,773	2,140,214	12,019,175	1,193,120	2,879,487	3,585,209	496,307	2,769,618	33,494	728,577
1968	24,560,374	22,225,240	2,335,134	12,420,742	1,295,300	2,898,605	3,795,669	504,916	2,937,867	31,596	675,679
1969	25,314,062	22,826,514	2,487,548	12,822,201	1,394,291	2,908,362	3,952,358	511,639	3,091,710	30,207	603,294
1970	26,228,629	23,563,634	2,664,995	13,349,175	1,492,948	2,951,552	4,122,305	523,136	3,227,160	28,729	533,624
1971	27,291,508	24,361,500	2,930,008	13,926,939	1,647,684	3,009,698	4,307,044	535,126	3,366,304	27,157	471,356
1972	28,476,028	25,204,542	3,271,486	14,555,475	1,832,916	3,084,838	4,515,633	540,965	3,509,777	26,055	410,369
1973	29,868,775	26,309,763	3,558,982	15,364,562	2,016,626	3,189,075	4,687,378	571,907	3,656,353	24,813	358,061
1974	30,852,817	26,941,483	3,911,334	15,958,521	2,236,882	3,237,570	4,775,509	573,506	3,769,559	23,023	278,247
1975	32,084,511	27,732,311	4,352,200	16,588,001	2,488,774	3,320,310	4,972,008	581,845	3,888,705	21,444	223,524
1976	33,020,946	28,397,189	4,623,757	17,164,470	2,670,208	3,370,059	5,035,145	578,727	3,994,380	19,912	188,045
1977	34,077,142	29,216,711	4,860,431	17,820,510	2,837,432	3,456,524	5,082,825	583,195	4,119,487	18,443	158,726
1978	34,586,343	29,717,853	4,868,490	18,357,755	2,879,774	3,471,468	4,938,372	576,343	4,211,711	17,177	133,743
1979	35,124,495	30,347,083	4,777,412	18,969,586	2,870,590	3,466,762	4,794,163	573,750	4,321,496	16,040	112,108
1980	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	19,582,625	2,861,253	3,480,212	4,609,813	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	20,195,362	2,776,519	3,459,027	4,429,979	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
	Amount (in thousands)										
1940	$4,070	$4,070	.....	$2,539	.....	$361	$668	$402	$90	$11	.....
1945	23,801	23,801	.....	12,538	.....	2,040	4,858	2,391	1,893	81	.....
1950	126,857	126,857	.....	77,678	.....	11,995	19,366	5,801	11,481	535	.....
1951	154,791	154,791	.....	96,008	.....	14,710	22,739	6,776	13,849	709	.....
1952	205,179	205,179	.....	130,217	.....	19,178	28,141	8,273	18,482	887	.....
1953	253,792	253,792	.....	164,659	.....	24,017	32,517	9,517	22,096	986	.....
1954	339,342	339,342	.....	223,272	.....	32,271	40,996	12,089	29,526	1,189	.....
1955	411,613	411,613	.....	276,942	.....	39,416	46,444	13,403	34,152	1,256	.....
1956	482,593	482,593	.....	322,537	.....	48,326	50,324	14,262	45,780	1,365	.....
1957	605,455	594,552	$10,904	400,250	$10,904	62,802	57,952	16,102	55,944	1,501	.....
1958	697,529	677,104	20,425	459,201	19,516	71,230	64,130	17,886	63,977	1,586	.....
1959	845,144	811,237	33,907	547,749	29,765	84,254	80,716	21,579	79,047	2,034	.....
1960	936,321	888,320	48,000	596,849	40,668	90,503	93,275	23,795	89,054	2,178	.....
1961	1,071,693	1,003,937	67,756	675,154	55,374	98,276	104,818	25,425	110,179	2,466	.....
1962	1,181,725	1,099,227	82,498	741,961	66,673	105,072	116,166	26,838	122,475	2,541	.....
1963	1,259,912	1,166,587	93,325	789,064	74,922	108,481	123,052	27,438	134,403	2,552	.....
1964	1,325,445	1,224,240	101,205	827,548	81,473	110,549	128,898	27,954	146,476	2,547	.....
1965	1,516,802	1,395,817	120,986	931,532	96,599	120,796	159,428	30,882	174,883	2,683	.....
1966	1,638,548	1,502,863	135,685	983,338	107,627	123,262	175,100	31,983	192,821	2,642	$21,777
1967	1,723,478	1,575,646	147,831	1,026,047	117,434	125,056	187,064	32,686	207,692	5,587	24,913
1968	2,062,549	1,880,601	181,948	1,227,875	144,892	145,165	223,585	37,833	253,924	2,787	26,488
1969	2,160,256	1,964,275	195,982	1,287,300	157,188	147,257	233,972	38,406	269,799	2,687	23,647
1970	2,628,326	2,385,926	242,400	1,576,551	196,010	175,323	279,845	45,258	328,245	2,965	24,128
1971	3,058,957	2,763,022	295,934	1,840,748	241,414	198,656	320,487	51,163	380,963	3,103	22,423
1972	3,916,203	3,514,741	401,462	2,363,098	328,675	249,017	402,707	62,457	483,161	3,620	23,468
1973	4,269,863	3,821,165	448,698	2,556,956	369,090	259,223	421,387	67,378	571,654	3,488	20,485
1974	5,001,918	4,445,170	556,748	3,003,601	460,078	296,088	480,292	76,980	663,369	3,627	17,684
1975	5,727,758	5,047,656	680,102	3,436,752	562,180	332,159	544,048	85,676	747,903	3,685	15,354
1976	6,414,579	5,624,345	790,235	3,859,603	654,647	365,128	597,954	92,466	827,324	3,685	13,773
1977	7,175,316	6,268,559	906,756	4,330,797	752,639	403,657	656,152	101,345	914,738	3,657	12,331
1978	7,930,471	6,933,207	997,264	4,831,554	830,101	437,966	700,437	109,714	1,005,929	3,675	11,095
1979	9,056,475	7,950,091	1,106,384	5,582,115	924,407	489,558	771,108	121,957	1,133,272	3,829	10,229
1980	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723	6,685,732	1,060,792	570,026	864,944	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,584
1981	12,255,310	10,901,678	1,353,632	7,794,868	1,147,113	642,347	946,273	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

[2] Father's benefits first payable as of March 1975.

Table 49.—Total cash benefits paid to individuals during year from OASI trust fund: Amount and percentage distribution of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary and of lump-sum death payments, 1940–81

Year	Total	Monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary											Lump-sum death payments
		Total	Retired workers and dependents				Survivors					Special age-72	
			Total	Retired workers	Wives and husbands	Children	Total	Children	Widowed mothers and fathers [1]	Widows and widowers	Parents		
	Amount (in millions)												
Total	$1,011,014	$1,003,554	$743,346	$664,159	$68,593	$10,602	$256,831	$83,057	$16,470	$154,217	$1,080	$3,375	$7,460
1940	32	24	17	15	2	(2)	6	3	2	(2)	(2)	.....	9
1941	88	75	51	44	7	1	24	13	8	2	(2)	.....	13
1942	131	116	76	65	10	1	40	21	13	5	1	.....	15
1943	166	148	93	79	13	1	55	29	16	9	1	.....	18
1944	209	187	113	97	16	1	73	39	20	14	1	.....	22
1945	274	248	148	126	21	2	100	52	27	20	1	.....	26
1946	378	350	222	189	31	2	128	66	32	28	1	.....	28
1947	466	437	288	245	40	3	149	77	34	37	2	.....	29
1948	556	524	352	300	49	4	172	86	36	48	2	.....	32
1949	667	634	437	373	60	5	197	95	39	60	2	.....	33
1950	961	928	651	557	88	6	277	135	49	89	3	.....	33
1951	1,885	1,828	1,321	1,135	175	11	507	260	82	156	9	.....	57
1952	2,194	2,131	1,539	1,328	200	12	592	298	92	191	10	.....	63
1953	3,006	2,919	2,175	1,884	275	16	744	369	114	248	12	.....	87
1954	3,670	3,578	2,698	2,340	338	21	880	430	133	304	13	.....	92
1955	4,968	4,855	3,746	3,253	466	29	1,108	532	163	396	16	.....	113
1956	5,715	5,605	4,361	3,793	536	33	1,244	581	177	469	17	.....	109
1957	7,347	7,209	5,688	4,888	756	43	1,521	651	198	653	19	.....	139
1958	8,327	8,194	6,474	5,567	851	56	1,720	720	223	757	20	.....	133
1959	9,842	9,670	7,607	6,548	982	77	2,063	855	263	921	25	.....	171
1960	10,677	10,512	8,196	7,053	1,051	92	2,316	945	286	1,057	28	.....	164
1961	11,862	11,690	9,032	7,802	1,124	106	2,659	1,080	316	1,232	31	.....	171
1962	13,356	13,173	10,162	8,813	1,216	134	3,011	1,171	336	1,470	34	.....	183
1963	14,217	14,011	10,795	9,391	1,258	146	3,216	1,222	348	1,612	34	.....	206
1964	14,914	14,698	11,281	9,854	1,277	150	3,416	1,275	354	1,754	33	.....	216
1965	16,737	16,521	12,542	10,984	1,383	175	3,979	1,515	388	2,041	35	.....	217
1966	18,266	18,030	13,872	11,727	1,429	216	4,613	1,812	415	2,351	35	44	237
1967	19,468	19,215	14,049	12,372	1,456	221	4,854	1,855	420	2,545	34	313	252
1968	22,642	22,373	16,204	14,278	1,673	253	5,839	2,207	478	3,117	37	330	269
1969	24,208	23,917	17,395	15,385	1,750	260	6,219	2,322	490	3,371	36	303	291
1970	28,797	28,503	20,770	18,438	2,029	303	7,428	2,760	574	4,055	39	305	294
1971	33,413	33,107	24,219	21,544	2,323	352	8,602	3,168	630	4,763	41	286	306
1972	37,122	36,802	27,057	24,143	2,532	382	9,481	3,433	679	5,326	43	264	320
1973	45,742	45,412	32,801	29,345	2,999	457	12,347	4,002	801	7,496	48	265	329
1974	51,618	51,291	37,218	33,377	3,308	533	13,836	4,399	898	8,490	49	237	327
1975	58,509	58,172	42,431	38,078	3,719	634	15,543	4,888	1,009	9,596	50	198	337
1976	65,699	65,367	47,894	43,057	4,115	722	17,298	5,384	1,113	10,750	51	174	332
1977	73,113	72,801	53,434	48,134	4,554	746	19,210	5,914	1,189	12,055	52	157	312
1978	80,352	79,986	59,140	53,238	4,982	920	20,704	6,092	1,284	13,276	51	142	366
1979	90,555	90,173	66,912	60,348	5,551	1,013	23,132	6,605	1,409	15,066	52	128	382
1980	105,074	104,678	77,905	70,358	6,405	1,142	26,654	7,389	1,572	17,638	55	119	395
1981	123,796	123,462	92,478	83,614	7,543	1,321	30,874	8,307	1,760	20,749	58	110	332

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49.—Total cash benefits paid to individuals during year from OASI trust fund: Amount and percentage distribution of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary and of lump-sum death payments, 1940–81—Continued

Year	Total	Monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary											Lump-sum death payments
		Total	Retired workers and dependents				Survivors					Special age-72	
			Total	Retired workers	Wives and husbands	Children	Total	Children	Widowed mothers and fathers [1]	Widows and widowers	Parents		
	Percentage distribution												
Total	100.0	99.2	73.4	65.4	6.9	1.0	25.5	8.4	1.9	15.0	0.1	0.4	0.8
1940	100.0	73.3	53.4	46.0	6.1	1.4	19.8	10.8	7.5	1.3	.2	.....	26.7
1945	100.0	90.5	54.1	45.9	7.5	.6	36.4	19.0	9.7	7.3	.3	.....	9.5
1950	100.0	96.6	67.8	57.9	9.2	.7	28.8	14.1	5.1	9.2	.4	.....	3.4
1951	100.0	97.0	70.1	60.2	9.3	.6	26.9	13.8	4.4	8.3	.5	.....	3.0
1952	100.0	97.1	70.2	60.5	9.1	.5	27.0	13.6	4.2	8.7	.5	.....	2.9
1953	100.0	97.1	72.4	62.7	9.2	.5	24.7	12.3	3.8	8.3	.4	.....	2.9
1954	100.0	97.5	73.5	63.7	9.2	.6	24.0	11.7	3.6	8.3	.4	.....	2.5
1955	100.0	97.7	75.4	65.5	9.4	.6	22.3	10.7	3.3	8.0	.3	.....	2.3
1956	100.0	98.1	76.3	66.4	9.4	.6	21.8	10.2	3.1	8.2	.3	.....	1.9
1957	100.0	98.1	77.4	66.5	10.3	.6	20.7	8.9	2.7	8.9	.3	.....	1.9
1958	100.0	98.4	77.7	66.8	10.2	.7	20.7	8.6	2.7	9.1	.2	.....	1.6
1959	100.0	98.3	77.3	66.5	10.0	.8	21.0	8.7	2.7	9.4	.3	.....	1.7
1960	100.0	98.5	76.8	66.1	9.8	.9	21.7	8.9	2.7	9.9	.3	.....	1.5
1961	100.0	98.6	76.1	65.8	9.5	.9	22.4	9.1	2.7	10.4	.3	.....	1.4
1962	100.0	98.6	76.1	66.0	9.1	1.0	22.5	8.8	2.5	11.0	.3	.....	1.4
1963	100.0	98.6	75.9	66.1	8.8	1.0	22.6	8.6	2.5	11.3	.2	.....	1.4
1964	100.0	98.5	75.6	66.1	8.6	1.0	22.9	8.6	2.4	11.8	.2	.....	1.5
1965	100.0	98.7	74.9	65.6	8.3	1.0	23.8	9.1	2.3	12.2	.2	.....	1.3
1966	100.0	98.7	73.2	64.2	7.8	1.2	25.3	9.9	2.3	12.9	.2	.2	1.3
1967	100.0	98.7	72.2	63.6	7.5	1.1	24.9	9.5	2.2	13.1	.2	1.6	1.3
1968	100.0	98.8	71.6	63.1	7.4	1.1	25.8	9.7	2.1	13.8	.2	1.5	1.2
1969	100.0	98.8	71.8	63.5	7.2	1.1	25.7	9.6	2.0	13.9	.1	1.3	1.2
1970	100.0	99.0	72.1	64.0	7.0	1.1	25.8	9.6	2.0	14.1	.1	1.1	1.0
1971	100.0	99.1	72.5	64.5	7.0	1.1	25.7	9.5	1.9	14.2	.1	.9	.9
1972	100.0	99.1	72.9	65.0	6.8	1.0	25.5	9.2	1.8	14.3	.1	.7	.9
1973	100.0	99.3	71.7	64.2	6.6	1.0	27.0	8.7	1.8	16.4	.1	.6	.7
1974	100.0	99.4	72.1	64.7	6.4	1.0	26.8	8.5	1.7	16.4	.1	.5	.6
1975	100.0	99.4	72.5	65.1	6.4	1.1	26.6	8.4	1.7	16.4	.1	.3	.6
1976	100.0	99.5	72.9	65.5	6.3	1.1	26.3	8.2	1.7	16.4	.1	.3	.5
1977	100.0	99.6	73.1	65.8	6.2	1.0	26.3	8.1	1.6	16.5	.1	.2	.4
1978	100.0	99.5	73.6	66.3	6.2	1.1	25.8	7.6	1.6	16.5	.1	.2	.5
1979	100.0	99.6	73.9	66.7	6.1	1.1	25.6	7.3	1.6	16.6	.1	.1	.4
1980	100.0	99.6	74.1	67.0	6.1	1.1	25.4	7.0	1.5	16.8	.1	.1	.4
1981	100.0	99.6	74.7	67.5	6.1	1.1	24.9	6.7	1.4	16.8	(3)	.1	.3

[1] Father's benefits first payable as of March 1975.
[2] Less than $0.5 million.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 50.—Total cash benefits paid to individuals during year from DI trust fund: Amount and percentage distribution, by type of beneficiary, 1957–81

Year	Amount (in millions)				Percentage distribution			
	Total [1]	Disabled workers	Wives and husbands	Children	Total	Disabled workers	Wives and husbands	Children
Total	$128,590	$105,617	$5,883	$17,089	100.0	82.1	4.6	13.3
1957	57	57	.....	.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
1958	249	246	1	1	100.0	98.9	.5	.6
1959	457	390	29	38	100.0	85.5	6.3	8.2
1960	568	489	32	48	100.0	86.0	5.6	8.4
1961	887	724	54	109	100.0	81.6	6.0	12.3
1962	1,105	888	68	149	100.0	80.3	6.2	13.5
1963	1,210	965	73	172	100.0	79.8	6.0	14.2
1964	1,309	1,044	79	186	100.0	79.8	6.0	14.2
1965	1,573	1,246	95	232	100.0	79.2	6.0	14.7
1966	1,781	1,394	108	280	100.0	78.2	6.1	15.7
1967	1,939	1,519	113	307	100.0	78.3	5.8	15.8
1968	2,294	1,804	131	360	100.0	78.6	5.7	15.7
1969	2,542	2,014	139	389	100.0	79.2	5.5	15.3
1970	3,067	2,448	165	454	100.0	79.8	5.4	14.8
1971	3,758	3,028	192	539	100.0	80.6	5.1	14.3
1972	4,473	3,626	224	623	100.0	81.1	5.0	13.9
1973	5,718	4,676	281	760	100.0	81.8	4.9	13.3
1974	6,903	5,662	320	920	100.0	82.0	4.6	13.3
1975	8,414	6,908	385	1,121	100.0	82.1	4.6	13.3
1976	9,966	8,190	447	1,328	100.0	82.2	4.5	13.3
1977	11,462	9,456	503	1,503	100.0	82.5	4.4	13.1
1978	12,513	10,315	541	1,657	100.0	82.4	4.3	13.2
1979	13,708	11,333	581	1,794	100.0	82.7	4.2	13.1
1980	15,437	12,816	638	1,983	100.0	83.0	4.1	12.8
1981	17,200	14,379	684	2,136	100.0	83.6	4.0	12.4

[1] Data may not equal total because of independent rounding.

Table 51.—Beneficiaries using direct deposit of benefit payments, by type of bank account: Number and percent of beneficiaries and total amount and percent of monthly benefit, by type of beneficiary, race, and sex, at end of 1979

Type of beneficiary, race, and sex	Beneficiaries using direct deposit											
	Total				Checking				Savings			
	Number	Percent of total beneficiaries	Amount	Percent of total benefits	Number	Percent of total beneficiaries	Amount	Percent of total benefits	Number	Percent of total beneficiaries	Amount	Percent of total benefits
Total	9,269,907	26.4	$2,672,278	29.5	7,521,513	21.4	$2,179,615	24.1	1,748,394	5.0	$492,663	5.4
White	8,823,097	28.5	2,562,458	31.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Black	367,617	10.3	88,966	12.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other	79,193	14.3	20,854	18.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Retired workers and their spouses and children	6,569,914	29.1	1,934,539	31.7	5,264,132	23.3	1,561,842	25.6	1,305,782	5.8	372,697	6.1
Retired workers	5,720,629	30.2	1,796,862	32.2	4,590,705	24.2	1,453,030	26.0	1,129,924	6.0	343,832	6.2
Men	2,988,653	29.3	1,041,639	31.2	2,394,550	23.5	837,322	25.1	594,103	5.8	204,317	6.1
Women	2,731,976	31.1	755,223	33.5	2,196,155	25.0	615,708	27.3	535,821	6.1	139,515	6.2
Wives and husbands	770,932	25.8	126,003	28.4	617,547	20.6	100,742	22.7	153,385	5.1	25,261	5.7
Wives	760,881	25.8	124,773	28.4	611,079	20.7	99,935	22.8	149,802	5.1	24,838	5.7
Husbands	10,051	25.7	1,230	27.1	6,468	16.5	807	17.8	3,583	9.1	423	9.3
Children	78,353	12.0	11,674	15.0	55,880	8.6	8,070	10.4	22,473	3.4	3,604	4.6
Disabled workers and their spouses and children	755,102	15.8	241,037	21.8	599,170	12.5	191,873	17.3	155,932	3.3	49,164	4.4
Disabled workers	677,122	23.6	232,382	25.1	534,549	18.6	184,665	20.0	142,573	5.0	47,717	5.2
Men	452,571	23.3	170,466	24.9	356,857	18.4	135,600	19.8	95,714	4.9	34,866	5.1
Women	224,551	24.1	61,916	25.7	177,692	19.1	49,065	20.4	46,859	5.0	12,851	5.3
Wives and husbands	77,598	16.3	8,619	18.8	64,349	13.5	7,181	15.7	13,249	2.8	1,438	3.1
Wives	77,216	16.3	8,583	18.8	64,077	13.5	7,154	15.7	13,139	2.8	1,429	3.1
Husbands	382	17.5	36	19.6	272	12.4	27	14.7	110	5.0	9	4.9
Children	169,595	11.8	19,453	14.3	141,035	9.9	15,748	11.6	28,560	2.0	3,705	2.7
Survivors	1,752,460	23.0	475,165	25.9	1,498,527	19.7	408,451	22.2	253,933	3.3	66,714	3.6
Nondisabled:												
Widows and widowers	1,194,575	28.5	346,760	30.7	1,043,500	24.9	303,269	26.8	151,075	3.6	43,491	3.8
Widows	1,190,704	28.5	345,876	30.7	1,040,812	24.9	302,651	26.9	149,892	3.6	43,225	3.8
Widowers	3,871	21.6	884	23.6	2,688	15.0	618	16.5	1,183	6.6	266	7.1
Disabled:												
Widows and widowers	26,920	20.7	5,314	22.7	23,323	18.0	4,631	19.8	3,597	2.8	683	2.9
Widows	26,749	20.7	5,288	22.7	23,209	18.0	4,613	19.8	3,540	2.7	675	2.9
Widowers	171	21.2	26	24.2	114	14.1	18	16.7	57	7.1	8	7.4
Parents	2,332	14.5	602	15.7	1,890	11.8	481	12.6	442	2.8	121	3.2
Mothers and fathers	111,898	19.5	26,348	21.6	94,664	16.5	22,587	18.5	17,234	3.0	3,761	3.1
Mothers	109,743	19.6	26,047	21.7	93,227	16.7	22,378	18.6	16,516	3.0	3,669	3.1
Fathers	2,155	14.9	301	16.8	1,437	9.9	209	11.6	718	5.0	92	5.1
Children	416,735	15.4	96,141	17.3	335,150	12.4	77,483	13.9	81,585	3.0	18,658	3.3
Special age-72 beneficiaries	23,005	20.5	2,110	20.6	18,748	16.7	1,720	16.8	4,257	3.8	390	3.8

[1] Data not available.

Table 52.—Monthly benefit awards: Number, by type of beneficiary, 1940–81

[Not necessarily payable at time of award; see definition of award, p. 251]

Year	Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Wives and husbands of—		Children of—			Widowed mothers and fathers [1]	Widows and widowers	Parents	Special age-72 beneficiaries
				Retired workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers				
Total [2]	104,018,002	40,942,781	8,727,817	11,387,457	2,306,654	4,740,351	13,754,279	7,327,675	3,537,792	9,921,524	108,593	1,263,079
1940	254,984	132,335	.....	34,555	.....	8,249	31,133	.....	23,260	4,600	852	.....
1941	269,286	114,660	.....	36,213	.....	6,031	69,588	.....	30,502	11,020	1,272	.....
1942	258,116	99,622	.....	33,250	.....	4,859	72,525	.....	31,820	14,774	1,266	.....
1943	262,865	89,070	.....	31,916	.....	3,652	81,967	.....	35,420	19,576	1,264	.....
1944	318,949	110,097	.....	40,349	.....	4,350	95,326	.....	42,649	24,759	1,419	.....
1945	462,463	185,174	.....	63,068	.....	7,215	120,299	.....	55,108	29,844	1,755	.....
1946	547,150	258,980	.....	88,515	.....	10,736	104,139	.....	44,190	38,823	1,767	.....
1947	572,909	271,488	.....	94,189	.....	12,446	103,308	.....	42,807	45,249	3,422	.....
1948	596,201	275,903	.....	98,554	.....	12,604	106,351	.....	44,276	55,667	2,846	.....
1949	682,241	337,273	.....	117,356	.....	15,854	103,068	.....	43,087	62,928	2,675	.....
1950	962,628	567,131	.....	162,768	.....	25,495	97,146	.....	41,101	66,735	2,252	.....
1951	1,336,432	702,984	.....	228,887	.....	40,958	189,542	.....	78,323	89,591	6,147	.....
1952	1,053,303	531,206	.....	177,707	.....	24,695	138,650	.....	64,875	92,302	3,868	.....
1953	1,419,462	771,671	.....	246,856	.....	33,868	178,310	.....	71,945	112,866	3,946	.....
1954	1,401,733	749,911	.....	236,764	.....	35,938	176,858	.....	70,775	128,026	3,461	.....
1955	1,657,773	909,883	.....	288,915	.....	40,402	198,393	.....	76,018	140,624	3,538	.....
1956	1,855,296	934,033	.....	384,562	.....	37,900	173,883	.....	67,475	253,524	3,919	.....
1957	2,832,344	1,424,975	178,802	578,012	.....	81,842	231,321	.....	88,174	244,633	4,585	.....
1958 [3]	2,123,465	1,041,668	131,382	366,553	12,920	63,408	205,110	18,264	81,467	199,320	3,373	.....
1959 [4]	2,501,802	1,089,740	177,811	390,517	54,299	83,157	265,123	78,659	102,020	232,683	7,797	.....
1960	2,336,144	981,717	207,805	339,987	54,187	69,979	241,430	104,310	92,607	239,267	4,855	.....
1961	3,046,653	1,361,505	279,758	394,198	77,588	126,019	264,440	189,283	98,449	251,275	4,138	.....
1962	3,004,501	1,347,268	250,634	393,857	69,212	135,984	266,286	170,354	99,925	267,051	3,930	.....
1963	2,729,559	1,145,602	223,739	345,610	66,543	115,220	281,511	163,967	104,960	278,709	3,698	.....
1964	2,552,063	1,041,807	207,392	316,262	59,706	100,051	288,304	145,439	106,249	283,263	3,390	.....
1965	3,072,426	1,183,133	253,499	321,015	69,183	134,187	451,399	197,616	100,005	359,431	2,958	.....
1966	4,722,483	1,647,524	278,345	396,856	81,238	195,055	584,901	276,093	107,135	403,595	3,202	748,539
1967	3,596,770	1,161,130	301,359	319,503	87,296	167,676	534,568	282,662	110,762	355,589	2,658	273,567
1968	3,619,927	1,240,098	323,154	329,935	89,603	172,460	593,331	299,016	113,765	375,391	2,144	81,030
1969	3,699,633	1,272,784	344,741	335,723	94,690	176,162	622,109	313,629	116,922	375,753	2,093	45,027
1970	3,722,433	1,338,107	350,384	339,447	96,304	182,595	591,724	316,546	112,377	363,216	1,852	29,881
1971	3,965,157	1,391,403	415,897	338,219	113,222	196,589	613,193	372,224	116,548	381,262	1,635	24,965
1972	4,202,607	1,461,399	455,438	353,742	124,356	209,422	643,513	411,766	117,699	402,809	2,086	20,367
1973	4,220,493	1,493,194	491,616	349,493	128,198	217,708	618,825	413,751	118,775	372,167	1,655	15,111
1974	4,100,809	1,413,145	535,977	319,149	132,042	201,684	574,174	443,909	109,221	363,693	1,155	6,660
1975	4,427,138	1,505,750	592,049	350,558	148,741	225,579	591,118	515,216	116,224	377,246	969	3,688
1976	4,351,654	1,475,773	551,460	346,623	147,407	236,805	578,905	511,487	113,520	385,373	914	3,387
1977	4,610,730	1,593,631	568,874	390,874	151,938	259,447	587,589	518,477	118,821	416,735	870	3,474
1978	4,166,571	1,472,786	464,415	346,956	130,161	214,284	566,992	453,382	110,015	403,679	844	3,057
1979	4,227,025	1,597,103	408,680	358,155	113,101	287,724	504,049	399,432	110,423	445,545	788	2,025
1980	4,214,608	1,620,100	389,152	360,693	108,502	287,694	500,099	386,330	107,810	452,159	724	1,345
1981	4,059,216	1,600,018	345,254	341,096	96,207	274,368	473,779	345,867	100,288	480,772	611	956

[1] Father's benefits first payable as of March 1975.

[2] Totals of initial awards; includes conversions from one type of benefit to another for beneficiaries already on the rolls, such as the award of a retired-worker benefit to a disabled-worker beneficiary on attainment of age 65, the award of a widow's benefit to a wife beneficiary on the death of the retired-worker beneficiary, the award of a student benefit to a child beneficiary on attainment of age 18. The number of awards thus exceeds the number of new persons acquiring beneficiary status.

[3] January-November.

[4] Includes December 1958.

Table 53.—Benefit awards to retired workers: Number, by status of award and sex, 1950–81

[In thousands]

Year	Total					Men					Women				
	All awards	Not currently payable	Immediately payable			All awards	Not currently payable	Immediately payable			All awards	Not currently payable	Immediately payable		
			Total	Disability conversions and transition-ally insured	Regular			Total	Disability conversions and transition-ally insured	Regular			Total	Disability conversions and transition-ally insured	Regular
1950	567	18	549	.....	549	444	14	430	.....	430	123	4	119	.....	119
1955	910	48	862	.....	862	629	38	591	.....	591	281	10	271	.....	271
1960	982	98	883	42	841	630	77	553	38	515	351	21	330	4	326
1961	1,362	144	1,217	51	1,166	942	113	829	45	784	420	31	389	6	383
1962	1,347	176	1,171	51	1,120	904	138	766	44	722	444	38	405	7	398
1963	1,146	131	1,015	51	964	736	102	634	42	592	410	28	381	9	372
1964	1,042	120	922	45	877	652	93	560	36	524	390	27	363	10	353
1965	1,183	208	975	100	875	742	164	580	63	518	440	45	395	37	358
1966	1,648	639	1,008	118	890	1,060	502	558	67	491	588	138	450	51	399
1967	1,161	321	840	77	763	719	246	472	54	418	442	75	367	22	345
1968	1,240	351	888	81	807	766	267	499	59	440	474	84	389	22	367
1969	1,273	366	905	95	808	779	276	503	69	433	493	91	404	29	375
1970	1,338	374	963	104	859	814	276	535	74	461	524	96	428	30	398
1971	1,391	364	1,027	108	919	840	265	575	77	498	551	99	451	30	421
1972	1,461	385	1,076	115	961	874	277	597	83	514	588	108	480	33	447
1973	1,493	315	1,177	130	1,047	875	229	645	94	551	618	86	532	36	496
1974	1,413	261	1,152	140	1,012	835	194	641	99	542	578	66	513	42	471
1975	1,506	276	1,230	149	1,081	902	204	698	105	593	603	71	532	44	488
1976	1,464	240	1,224	142	1,082	867	178	689	99	590	596	61	535	43	492
1977	1,594	264	1,330	152	1,178	940	194	746	104	642	654	70	584	48	536
1978	1,473	212	1,261	145	1,116	852	156	696	97	599	621	56	565	48	517
1979	1,597	286	1,311	156	1,156	930	210	720	103	618	667	76	591	53	540
1980	1,620	308	1,312	152	1,160	947	223	724	100	624	673	85	588	52	536
1981	1,588	279	1,309	149	1,161	933	195	738	97	641	655	84	571	52	519

Table 54.—Benefit awards to retired workers: Number and average monthly benefit amount, with and without reduction for early retirement, by status of award and sex, 1956–81

Year	Number (in thousands)								Average monthly amount						
	All awards	Currently payable regular [1]			Awards moving to payment status [2]	Reduced currently payable awards as percent of—			All awards	Not currently payable [3]	Currently payable regular [1]				
		Total	Not reduced	Reduced		All awards	All currently payable regular awards	All awards moving to payment status [2]			Total	Without reduction for early retirement	With reduction for early retirement		
													Before reduction	After reduction	Percent of reduction
	Total														
1956	934	890	775	115	909	12	13	13	$67.25	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....
1960	982	841	634	207	934	21	25	23	81.75	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....
1965	1,183	875	296	579	979	49	66	59	85.50	$115.25	$80.25	$99.50	$82.00	$70.25	14
1966	1,648	890	259	631	1,136	38	71	56	93.75	118.00	80.00	92.50	86.50	74.75	14
1967	1,161	763	127	636	1,032	55	83	62	89.75	116.25	79.50	90.00	89.25	76.00	15
1968	1,240	807	131	675	1,111	54	84	61	103.75	134.00	89.50	103.50	103.00	86.75	16
1969	1,273	808	119	689	1,141	54	85	60	106.25	135.50	92.20	107.00	106.60	89.60	16
1970	1,338	859	114	745	1,245	56	87	60	123.85	158.00	108.20	126.50	125.00	105.30	16
1971	1,391	919	120	799	1,259	57	87	63	138.30	176.60	122.30	142.60	141.25	119.20	16
1972 [5]	1,461	961	117	843	1,334	58	88	63	168.90	218.50	145.00	168.45	169.70	141.85	16
1973	1,493	1,047	135	912	1,348	61	87	60	169.80	220.00	153.80	167.30	178.70	151.50	15
1974 [6]	1,413	1,012	109	903	1,372	64	89	65	191.90	252.00	175.00	199.10	203.50	172.10	15
1975 [6]	1,506	1,081	117	964	1,412	64	89	68	213.00	278.20	195.70	226.50	226.40	191.90	15
1976 [6]	1,464	1,082	110	972	1,377	66	90	71	233.40	308.50	215.60	250.30	245.60	211.70	14
1977 [6]	1,594	1,178	114	1,064	1,409	67	90	71	254.80	342.10	235.60	273.50	269.50	231.50	14
1978 [6]	1,473	1,116	142	974	1,332	68	87	73	278.50	375.60	259.70	285.10	297.50	256.00	16
1979 [6]	1,597	1,156	139	1,016	1,423	64	88	71	317.40	427.40	291.60	319.30	(4)	287.80	(4)
1980 [6]	1,620	1,160	132	1,028	1,471	64	89	70	361.50	490.20	329.20	374.40	(4)	324.00	(4)
1981 [6]	1,588	1,161	135	1,025	(4)	65	88	(4)	402.20	548.60	366.50	429.90	(4)	358.30	(4)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 54.—Benefit awards to retired workers: Number and average monthly benefit amount, with and without reduction for early retirement, by status of award and sex, 1956–81—Continued

Year	Number (in thousands)								Average monthly amount						
		Currently payable regular [1]				Reduced currently payable awards as percent of—					Currently payable regular [1]				
													With reduction for early retirement		
	All awards	Total	Not reduced	Reduced	Awards moving to payment status [2]	All awards	All currently payable regular awards	All awards moving to payment status [2]	All awards	Not currently payable [3]	Total	Without reduction for early retirement	Before reduction	After reduction	Percent of reduction
	Men														
1956	564	530	530	.....	547	.....	.....	.....	$75.75	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....	.....
1960	630	515	515	.....	594	.....	.....	.....	92.00	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....	.....
1961 (Jan.–July)	377	302	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.75	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....	.....
1961 (Aug.–Dec.)	565	482	203	279	876	49	58	32	80.50	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....
1962	904	722	299	423	837	47	59	51	86.00	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....
1963	736	592	239	353	675	48	60	52	88.50	$106.25	$84.75	$99.75	$85.75	$74.75	13
1964	652	524	200	324	601	50	62	54	89.75	108.75	86.00	104.00	86.75	74.75	14
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	431	347	132	214	.....	50	62	.....	91.00	109.25	87.25	105.25	88.00	76.50	13
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	312	171	66	105	601	33	61	55	99.75	121.75	92.75	110.50	95.00	81.75	14
1966	1,060	491	146	345	668	33	70	53	103.00	119.75	89.00	102.25	95.50	83.50	13
1967	719	418	67	351	633	49	84	52	99.25	118.50	89.00	99.50	99.00	85.00	14
1968	766	440	73	367	677	58	83	55	114.25	136.50	99.25	111.25	114.25	97.00	15
1969	779	433	65	367	691	47	85	54	117.25	138.50	103.30	115.60	119.00	101.10	15
1970	814	461	63	398	749	49	86	53	136.80	162.20	121.60	136.40	140.00	119.20	15
1971	840	498	67	430	752	51	86	53	153.00	181.40	135.85	154.00	158.75	133.00	16
1972 [5]	873	514	64	449	797	51	87	55	188.35	224.80	165.15	182.15	193.70	162.90	16
1973	875	551	66	485	897	56	88	56	189.90	226.65	174.30	189.60	202.20	172.30	15
1974 [6]	835	542	58	484	766	58	89	54	215.40	258.90	199.40	219.50	229.70	195.90	14
1975 [6]	902	593	61	531	873	59	90	63	239.70	287.40	223.80	248.40	258.10	221.00	14
1976 [6]	867	590	58	533	808	62	90	61	265.50	320.80	249.40	276.70	279.60	246.40	12
1977 [6]	940	642	59	583	855	62	91	66	291.70	358.50	274.00	305.90	308.70	270.80	14
1978 [6]	852	600	72	527	754	62	88	68	323.10	401.00	305.70	325.00	345.40	303.00	14
1979 [6]	930	618	73	545	811	59	88	67	369.20	453.60	346.50	360.90	(4)	344.50	(4)
1980 [6]	947	624	70	554	850	59	88	65	422.30	523.80	393.20	423.70	(4)	390.50	(4)
1981 [6]	933	641	72	569	(4)	61	89	(4)	469.90	594.00	435.20	490.30	(4)	428.30	(4)
	Women														
1956	370	360	245	115	362	31	32	32	$54.50	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....
1960	351	326	119	207	340	59	64	61	63.25	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....
1961	420	383	125	258	408	62	67	63	61.50	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....
1962	444	398	128	270	433	61	68	62	64.25	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....
1963	410	372	112	261	391	64	70	67	65.75	$94.75	$63.25	$75.75	$68.50	$57.75	16
1964	390	353	90	263	375	67	74	70	67.00	98.00	64.25	81.00	69.50	58.50	16
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	254	228	59	169	.....	66	74	.....	68.75	99.25	66.25	84.00	70.75	60.00	15
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	186	130	38	92	379	49	70	69	71.25	112.50	68.50	84.50	73.75	61.75	16
1966	588	399	113	286	468	49	72	61	77.00	111.25	68.75	80.50	75.25	64.00	15
1967	442	345	61	284	399	64	82	71	74.75	108.50	67.75	79.25	77.00	64.50	16
1968	474	367	59	308	435	65	84	71	87.25	125.50	78.00	94.25	89.25	74.75	16
1969	493	375	54	321	449	65	86	71	88.90	126.20	79.40	96.70	91.00	76.40	16
1970	524	398	50	348	496	66	87	70	103.70	147.00	92.60	113.90	106.00	89.50	16
1971	551	421	53	369	507	67	86	71	115.95	163.70	104.00	128.00	119.30	100.50	16
1972 [5]	587	447	53	394	537	67	88	73	140.10	201.70	122.95	153.55	141.25	118.85	16
1973	618	496	70	426	650	70	86	70	141.40	203.10	130.40	146.30	150.20	127.80	15
1974 [6]	578	471	50	420	606	73	89	69	157.90	230.90	146.80	175.60	172.80	143.40	17
1975 [6]	603	488	56	432	539	72	89	80	173.10	251.60	161.30	202.20	188.00	156.00	17
1976 [6]	596	492	52	439	569	74	89	77	186.80	272.70	175.10	221.30	204.30	169.60	17
1977 [6]	654	536	55	481	616	74	90	78	201.60	295.00	189.60	238.90	215.80	183.90	15
1978 [6]	620	516	70	447	578	72	87	77	217.00	315.20	206.30	243.60	234.00	200.50	17
1979 [6]	667	540	66	472	612	71	88	77	244.50	354.70	228.50	273.60	(4)	222.20	(4)
1980 [6]	673	539	62	474	621	70	89	76	276.10	402.50	254.60	319.20	(4)	246.20	(4)
1981 [6]	655	519	63	456	(4)	70	88	(4)	305.80	443.40	281.70	360.90	(4)	270.80	(4)

[1] Excludes disability conversions, the transitionally insured, and not-currently-payable awards.

[2] Represents currently payable regular awards plus estimates of those originally awarded that were not currently payable; excludes disability conversions and the transitionally insured.

[3] Not currently payable awards are conditional and deferred awards suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because of earnings of the retired worker. Since September 1965, most not currently payable awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[4] Data not available.

[5] The average amounts shown are based on monthly averages from September–December 1972 and reflect the benefit increases authorized by the 1972 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

[6] Average amounts awarded before the June increase are used in the computation of the averages after conversion to the June rates.

Table 55.—Benefit awards to retired workers: Number and percentage distribution with and without reduction for early retirement, by monthly benefit amount and sex, 1979

[Not necessarily payable at time of award; see definition of award, p. 25]

Monthly benefit amount and sex [1]	Total		Without reduction for early retirement		With reduction for early retirement	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,590,854	100.0	416,436	100.0	1,174,418	100.0
Less than $140.00	177,329	11.2	26,592	6.4	150,737	12.8
140.00–159.90	59,197	3.7	8,178	2.0	51,019	4.3
160.00–179.90	73,848	4.6	11,070	2.7	62,778	5.3
180.00–199.90	73,556	4.6	15,173	3.6	58,383	5.0
200.00–219.90	76,776	4.8	18,938	4.5	57,838	4.9
220.00–239.90	67,560	4.2	18,036	4.3	49,524	4.2
240.00–259.90	66,649	4.2	17,732	4.3	48,917	4.2
260.00–279.90	65,159	4.1	17,394	4.2	47,765	4.1
280.00–299.90	60,987	3.8	14,493	3.5	46,494	4.0
300.00–319.90	69,649	4.4	18,633	4.5	51,016	4.3
320.00–339.90	67,625	4.3	15,373	3.7	52,252	4.4
340.00–359.90	76,328	4.8	18,866	4.5	57,462	4.9
360.00–379.90	88,907	5.6	18,457	4.4	70,450	6.0
380.00–399.90	84,307	5.3	21,356	5.1	62,951	5.4
400.00–419.90	82,808	5.2	19,871	4.8	62,937	5.4
420.00–439.90	90,558	5.7	18,121	4.4	72,437	6.2
440.00–459.90	56,716	3.6	15,854	3.8	40,862	3.5
460.00–479.90	45,120	2.8	10,004	2.4	35,116	3.0
480.00–499.90	41,892	2.6	11,023	2.6	30,869	2.6
500.00 or more	165,883	10.4	101,272	24.3	64,611	5.5
Average benefit	$317.40		$363.70		$301.00	
Men	926,328	100.0	274,726	100.0	651,602	100.0
Less than $140.00	46,159	5.0	9,871	3.6	36,288	5.6
140.00–159.90	17,204	1.9	3,096	1.2	14,108	2.2
160.00–179.90	21,622	2.3	4,685	1.7	16,937	2.6
180.00–199.90	23,783	2.5	6,821	2.5	16,962	2.6
200.00–219.90	26,639	2.9	8,599	3.1	18,040	2.8
220.00–239.90	26,036	2.8	8,286	3.0	17,750	2.7
240.00–259.90	27,678	3.0	8,328	3.0	19,350	3.0
260.00–279.90	29,165	3.1	8,337	3.0	20,828	3.2
280.00–299.90	30,069	3.2	7,383	2.7	22,686	3.5
300.00–319.90	37,763	4.1	10,497	3.8	27,266	4.2
320.00–339.90	40,190	4.3	9,081	3.3	31,109	4.8
340.00–359.90	50,107	5.4	12,124	4.4	37,983	5.8
360.00–379.90	65,845	7.1	12,642	4.6	53,203	8.2
380.00–399.90	65,647	7.1	15,696	5.7	49,951	7.7
400.00–419.90	67,812	7.3	15,487	5.6	52,325	8.0
420.00–439.90	78,282	8.5	14,429	5.3	63,853	9.8
440.00–459.90	47,873	5.2	12,582	4.6	35,291	5.4
460.00–479.90	38,565	4.2	7,700	2.8	30,865	4.7
480.00–499.90	36,103	3.9	8,613	3.1	27,490	4.2
500.00 or more	149,786	16.2	90,469	32.9	59,317	9.0
Average benefit	$369.70		$401.30		$356.40	
Women	664,526	100.0	141,710	100.0	522,816	100.0
Less than $140.00	131,170	19.7	16,721	11.8	114,449	21.9
140.00–159.90	41,993	6.3	5,082	3.6	36,911	7.1
160.00–179.90	52,226	7.9	6,335	4.5	45,841	8.8
180.00–199.90	49,773	7.5	8,352	5.9	41,421	7.9
200.00–219.90	50,137	7.5	10,339	7.3	39,798	7.6
220.00–239.90	41,524	6.2	9,750	6.9	31,774	6.1
240.00–259.90	38,971	5.9	9,404	6.6	29,567	5.7
260.00–279.90	35,994	5.4	9,057	6.4	26,937	5.2
280.00–299.90	30,918	4.7	7,110	5.0	23,808	4.6
300.00–319.90	31,886	4.8	8,136	5.7	23,750	4.5
320.00–339.90	27,435	4.1	6,292	4.4	21,143	4.0
340.00–359.90	26,221	3.9	6,742	4.8	19,479	3.7
360.00–379.90	23,062	3.5	5,815	4.1	17,247	3.3
380.00–399.90	18,660	2.8	5,660	4.0	13,000	2.5
400.00–419.90	14,996	2.3	4,384	3.1	10,612	2.0
420.00–439.90	12,276	1.8	3,692	2.6	8,584	1.6
440.00–459.90	8,843	1.3	3,272	2.3	5,571	1.1
460.00–479.90	6,555	1.0	2,304	1.6	4,251	.8
480.00–499.90	5,789	1.0	2,410	1.7	3,379	.6
500.00 or more	16,097	2.4	10,803	7.6	5,294	1.0
Average benefit	$244.50		$290.70		$232.00	

[1] For persons aged 62–64 at entitlement, benefits are actuarially reduced by 5/9 of 1 percent for each month under age 65 for which a benefit is paid. Beginning 1972, for persons aged 65–72 at entitlement, benefits are increased by 1/12 of 1 percent for each month after age 65 for which a benefit was not paid. Benefit amounts awarded before the June increase are used in the computation of the averages after conversion to the June rates.

Table 56.—Benefit awards to retired workers: Number and percentage distribution with and without reduction for early retirement, by primary insurance amount and sex, 1979

[Benefits not necessarily payable at time of award; see definition of award, p. 231]

Primary insurance amount and sex [1]	Total		Without reduction for early retirement		With reduction for early retirement	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,590,854	100.0	416,436	100.0	1,174,418	100.0
$139.90 or less	143,149	9.0	29,607	7.1	143,149	9.0
140.00–159.90	49,318	3.1	7,794	1.9	49,318	3.1
160.00–179.90	48,300	3.0	11,366	2.7	48,300	3.0
180.00–199.90	63,347	4.0	15,244	3.7	63,347	4.0
200.00–219.90	70,700	4.4	18,968	4.6	70,700	4.4
220.00–239.90	65,256	4.1	18,012	4.3	65,256	4.1
240.00–259.90	62,742	3.9	17,488	4.2	62,742	3.9
260.00–279.90	62,703	3.9	16,986	4.1	62,703	3.9
280.00–299.90	53,872	3.4	13,960	3.4	53,872	3.4
300.00–319.90	67,054	4.2	18,783	4.5	67,054	4.2
320.00–339.90	53,835	3.4	14,832	3.6	53,835	3.4
340.00–359.90	62,788	3.9	18,636	4.5	62,788	3.9
360.00–379.90	63,124	4.0	18,293	4.4	63,124	4.0
380.00–399.90	71,550	4.5	21,415	5.1	71,550	4.5
400.00–419.90	67,462	4.2	19,640	4.7	67,462	4.2
420.00–439.90	68,816	4.3	17,987	4.3	68,816	4.3
440.00 or more	516,838	32.5	137,431	33.0	516,838	32.5
Average primary insurance amount	$317.40		$361.80		$344.40	
Men	926,328	100.0	274,726	100.0	651,602	100.0
$139.90 or less	32,547	3.5	10,252	3.7	22,295	3.4
140.00–159.90	12,632	1.4	2,836	1.0	9,796	1.5
160.00–179.90	15,827	1.7	4,756	1.7	11,071	1.7
180.00–199.90	21,265	2.3	6,866	2.5	14,399	2.2
200.00–219.90	24,156	2.6	8,611	3.1	15,545	2.4
220.00–239.90	23,363	2.5	8,262	3.0	15,101	2.3
240.00–259.90	23,859	2.6	8,326	3.0	15,533	2.4
260.00–279.90	24,306	2.6	8,354	3.0	15,952	2.4
280.00–299.90	22,055	2.4	7,283	2.7	14,772	2.3
300.00–319.90	30,014	3.2	10,658	3.9	19,356	3.0
320.00–339.90	26,646	2.9	8,969	3.3	17,677	2.7
340.00–359.90	34,038	3.7	12,149	4.4	21,899	3.4
360.00–379.90	37,365	4.0	12,667	4.6	24,698	3.8
380.00–399.90	46,177	5.0	15,850	5.8	30,327	4.7
400.00–419.90	47,451	5.1	15,445	5.6	32,006	4.9
420.00–439.90	51,110	5.5	14,413	5.3	36,697	5.6
440.00 or more	453,517	49.0	119,029	43.3	334,488	51.3
Average primary insurance amount	$405.60		$480.70		$407.00	
Women	664,526	100.0	141,710	100.0	522,816	100.0
$139.00 or less	11,602	16.6	19,355	13.6	91,247	17.5
140.00–159.90	36,686	5.5	4,958	3.5	31,728	6.1
160.00–179.90	32,473	4.9	6,604	4.7	25,869	4.9
180.00–199.90	42,082	6.3	8,378	5.9	33,704	6.4
200.00–219.90	46,544	7.0	10,357	7.3	36,187	6.9
220.00–239.90	41,893	6.3	9,750	6.9	32,143	6.1
240.00–259.90	38,883	5.9	9,160	6.5	29,721	5.7
260.00–279.90	38,397	5.8	8,632	6.1	29,765	5.7
280.00–299.90	31,817	4.8	6,677	4.7	25,140	4.8
300.00–319.90	37,040	5.6	8,125	5.7	28,915	5.5
320.00–339.90	27,189	4.1	5,863	4.1	21,326	4.1
340.00–359.90	28,750	4.3	6,487	4.6	22,263	4.3
360.00–379.90	25,759	3.9	5,626	4.0	20,133	3.9
380.00–399.90	25,373	3.8	5,565	3.9	19,808	3.8
400.00–419.90	20,011	3.0	4,195	3.0	15,816	3.0
420.00–439.90	17,706	2.7	3,574	2.5	14,132	2.7
440.00 or more	63,321	9.5	18,402	13.0	44,919	8.6
Average primary insurance amount	$270.00		$286.30		$265.60	

[1] Benefit amounts awarded before the June increase are used in the computation of averages after conversions to June rates.

Table 57.—Benefit awards to retired workers: Number, average age, and percentage distribution, by age and sex, 1940–79

Year	Total number (in thousands)	Average age	Percent of retired workers, by age [1]							
			Total	62	63	64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80 and over
Men										
1940	99	68.8	100.0	.....	.....	.....	74.4	17.4	6.4	1.8
1945	166	69.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	59.2	28.1	10.4	2.3
1950	444	68.7	100.0	.....	.....	.....	69.2	21.0	7.4	2.3
1955	629	68.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....	67.5	24.7	6.8	1.1
1960	630	66.8	100.0	.....	.....	.....	84.7	13.2	1.3	.7
1961	942	65.7	100.0	7.2	9.1	8.6	63.9	9.7	1.0	.5
1962	904	65.7	100.0	11.9	8.8	9.2	58.0	10.4	1.1	.6
1963	736	65.5	100.0	14.2	10.4	7.1	56.6	10.1	1.0	.6
1964	652	65.3	100.0	17.5	10.5	7.6	54.3	9.0	.7	.4
1965	743	65.8	100.0	14.7	9.6	5.9	57.5	8.3	1.8	2.2
1966	1,060	66.0	100.0	10.2	7.4	5.1	63.9	9.4	1.8	2.2
1967	719	64.8	100.0	16.4	11.6	7.7	61.1	2.1	.6	.4
1968	766	64.4	100.0	19.4	10.5	9.4	58.1	2.0	.4	.2
1969	779	64.5	100.0	17.2	11.6	8.3	60.5	1.8	.4	.2
1970	814	64.4	100.0	18.4	12.6	8.4	58.8	1.4	.3	.1
1971	840	64.3	100.0	19.4	13.1	9.2	56.5	1.4	.3	.1
1972	874	64.2	100.0	21.0	13.0	8.7	55.7	1.2	.2	.1
1973	875	64.2	100.0	22.4	12.9	9.3	54.0	1.1	.2	.1
1974	835	64.0	100.0	24.8	13.2	8.7	52.0	1.0	.2	.1
1975	902	64.0	100.0	25.8	14.1	9.0	50.2	.7	.2	(2)
1976	875	64.0	100.0	27.4	13.8	8.6	49.3	.7	.1	(2)
1977	940	64.0	100.0	26.6	14.0	8.5	50.0	.7	.1	(2)
1978	852	63.9	100.0	28.6	13.1	7.8	49.6	.7	.1	(2)
1979	926	64.0	100.0	27.7	12.8	7.8	51.0	.6	.1	(2)
Women										
1940	13	68.1	100.0	.....	.....	.....	82.6	12.8	3.9	0.6
1945	20	73.3	100.0	.....	.....	.....	69.1	23.6	6.2	1.2
1950	123	68.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	75.9	19.6	3.7	.8
1955	281	67.8	100.0	.....	.....	.....	75.4	18.1	5.5	1.1
1960	351	65.2	100.0	.....	.....	.....	40.6	8.2	1.9	.8
1961	420	65.0	100.0	25.3	13.9	8.9	41.7	7.7	1.7	.8
1962	444	65.1	100.0	28.7	11.6	7.5	40.2	8.8	2.1	1.1
1963	410	64.9	100.0	30.6	13.6	7.0	38.2	7.7	1.9	1.0
1964	390	64.4	100.0	35.8	13.0	7.2	36.0	6.2	1.2	.6
1965	440	66.2	100.0	30.9	11.6	5.9	37.6	7.4	3.5	3.1
1966	588	66.0	100.0	22.8	10.1	5.4	43.9	8.8	4.7	4.3
1967	442	64.1	100.0	19.4	10.5	9.4	58.1	2.0	.4	.2
1968	474	64.0	100.0	36.9	11.7	7.9	39.8	2.4	.8	.4
1969	493	64.0	100.0	33.7	13.8	7.4	42.0	2.2	.6	.3
1970	524	63.9	100.0	34.7	14.1	7.2	41.4	1.9	.5	.2
1971	551	63.9	100.0	34.7	13.9	7.6	41.3	1.8	.5	.2
1972	588	63.9	100.0	36.4	13.6	7.0	40.5	1.8	.5	.2
1973	618	64.0	100.0	36.9	12.5	7.7	38.8	2.4	1.1	.6
1974	578	63.7	100.0	41.3	12.7	7.0	36.3	1.7	.7	.3
1975	603	63.7	100.0	41.6	13.7	7.0	36.1	1.2	.3	.1
1976	601	63.6	100.0	43.3	13.4	6.6	35.2	1.1	.2	.1
1977	654	63.6	100.0	41.6	13.8	6.9	36.3	1.1	.2	(2)
1978	620	63.6	100.0	44.1	12.3	6.3	36.6	1.0	.2	(2)
1979	665	63.6	100.0	43.5	12.2	6.4	36.7	.9	.2	.1

[1] Age in year of award.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 58.—Benefit awards: Average primary insurance amount for retired workers and average monthly benefit amount for retired workers, disabled workers, and widows, 1940–81

Year [1]	Retired workers						Disabled workers and widows, average monthly benefit amount			
	Average primary insurance amount			Average monthly amount			Disabled workers			
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Widows
1940	$22.71	$23.26	$18.38	$22.71	$23.26	$18.38	.....	.....	.....	$20.36
1941	22.72	23.29	18.51	22.72	23.29	18.51	.....	.....	.....	20.18
1942	23.64	24.31	19.18	23.64	24.31	19.18	.....	.....	.....	20.05
1943	24.50	25.23	19.96	24.50	25.23	19.96	.....	.....	.....	20.11
1944	24.61	25.21	20.26	24.61	25.21	20.26	.....	.....	.....	20.10
1945	25.11	25.71	19.99	25.11	25.71	19.99	.....	.....	.....	20.17
1946	25.42	26.08	19.89	25.42	26.08	19.89	.....	.....	.....	20.21
1947	26.21	27.05	20.69	26.21	27.05	20.69	.....	.....	.....	20.74
1948	27.14	28.13	21.22	27.14	28.13	21.22	.....	.....	.....	21.04
1949	28.39	29.41	22.27	28.39	29.41	22.27	.....	.....	.....	21.39
1950 (Jan.–Aug.)	29.03	30.16	22.98	29.03	30.16	22.98	.....	.....	.....	21.65
1950 (Sept.–Dec.)	33.24	35.32	26.85	33.24	35.32	26.85	.....	.....	.....	36.89
1951	37.54	40.34	29.49	37.54	40.34	29.49	.....	.....	.....	34.90
1952 (Jan.–Aug.)	39.65	42.81	31.09	39.65	42.81	31.09	.....	.....	.....	35.09
1952 (Sept.–Dec.)	58.11	63.51	44.77	58.11	63.51	44.77	.....	.....	.....	40.77
1953	56.76	61.69	44.62	56.76	61.69	44.62	.....	.....	.....	41.47
1954 (Jan.–Aug.)	56.98	62.03	44.23	56.98	62.03	44.23	.....	.....	.....	41.64
1954 (Sept.–Dec.)	66.36	72.88	51.04	66.36	72.88	51.04	.....	.....	.....	45.79
1955	69.74	75.86	56.05	69.74	75.86	56.05	.....	.....	.....	49.68
1956	68.03	75.76	56.26	67.36	75.76	54.53	.....	.....	.....	53.71
1957	68.91	75.57	57.64	67.59	75.57	54.06	.....	.....	.....	53.92
1958	76.06	83.14	63.13	74.47	83.14	58.59	$84.64	$87.53	$71.95	55.54
1959	83.48	91.31	69.31	81.46	91.31	63.65	91.84	94.86	77.69	60.94
1960	83.87	92.03	69.23	81.73	92.03	63.26	91.16	94.02	78.91	62.12
1961 (Jan.–July)	82.31	90.69	67.49	80.17	90.69	61.70	90.76	93.36	79.65	62.16
1961 (Aug.–Dec.)	80.36	85.06	67.38	75.33	80.41	61.31	91.95	94.94	79.70	69.21
1962	83.83	90.37	70.52	78.80	85.88	64.37	92.71	96.36	79.90	70.49
1963	86.09	93.67	72.48	80.30	88.43	65.71	94.40	98.35	81.27	71.61
1964	87.61	95.57	74.32	81.24	89.78	66.96	94.98	99.27	81.41	73.08
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	88.57	96.56	74.99	82.69	90.89	68.78	93.26	97.89	80.27	73.81
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	99.36	108.79	82.34	89.20	99.90	71.26	101.30	106.51	86.75	75.37
1966	100.57	108.82	85.06	93.75	102.85	77.34	101.41	106.40	86.92	74.16
1967	96.62	105.83	81.66	89.74	99.05	74.63	101.84	106.95	87.04	77.68
1968 (Mar.–Dec.) [2]	111.82	122.00	95.49	103.82	114.15	87.25	115.67	121.77	98.35	90.02
1969	114.51	125.37	97.29	106.13	117.09	88.80	118.35	125.11	99.37	91.55
1970	133.94	146.99	113.69	123.82	136.80	103.67	139.79	148.39	115.74	106.93
1971	150.11	165.13	127.23	138.29	152.96	115.93	156.91	167.21	128.56	119.19
1972 (Jan.–Aug.)	152.62	168.24	129.34	140.15	155.23	117.71	159.69	170.69	130.44	120.47
1972 (Sept.–Dec.)	182.87	202.98	153.10	168.88	188.35	140.08	192.52	206.69	156.14	145.25
1973	185.30	206.60	155.10	169.80	189.90	141.40	196.70	212.20	158.30	161.40
1974 (Jan.–Feb.)	192.92	214.65	159.61	174.88	195.17	143.78	197.29	214.21	157.42	166.62
1974 (Mar.–May)	200.62	224.76	166.15	182.46	205.06	150.18	211.41	229.99	168.75	175.60
1974 (June–Dec.)	211.12	236.33	175.29	192.33	216.23	158.33	217.22	237.61	173.23	182.85
1975 (Jan.–May)	216.56	242.76	176.76	196.42	220.35	160.50	220.60	241.48	175.27	185.34
1975 (June–Dec.)	235.13	264.67	191.56	213.68	241.05	173.31	243.47	266.08	192.13	198.88
1976 (Jan.–May)	241.19	273.43	193.03	218.40	247.46	174.99	247.32	270.78	193.97	201.05
1976 (June–Dec.)	257.95	293.96	206.65	233.72	266.64	186.84	271.19	297.10	213.29	214.22
1977 (Jan.–May)	264.80	301.70	209.90	239.60	272.80	190.30	273.20	299.30	214.10	216.90
1977 (June–Dec.)	280.20	322.30	221.50	254.90	293.20	201.40	294.80	323.20	230.00	227.40
1978 (Jan.–May)	288.50	332.60	225.30	262.20	301.80	205.50	300.20	329.30	233.80	233.00
1978 (June–Dec.)	305.00	356.00	237.60	278.40	324.70	217.10	328.80	360.70	254.70	246.50
1979 (Jan.–May)	318.00	368.50	246.50	289.30	335.30	224.40	333.60	366.60	259.10	241.50
1979 (June–Dec.)	348.50	406.00	269.10	317.00	370.80	242.80	360.30	396.50	278.30	275.60
1980 (Jan.–May)	353.80	411.70	270.50	321.10	374.00	244.90	352.10	388.80	269.70	277.50
1980 (June–Dec.)	396.30	465.50	301.00	359.80	422.90	272.90	396.50	437.90	301.00	312.80
1981 (Jan.–May)	400.10	467.50	302.60	363.60	424.20	276.00	389.80	431.40	295.00	313.00
1981 (June–Dec.)	438.80	514.50	332.60	400.10	468.00	304.80	425.60	471.30	320.70	346.30

[1] Some years shown in several parts to reflect effects of Amendments that changed the benefit rates during the year; see the historical summary, beginning on p. 10.

[2] Incorporates effects of the 1967 Amendments.

Table 59.—Benefit awards to disabled workers: Number and percentage distribution, by monthly benefit amount and sex, 1979

Monthly benefit amount [1]	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	416,713	100.0	288,544	100.0	128,169	100.0
Less than $130.00	4,617	1.1	2,830	1.0	1,787	1.4
130.00–139.90	11,309	2.7	3,802	1.3	7,507	5.9
140.00–159.90	6,707	1.6	2,245	.8	4,462	3.5
160.00–179.90	8,165	2.0	2,784	1.0	5,381	4.2
180.00–199.90	14,203	3.4	5,021	1.7	9,182	7.2
200.00–219.90	18,769	4.5	7,168	2.5	11,601	9.0
220.00–239.90	19,740	4.7	8,277	2.9	11,463	8.9
240.00–259.90	19,645	4.7	9,040	3.1	10,605	8.3
260.00–279.90	19,755	4.7	10,114	3.5	9,641	7.5
280.00–299.90	17,693	4.2	9,799	3.4	7,896	6.2
300.00–319.90	21,132	5.1	12,531	4.3	8,601	6.7
320.00–339.90	17,449	4.2	11,210	3.9	6,239	4.9
340.00–359.90	19,179	4.6	13,258	4.6	5,912	4.6
360.00–379.90	19,493	4.7	14,245	4.9	5,248	4.1
380.00–399.90	21,147	5.1	16,356	5.7	4,791	3.7
400.00–419.90	20,290	4.9	16,448	5.7	3,842	3.0
420.00–439.90	20,783	5.0	17,525	6.1	3,258	2.5
440.00–459.90	23,099	5.5	20,259	7.0	2,840	2.2
460.00–479.90	21,927	5.3	19,935	6.9	1,992	1.6
480.00–499.90	30,531	7.3	28,770	1.0	1,761	1.4
500.00 or more	61,087	14.7	56,927	19.7	4,160	3.2
Average benefit	$363.00		$399.40		$281.10	

[1] Benefit amounts awarded before the June increase are included in the computation of the averages after conversion to the June rates.

Table 60.—Benefit awards to disabled workers: Number, average age, and percentage distribution, by age and sex, 1957–79

Year	Total number (in thousands)	Average age	Percent of disabled workers, by age [1]									
			Total	Under 30	30–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–61	62–64	65 [2]
	Men											
1957	148,376	59.2	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.1	28.0	17.0	13.8	4.1
1958	107,003	59.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.7	27.5	15.2	28.9	8.7
1959	146,547	58.9	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.1	27.4	14.8	28.8	7.8
1960	168,466	54.5	100.0	0.8	7.0	6.5	10.5	16.7	20.0	11.8	21.3	5.4
1961	225,877	52.2	100.0	1.9	11.4	9.8	12.9	14.6	18.2	10.4	16.4	4.4
1962	195,108	52.2	100.0	1.8	9.0	7.9	10.8	16.8	24.3	12.5	14.1	2.7
1963	171,923	53.0	100.0	2.0	8.4	7.5	10.7	17.1	25.7	14.0	13.2	1.4
1964	157,760	53.2	100.0	1.9	7.8	7.3	10.5	17.2	26.5	14.4	13.6	.9
1965	186,808	53.0	100.0	1.8	8.2	7.9	11.1	17.1	25.7	14.0	13.0	1.0
1966	207,010	53.2	100.0	2.3	8.3	7.7	10.8	15.8	23.8	12.7	15.9	2.7
1967	224,042	53.2	100.0	2.6	8.1	7.4	10.7	15.6	23.0	12.6	16.6	3.4
1968	238,730	51.8	100.0	6.6	8.5	7.2	10.3	15.1	21.7	11.9	15.8	2.9
1969	254,208	51.7	100.0	7.3	8.2	6.7	10.2	14.4	22.4	11.8	16.4	2.7
1970	258,072	52.1	100.0	6.7	7.6	6.5	10.1	14.7	23.5	12.3	16.1	2.6
1971	305,101	52.3	100.0	6.2	7.6	6.3	9.9	15.0	23.3	12.7	16.4	2.6
1972	330,008	52.6	100.0	5.8	7.3	6.1	9.7	15.2	23.9	12.8	16.5	2.6
1973	350,068	52.9	100.0	5.3	7.2	5.8	9.5	15.6	24.8	13.6	15.9	2.4
1974	369,159	52.1	100.0	6.7	7.8	6.0	9.4	15.7	23 6	13.2	15.3	2.3
1975	408,531	51.5	100.0	7.7	8.6	6.2	9.5	15.7	23.1	12.1	14.6	2.5
1976	381,890	51.7	100.0	7.3	8.7	6.2	9.3	15.4	23.2	11.8	15.3	2.7
1977	394,973	51.5	100.0	7.5	9.2	6.1	9.3	15.4	23.3	11.6	15.1	2.4
1978	323,484	51.3	100.0	7.6	9.4	6.3	9.1	15.4	23.5	11.8	14.8	2.1
1979	288,544	51.4	100.0	7.9	9.2	5.9	8.6	15.0	24.3	12.3	14.7	2.1
	Women											
1957	30,426	57.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.5	38.9	19.8	15.3	0.5
1958	24,379	57.2	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.6	37.2	17.8	15.2	1.2
1959	31,264	57.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.2	36.9	17.6	14.2	1.1
1960	39,339	52.5	100.0	0.7	8.1	8.0	13.3	21.9	24.6	12.4	10.1	.8
1961	53,881	51.3	100.0	1.5	10.6	10.1	14.9	19.1	23.2	11.6	8.3	.8
1962	55,526	52.9	100.0	1.2	7.5	7.6	11.6	20.2	27.7	13.3	10.3	.6
1963	51,816	53.2	100.0	1.4	6.8	7.0	11.5	19.5	28.2	14.4	10.5	.6
1964	49,832	53.4	100.0	1.3	6.4	6.9	11.2	19.6	28.7	14.6	10.9	.4
1965	66,691	53.2	100.0	1.1	6.5	7.4	11.7	19.3	28.3	14.1	10.9	.6
1966	71,335	53.6	100.0	1.3	6.1	7.1	11.5	18.6	27.2	13.3	13.2	1.7
1967	77,317	53.6	100.0	1.4	6.0	7.2	11.5	18.5	26.5	12.8	13.9	2.1
1968	84,424	52.6	100.0	3.8	6.9	7.1	10.9	18.3	25.6	12.4	13.1	1.9
1969	90,533	52.7	100.0	4.1	6.6	6.7	11.1	17.5	26.0	12.8	13.5	1.8
1970	92,312	52.8	100.0	4.2	6.3	6.1	11.0	17.5	27.2	13.0	12.9	1.7
1971	110,796	52.1	100.0	4.3	6.2	6.0	10.7	17.5	26.8	13.1	13.6	1.8
1972	125,430	52.9	100.0	4.2	5.9	5.7	10.5	17.7	27.1	13.5	13.6	1.9
1973	141,548	53.0	100.0	4.1	6.1	5.6	10.3	18.1	27.6	13.8	12.7	1.6
1974	166,818	52.5	100.0	5.2	6.9	5.8	10.1	17.9	26.3	13.2	13.1	1.6
1975	183,518	54.8	100.0	6.1	7.3	6.1	10.1	17.7	25.5	12.2	12.9	2.1
1976	169,570	52.1	100.0	6.1	7.6	6.0	9.8	17.3	25.4	11.7	13.7	2.4
1977	173,901	51.9	100.0	6.2	8.1	6.1	9.6	17.2	25.4	11.5	13.7	2.2
1978	140,931	51.6	100.0	6.7	8.6	6.2	9.8	17.1	25.4	11.4	13.0	1.8
1979	128,169	51.4	100.0	7.1	9.1	6.0	9.3	16.6	26.0	11.5	12.6	1.8

[1] Age in year of award.
[2] Includes awards (delayed pending receipt of evidence) to disabled workers aged 65 and over at award, when the first month of entitlement to benefits preceded the month of attainment of age 65.

Table 61.—Benefit awards to wives and husbands: Number, by type of beneficiary, 1950–79

[Not necessarily payable at time of award; see definition of award, p. 251]

Year	Total	Wives entitled solely by age	Wives entitled because of children in their care			Husbands
			Total	With at least 1 child under age 18	Solely because of at least 1 disabled child [1]	
	Wives and husbands of retired workers					
1950	162,768	152,310	9,646	9,646	.....	812
1951	228,887	193,956	31,844	31,844	.....	3,077
1952	177,707	161,985	13,715	13,715	.....	2,007
1953	246,856	225,617	18,247	18,247	.....	2,992
1954	236,764	214,851	19,297	19,297	.....	2,616
1955	288,915	263,816	21,692	21,692	.....	3,407
1956	384,562	361,391	20,162	20,162	.....	3,009
1957	578,012	537,454	36,289	33,745	2,544	4,269
1958 [2]	366,553	334,131	29,573	27,489	2,084	2,849
1959 [3]	390,517	352,308	35,491	32,694	2,737	2,778
1960	339,987	305,713	32,254	30,025	2,229	2,020
1961	394,198	333,453	58,756	56,344	2,412	1,989
1962	393,857	330,304	61,708	58,331	3,377	1,845
1963	345,610	291,544	52,551	49,523	3,028	1,515
1964	316,262	269,051	45,892	42,973	2,919	1,319
1965	321,013	275,717	44,087	41,762	2,325	1,211
1966	396,856	345,225	50,051	47,849	2,202	1,580
1967	319,503	272,574	45,732	43,281	2,451	1,197
1968	329,932	280,520	48,112	45,959	2,153	1,303
1969	335,723	285,736	48,745	46,676	2,069	1,342
1970	339,447	286,867	51,378	49,460	1,918	1,202
1971	338,219	283,155	54,900	51,689	2,311	1,064
1972	353,742	296,123	56,493	52,374	4,119	1,126
1973	349,493	289,020	59,479	57,485	1,994	994
1974	319,149	264,463	53,957	50,314	3,643	729
1975	350,558	289,600	60,184	56,553	3,631	774
1976	346,623	287,455	58,440	56,204	2,236	728
1977	390,874	300,651	60,976	(4)	(4)	29,347
1978	346,956	277,330	53,072	(4)	(4)	16,554
1979	358,163	292,010	55,498	(4)	(4)	10,655
	Wives and husbands of disabled workers					
1958 [5]	12,920	5,035	7,869	7,865	4	16
1959 [3]	54,299	21,301	32,844	32,466	378	154
1960	34,187	15,756	38,326	37,764	562	105
1961	77,588	16,548	60,878	60,302	576	162
1962	69,212	14,103	54,923	54,305	618	106
1963	66,543	13,201	53,157	52,528	629	185
1964	59,706	12,601	46,955	46,321	634	150
1965	69,183	13,813	55,230	54,603	627	140
1966	81,238	16,307	64,775	63,659	1,116	156
1967	87,296	19,245	67,839	67,160	679	212
1968	89,603	19,896	69,516	69,029	487	191
1969	94,690	21,236	73,279	72,693	586	175
1970	96,304	21,227	74,913	74,276	637	164
1971	113,222	24,055	89,006	88,177	829	161
1972	124,366	27,685	96,495	95,089	1,406	186
1973	128,198	28,316	99,676	97,804	1,872	206
1974	132,042	29,945	101,919	100,180	1,739	178
1975	148,741	31,942	116,624	115,202	1,422	173
1976	147,407	36,600	110,628	109,668	958	181
1977	151,938	36,990	113,417	(4)	(4)	1,531
1978	130,161	35,335	93,293	(4)	(4)	1,533
1979	113,243	32,863	79,414	(4)	(4)	916

[1] Excludes cases where, at time of initial entitlement, wives (a) had both disabled and nondisabled entitled children in their care or (b) became entitled to an actuarially reduced benefit but later became entitled to a benefit without reduction for early retirement because of the entitlement of a disabled child.

[2] January–November.
[3] Includes December 1958.
[4] Data not available.
[5] September–November.

Table 62.—Benefit awards to children: Number, by type of child beneficiary, 1940–79

[For conversion treatment, see definition of award, p. 251]

Year	Total	Children of—		
		Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers
	Total			
1957	313,163	81,842	231,321	.....
1958	286,782	63,408	205,110	18,264
1959	426,935	83,157	265,123	78,655
1960	415,719	69,979	241,430	104,310
1961	579,742	126,019	264,440	189,283
1962	572,624	135,984	266,286	170,354
1963	560,696	115,220	281,511	163,967
1964	533,794	100,051	288,304	145,439
1965	783,202	134,187	451,399	197,616
1966	1,056,049	195,055	584,901	276,093
1967	984,906	167,676	534,568	282,662
1968	1,064,807	172,460	593,331	299,016
1969	1,111,900	176,162	622,109	313,629
1970	1,090,865	182,595	591,724	316,546
1971	1,182,006	196,589	613,193	372,224
1972	1,264,701	209,422	643,513	411,766
1973	1,250,284	217,708	618,825	413,751
1974	1,219,767	201,684	574,174	443,909
1975	1,331,913	225,579	591,118	515,216
1976	1,327,197	236,805	578,905	511,487
1977	1,365,513	[1] 259,447	[1] 587,589	518,477
1978	1,234,658	214,284	566,992	453,382
1979	1,191,521	247,800	544,549	399,172
	Children under age 18			
1940	59,382	8,249	51,133	.....
1945	127,514	7,215	120,299	.....
1950	122,641	25,495	97,146	.....
1955	238,795	40,402	198,393	.....
1960	391,366	57,239	231,611	102,516
1965	523,453	84,707	263,637	175,109
1966	597,829	96,761	290,447	210,621
1967	611,974	89,933	300,755	221,286
1968	694,150	94,881	365,712	233,557
1969	704,104	93,292	368,199	242,613
1970	678,940	99,353	337,960	241,627
1971	731,366	104,724	341,627	285,015
1972	765,103	108,742	347,016	309,345
1973	758,281	112,353	330,993	314,935
1974	739,420	102,738	303,274	333,408
1975	806,770	115,347	300,139	391,284
1976	747,941	113,006	272,301	362,634
1977	754,543	[2]	[2]	362,365
1978	656,651	93,187	264,545	298,919
1979	604,213	114,715	240,784	248,714
	Children under age 18—Continued			
	Disabled children aged 18 and over			
1957	29,507	17,249	12,258	.....
1958	18,970	11,380	7,574	16
1959	37,679	20,775	14,822	2,082
1960	24,353	12,740	9,819	1,794
1965	21,398	10,017	8,668	2,713
1966	24,355	11,868	9,163	3,324
1967	25,365	11,500	10,003	3,862
1968	24,937	11,556	9,564	3,817
1969	26,195	11,692	10,516	3,987
1970	24,547	11,348	9,425	3,774
1971	26,301	11,825	10,121	4,355
1972	31,032	13,850	11,874	5,308
1973	39,682	16,642	17,287	5,753
1974	32,901	14,008	12,471	6,422
1975	32,707	14,636	11,182	6,889
1976	34,517	15,602	11,546	7,369
1977	36,210	[2]	[2]	7,885
1978	33,611	15,378	11,013	7,220
1979	33,419	15,967	10,999	6,453
	Students aged 18–21			
1965	238,351	39,463	179,094	19,794
1966	433,865	86,426	285,291	62,148
1967	347,567	66,243	223,810	57,514
1968	345,726	66,023	218,055	61,642
1969	381,601	71,178	243,394	67,029
1970	387,378	71,894	244,339	71,145
1971	424,339	80,040	261,445	82,854
1972	468,566	86,830	284,623	97,113
1973	452,321	88,713	270,545	93,063
1974	447,446	84,938	258,429	104,079
1975	492,436	95,596	279,797	117,043
1976	544,739	108,197	295,058	141,484
1977	574,760	[2]	[2]	148,227
1978	544,396	105,715	291,434	147,245
1979	553,889	117,118	292,766	144,005

[1] Data estimated.

[2] Data not available.

Table 63.—Benefit awards to mothers: Number, by type of mother beneficiary, 1950–79

Year	Total	Widowed			Surviving divorced
		Total	With at least 1 child under age 18	Entitled solely because of at least 1 disabled child [1]	
1950	41,101	41,089	41,089	.....	12
1951	78,323	78,181	78,181	.....	142
1952	64,875	64,776	64,776	.....	99
1953	71,945	71,861	71,861	.....	84
1954	70,775	70,699	70,699	.....	76
1955	76,018	75,927	75,927	.....	91
1956	67,475	67,410	67,410	.....	65
1957	88,174	88,102	86,088	2,014	72
1958 [2]	81,467	81,392	80,130	1,262	75
1959 [3]	102,020	101,933	100,234	1,699	87
1960	92,607	92,507	90,939	1,568	100
1961	98,449	98,374	96,778	1,596	75
1962	99,925	99,835	98,099	1,736	90
1963	104,960	104,866	102,828	2,038	94
1964	106,249	106,137	103,778	2,359	112
1965	100,005	99,804	97,972	1,832	201
1966	107,135	106,677	105,270	1,407	458
1967	110,762	110,283	108,842	1,441	479
1968	113,765	113,323	111,869	1,454	442
1969	116,922	116,434	115,035	1,399	488
1970	112,377	111,887	110,459	1,428	490
1971	116,548	115,996	114,266	1,730	552
1972	117,699	117,034	113,822	3,212	665
1973	118,775	112,511	109,574	2,937	6,264
1974	109,221	102,584	99,705	2,879	6,637
1975 [4]	116,224	108,002	103,597	4,405	8,222
1976 [5]	113,520	105,158	99,781	5,377	8,362
1977 [6]	118,821	109,050	103,492	5,558	9,771
1978 [7]	110,015	100,247	96,834	3,413	9,768
1979 [8]	110,424	99,413	96,249	3,164	11,011

[1] Excludes mothers who had both disabled and nondisabled entitled children in their care.
[2] January–November.
[3] Includes December 1958.
[4] Includes 4,852 benefits awarded to widowed fathers.
[5] Includes 6,181 benefits awarded to widowed fathers.
[6] Includes 7,348 benefits awarded to widowed fathers.
[7] Includes 6,624 benefits awarded to widowed fathers.
[8] Includes 6,619 benefits awarded to widowed fathers.

Table 64.—Benefit awards to widows and widowers: Number, by basis for entitlement, 1950–79

Year	Total	Entitled because of—			
		Age		Disability	
		Widows	Widowers	Widows	Widowers
1950	66,735	66,672	63	.....	.....
1951	89,591	89,324	267	.....	.....
1952	92,302	91,992	310	.....	.....
1953	112,866	112,467	399	.....	.....
1954	128,025	127,625	400	.....	.....
1955	140,624	140,273	351	.....	.....
1956	253,524	253,191	333	.....	.....
1957	244,633	244,172	461	.....	.....
1958 [1]	199,320	198,948	372	.....	.....
1959 [2]	252,683	252,100	583	.....	.....
1960	239,267	238,813	454	.....	.....
1961	251,275	250,606	669	.....	.....
1962	267,051	266,465	586	.....	.....
1963	278,709	278,138	571	.....	.....
1964	283,263	282,689	574	.....	.....
1965	359,431	358,875	556	.....	.....
1966	403,595	403,035	560	.....	.....
1967	355,589	355,032	557	.....	.....
1968	375,391	352,280	604	22,438	69
1969	375,753	353,928	625	21,127	73
1970	363,216	347,031	576	15,546	63
1971	381,262	363,689	551	16,980	42
1972	402,809	382,452	544	19,739	74
1973	372,167	351,793	651	19,660	63
1974	363,693	343,317	550	19,793	33
1975	377,246	353,249	476	23,476	45
1976	385,373	362,229	489	22,603	52
1977	416,735	383,057	10,416	22,981	281
1978	403,679	373,730	9,022	18,553	354
1979	445,555	418,883	9,272	17,136	264

[1] January–November.
[2] Includes December 1958.

Table 65.—Lump-sum and survivor benefit awards: Workers represented, by type of award, 1940–81

[Initial entitlements only. Based on 100-percent data for 1940–41, on 20-percent sample for 1942–52, 10-percent sample for 1953–69, and on 4-percent sample data for 1970–75]

Year	Number of deceased workers represented in—						Percent of all workers represented in lump-sum awards who were previously entitled to a retired-worker benefit	Number of payments	Average lump-sum per worker
	All survivor benefit awards	All lump-sum [1] awards	Lump-sum [1] only awards		Lump-sum [1] and monthly benefit awards	Monthly benefit only [2] awards			
			Number	As percent of all survivor benefit awards					
1940	94,153	61,080	61,080	64.9	.....	33,073	2.0	75,095	$145.79
1941	139,545	90,941	90,941	65.2	.....	48,604	4.3	117,303	144.58
1942	155,339	103,332	103,332	66.5	.....	52,007	6.1	134,991	144.77
1943	182,320	122,185	122,185	67.0	.....	60,135	7.5	163,011	145.66
1944	223,605	151,869	151,869	67.9	.....	71,736	7.1	205,177	145.68
1945	266,615	178,813	178,813	67.1	.....	87,802	7.3	247,012	146.05
1946	262,586	179,588	179,588	68.4	.....	82,998	10.0	250,706	151.74
1947	268,128	181,992	181,992	67.9	.....	86,136	11.8	218,787	162.16
1948	294,025	200,090	200,090	68.1	.....	93,935	14.6	213,096	161.50
1949	297,429	202,154	202,154	68.0	.....	95,275	17.2	212,614	164.02
1950	281,504	200,411	188,970	67.1	11,441	81,093	21.3	209,960	[3] 147.81
1951	442,590	414,470	287,537	65.0	126,933	28,120	28.9	431,229	[2] 138.24
1952	447,685	437,896	304,863	68.1	133,033	9,789	32.6	456,531	[4] 178.20
1953	520,930	511,986	353,896	67.9	158,090	8,944	33.4	532,846	[4] 174.16
1954	534,028	516,158	360,616	67.5	155,542	17,870	37.3	536,341	[5] 207.86
1955	595,345	566,830	399,018	67.0	167,812	28,515	41.0	589,612	[5] 202.72
1956	562,738	546,984	382,846	68.0	164,138	15,754	41.7	572,291	[5] 200.80
1957	707,615	689,282	451,655	63.8	237,627	18,333	42.2	718,672	[5] 201.63
1958 [6]	671,025	656,825	438,321	65.3	218,504	14,200	45.3	683,964	[5] 202.52
1959 [7]	840,666	822,413	542,004	64.5	280,409	18,253	48.7	855,032	[8] 212.67
1960	795,765	778,660	518,671	65.2	259,989	17,105	50.8	809,194	[8] 211.55
1961	832,576	813,464	540,465	64.9	272,999	19,112	50.3	843,308	[8] 210.46
1962	881,739	865,217	582,132	66.0	283,085	16,522	52.5	892,261	[8] 212.02
1963	989,737	968,651	672,976	68.0	295,675	21,086	54.1	1,015,536	[8] 212.61
1964	1,029,017	1,011,414	711,327	69.1	300,087	17,603	55.5	1,073,904	[8] 213.94
1965	1,009,577	989,848	693,220	68.7	296,628	19,729	57.7	1,046,874	[9] 226.01
1966	1,105,163	1,060,335	735,376	66.5	324,959	44,828	56.4	1,138,317	[9] 224.00
1967	1,172,351	1,133,787	798,569	68.1	335,218	38,564	58.3	1,217,980	[9] 222.51
1968	1,201,465	1,158,666	808,538	67.3	350,128	42,799	59.6	1,216,910	[10] 236.30
1969	1,306,768	1,253,467	898,349	68.7	355,118	53,301	58.5	1,295,897	[10] 232.60
1970	1,277,799	1,220,248	884,553	69.2	335,695	57,551	60.4	1,257,687	[11] 243.90
1971	1,329,999	1,251,831	920,489	69.2	331,342	78,168	60.6	1,283,924	244.20
1972	1,361,280	1,290,133	933,848	68.6	356,285	71,147	60.3	1,320,637	247.90
1973	1,347,108	1,299,233	947,099	70.3	352,134	47,875	62.7	1,325,833	253.10
1974	1,330,911	1,285,221	946,088	71.1	339,133	45,690	63.3	1,307,890	254.64
1975	(12)	1,334,914	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	1,344,095	252.47
1976	(12)	1,321,516	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	1,328,008	251.60
1977	(12)	1,227,390	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	1,240,304	254.17
1978 [13]	(12)	1,437,275	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	1,451,140	254.65
1979 [13]	(12)	1,500,944	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	1,515,614	254.68
1980	(12)	1,552,617	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	1,566,330	254.70
1981	(12)	1,305,261	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	1,321,565	254.72

[1] Payable with respect to insured workers who died after December 1939 but before September 1950, if no survivor could have been entitled to monthly benefits for the month in which worker died, or with respect to insured workers who died after August 1950 regardless of whether any survivor could have been entitled to monthly benefits for month in which worker died.

[2] Monthly benefit only awards arise in years after 1950 as a result of (a) retroactive entitlements for deaths of workers before September 1950, (b) failure to file for lump-sum death payments within the statutory time limit, (c) delays in adjudicating lump-sum payments to funeral homes or equitably entitled persons who shared burial expenses, resulting in no lump sum awarded during the same calendar year as the monthly benefit, and (d) starting with 1965 awards, widow's benefits awarded on the basis of transitional insured status, where the worker was not fully or currently insured as is required for a lump-sum death payment.

[3] For workers who died on or after Sept. 1, 1950.
[4] For workers who died on or after Sept. 1, 1952.
[5] For workers who died on or after Sept. 1, 1954.
[6] January-November.
[7] Includes December 1958.
[8] For workers who died on or after Jan. 1, 1959.
[9] For workers who died on or after July 1, 1965.
[10] For workers who died on or after Feb. 1, 1968.
[11] For workers who died on or after Jan. 1, 1970.
[12] Data not available.
[13] Revised data.

Table 66.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, race,[1] age, and sex, 1979

Age[2] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount[3]	Number[4]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
OASDI	4,229,286	$248.70	35,124,495	$257.80	31,008,121	$265.30	3,561,951	$201.40	554,423	$204.00
OASI	3,300,158	256.50	30,347,083	262.00	27,116,848	268.70	2,773,750	204.70	456,485	210.00
DI	929,128	221.00	4,777,412	231.60	3,891,273	241.40	788,201	190.00	97,938	175.70
	RETIRED WORKERS									
Total	1,590,854	$317.40	18,969,586	$294.30	17,248,974	$299.10	1,487,419	$242.20	233,193	$269.90
62–64	860,207	273.00	1,921,652	260.00	1,761,084	263.40	129,807	220.20	30,761	236.60
62	545,949	251.70	523,700	253.50	484,972	256.20	31,631	215.40	7,097	235.80
63	199,349	292.90	665,093	257.60	607,161	261.10	45,996	217.40	11,936	231.80
64	114,909	339.50	732,859	267.00	668,951	270.70	52,180	225.40	11,728	241.80
65–69	715,813	371.60	5,887,426	306.40	5,313,162	311.40	493,111	255.60	81,153	286.30
65	615,663	375.10	1,222,254	303.00	1,103,182	307.80	101,484	254.20	17,588	283.80
Disability conversions	155,893	296.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newly entitled	459,770	401.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	70,144	367.40	1,219,559	309.00	1,099,043	313.90	101,239	257.60	18,377	298.30
67	15,530	320.60	1,203,607	308.30	1,084,466	313.60	102,559	256.70	16,582	287.40
68	8,831	303.90	1,139,818	307.10	1,032,794	312.00	92,517	256.10	14,507	281.40
69	5,645	293.10	1,102,188	304.50	992,777	309.90	95,312	253.10	14,099	277.40
70–74	11,750	292.30	4,776,528	306.30	4,328,034	311.70	390,844	250.30	57,650	278.10
70	4,273	300.70	1,055,409	306.30	953,058	310.20	89,553	252.00	12,798	277.50
71	2,791	288.00	1,014,736	305.70	922,772	310.70	79,465	252.10	12,499	279.00
72	2,242	307.40	974,068	308.40	881,458	314.10	80,936	250.30	11,674	279.00
73	1,462	274.20	891,788	307.80	810,331	313.30	70,804	249.70	10,653	279.80
74	982	260.40	840,527	304.50	760,415	310.20	70,086	246.50	10,026	274.90
75–79	2,214	249.60	3,222,846	296.70	2,931,926	302.10	253,852	237.90	37,068	267.90
75	722	251.50	766,102	303.00	696,429	308.50	60,463	244.90	9,210	273.80
76	532	251.60	707,899	299.10	644,760	304.50	54,969	239.60	8,170	270.20
77	396	247.70	651,744	296.20	592,077	301.70	52,239	287.40	7,428	267.30
78	299	242.00	558,519	293.10	511,207	298.30	41,107	233.40	6,205	263.20
79	265	252.40	538,582	288.70	487,453	294.40	45,074	231.00	6,055	261.60
80–84	640	228.40	1,887,632	283.20	1,733,619	288.10	137,013	224.40	17,000	254.70
80	167	242.50	451,078	287.90	413,140	293.00	33,393	227.50	4,545	261.60
81	154	218.80	425,396	285.20	390,405	290.00	30,813	227.50	4,178	258.00
82	136	221.90	371,646	283.40	341,502	288.40	26,934	224.40	3,210	252.50
83	110	216.40	341,247	280.90	313,849	285.80	24,594	222.30	2,804	251.50
84	73	246.30	298,265	275.40	274,723	280.10	21,279	217.70	2,263	241.70
85–89	164	224.30	931,395	263.70	864,667	267.90	60,118	207.70	6,610	228.00
90–94	52	194.10	288,966	235.70	268,395	239.10	18,081	187.60	2,490	218.00
95 and over	14	236.10	53,141	211.20	48,087	215.00	4,593	172.10	461	199.70
Men	926,328	369.70	10,192,117	326.80	9,255,417	332.00	779,389	271.40	157,311	290.30
62–64	447,296	330.70	937,455	312.40	859,163	317.10	63,346	256.90	14,946	279.10
62	256,872	312.40	242,214	311.60	223,873	315.90	14,770	255.30	3,571	275.70
63	118,234	358.60	325,904	309.00	297,954	313.80	22,452	253.80	5,498	279.00
64	72,190	382.60	369,337	316.00	337,336	320.90	26,124	260.60	5,877	281.30
65–69	472,135	408.00	3,296,397	344.90	2,973,645	350.20	269,878	288.70	52,874	309.50
65	410,677	411.10	678,919	347.60	612,677	353.30	55,695	290.50	10,547	315.50
Disability conversions	102,595	325.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newly entitled	308,082	439.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	45,490	404.50	686,175	351.40	619,275	356.90	55,525	293.90	11,375	328.50
67	8,451	356.50	676,602	346.40	609,760	352.30	56,104	289.70	10,738	310.10
68	4,608	330.20	639,212	341.00	578,754	346.40	50,486	287.50	9,972	298.80
69	2,909	305.60	615,489	334.20	553,179	340.00	52,068	281.30	10,242	292.30
70–74	5,645	299.00	2,643,959	332.50	2,391,238	338.10	208,984	276.20	43,717	291.10
70	2,139	313.70	587,568	332.50	529,565	338.20	48,488	279.00	9,515	291.60
71	1,303	288.30	561,780	331.90	509,578	337.20	42,777	277.60	9,425	291.60
72	1,071	313.90	542,235	334.80	489,898	340.80	43,456	276.40	8,881	291.70
73	697	277.30	492,009	333.70	446,582	339.20	37,229	276.00	8,198	292.50
74	435	256.90	460,367	329.00	415,635	335.00	37,034	271.10	7,698	287.60
75–79	900	242.50	1,727,518	319.10	1,569,832	324.50	129,882	261.40	27,804	279.30
75	313	238.30	416,582	326.90	378,202	332.40	31,404	269.70	6,976	286.10
76	206	251.80	381,656	322.10	347,600	327.50	27,913	263.60	6,143	282.30
77	159	248.30	350,044	318.10	317,645	323.60	26,871	260.40	5,528	278.80
78	128	237.60	295,863	314.80	270,991	319.90	20,258	257.10	4,614	273.60
79	94	233.00	283,373	309.00	255,394	314.80	23,436	252.80	4,543	271.30
80–84	249	216.50	966,261	307.30	887,148	312.30	67,350	248.50	11,763	267.90
80	59	223.10	234,808	308.70	214,854	313.90	16,649	249.70	3,305	271.50
81	67	223.80	219,379	308.00	201,308	312.80	15,075	251.50	2,996	269.90
82	48	200.60	189,882	308.60	174,784	313.40	12,891	250.50	2,207	267.40
83	51	216.00	172,930	307.50	158,701	312.80	12,369	246.00	1,860	266.20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, race,[1] age, and sex, 1979—**Continued**

Age [2] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [3]	Number [4]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	RETIRED WORKERS—CONTINUED									
84	24	$212.50	149,262	$302.10	137,501	$307.00	10,366	$242.60	1,395	$258.30
85–89	68	206.60	456,301	291.30	423,679	295.80	28,529	231.40	4,093	244.30
90–94	27	194.60	138,293	262.00	127,677	266.30	8,831	205.40	1,785	233.50
95 and over	8	264.60	25,933	234.20	23,015	240.40	2,589	182.70	329	211.00
Women	664,526	244.50	8,777,469	256.50	7,993,557	260.90	708,030	210.10	75,882	227.80
62–64	412,911	210.50	984,197	210.20	901,921	212.30	66,461	185.10	15,815	196.40
62	289,077	197.80	281,486	203.40	261,099	205.00	16,861	180.50	3,526	195.30
63	81,115	226.20	339,189	208.20	309,207	210.40	23,544	182.80	6,438	191.60
64	42,719	266.70	363,522	217.20	331,615	219.60	26,056	190.10	5,851	202.20
65–69	243,678	301.10	2,591,029	258.20	2,339,517	262.40	223,233	215.50	28,279	242.90
65	204,986	303.00	543,335	247.30	490,505	250.90	45,789	210.20	7,041	236.40
Disability conversions	53,298	307.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newly entitled	151,688	301.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	24,654	298.90	533,384	254.60	480,668	258.50	45,714	213.60	7,002	249.40
67	7,079	277.70	527,005	259.50	474,706	263.90	46,455	216.80	5,844	245.70
68	4,223	275.10	500,606	263.80	454,040	268.20	42,031	218.40	4,535	243.30
69	2,736	279.80	486,699	267.00	439,598	272.00	43,244	219.20	3,857	238.00
70–74	5,105	286.10	2,132,569	273.80	1,936,776	279.00	181,860	220.40	13,933	237.50
70	2,134	287.70	467,841	270.10	423,493	275.20	41,065	220.10	3,283	237.00
71	1,488	287.80	452,956	273.40	413,194	278.10	36,688	222.50	3,074	240.40
72	1,171	301.50	431,833	275.30	391,560	280.80	37,480	220.00	2,793	238.50
73	765	271.40	399,779	276.00	363,749	281.40	33,575	220.50	2,455	237.70
74	547	263.20	380,160	274.70	344,730	280.40	33,052	219.00	2,328	233.20
75–79	1,314	254.50	1,495,328	270.80	1,362,094	276.30	123,970	213.20	9,264	233.80
75	409	261.60	349,520	274.60	318,227	280.00	29,059	218.10	2,234	235.50
76	326	251.40	326,243	272.20	297,160	277.70	27,056	215.00	2,027	233.50
77	237	247.30	301,700	270.80	274,432	276.30	25,368	213.10	1,900	233.90
78	171	245.20	262,656	268.70	240,216	274.00	20,849	210.40	1,591	232.90
79	171	263.00	255,209	266.20	232,059	271.90	21,638	207.40	1,512	232.60
80–84	391	236.00	921,371	257.90	846,471	262.70	69,663	201.20	5,237	225.00
80	108	253.10	216,270	265.20	198,286	270.50	16,744	205.50	1,240	235.20
81	87	215.00	206,017	260.90	189,097	265.80	15,738	204.50	1,182	227.90
82	88	233.50	181,764	257.10	166,718	262.10	14,043	200.40	1,003	219.80
83	59	216.80	168,317	253.60	155,148	258.20	12,225	198.40	944	222.70
84	49	262.90	149,003	248.60	137,222	253.20	10,913	194.10	868	215.20
85–89	96	236.90	475,094	237.20	440,988	241.10	31,589	186.20	2,517	201.60
90–94	25	193.50	150,673	211.50	140,718	214.40	9,250	170.70	705	178.80
95 and over	6	198.10	27,208	189.20	25,072	191.70	2,004	158.40	132	171.70
	DISABLED WORKERS									
Total	416,713	$363.00	2,870,590	$322.00	2,393,770	$329.70	430,604	$282.20	46,216	$294.30
Under 20	1,281	203.20	1,370	199.30	1,216	201.10	110	180.00	44	195.90
20–24	12,867	294.90	30,484	269.70	25,152	271.10	4,353	202.90	979	263.00
20	1,438	230.90	2,033	219.00	1,787	221.10	187	198.70	59	217.80
21	2,165	260.80	3,770	242.90	3,205	246.10	444	223.60	121	229.20
22	2,782	290.40	5,845	261.60	4,874	264.30	788	244.60	183	262.20
23	3,164	312.20	8,325	275.00	6,779	276.90	1,254	268.40	292	261.00
24	3,318	332.20	10,511	289.50	8,507	290.50	1,680	285.10	324	286.00
25–29	17,830	382.40	82,496	321.90	65,225	322.50	14,833	320.50	2,438	313.80
25	3,385	348.10	13,003	299.20	10,323	299.90	2,284	296.10	396	299.50
26	3,580	367.90	14,667	311.40	11,609	312.00	2,593	310.20	465	303.10
27	3,639	380.50	16,681	319.80	13,233	321.00	2,957	314.50	491	317.80
28	3,693	403.10	18,151	331.60	14,369	331.80	3,279	333.40	503	313.50
29	3,533	410.10	19,994	337.30	15,691	337.80	3,720	336.20	583	328.90
30–34	18,425	419.50	117,813	356.40	92,930	359.90	21,728	343.50	3,155	339.60
30	3,745	418.50	21,908	345.40	17,110	347.10	4,179	340.30	619	331.50
31	3,672	425.00	23,610	351.00	18,455	353.70	4,504	341.40	651	341.60
32	3,945	421.60	25,636	358.90	20,450	362.70	4,564	345.30	622	337.00
33	3,625	417.10	24,312	361.10	19,340	365.60	4,340	344.20	632	339.70
34	3,438	414.80	22,347	364.60	17,575	369.50	4,141	346.20	631	347.90
35–39	19,767	394.20	131,053	359.20	104,281	365.30	23,746	336.50	3,026	327.00
35	3,655	403.80	24,374	363.90	19,248	369.10	4,479	344.90	647	339.00
36	3,894	405.00	26,257	363.80	21,026	369.10	4,699	344.00	532	329.50
37	4,106	398.40	26,917	361.60	21,485	367.70	4,818	338.90	614	327.30
38	3,996	385.70	26,707	355.20	21,196	361.90	4,897	330.00	614	322.30
39	4,116	379.30	26,798	352.10	21,326	359.20	4,853	325.60	619	316.80

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, race,[1] age, and sex, 1979—Continued

Age [2] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [3]	Number [4]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	DISABLED WORKERS—CONTINUED									
40–44	24,624	$372.80	163,636	$333.70	129,604	$341.70	30,594	$303.20	3,438	$303.20
40	4,298	378.70	25,329	346.70	22,422	354.10	5,267	318.70	640	315.70
41	4,641	404.40	30,569	340.40	24,286	348.20	5,631	310.80	652	306.80
42	4,867	366.40	32,118	334.20	25,393	342.10	6,041	304.20	684	307.20
43	5,194	360.30	34,383	327.80	27,252	336.10	6,445	296.10	686	297.20
44	5,624	359.40	38,237	323.50	30,251	331.90	7,210	291.60	776	291.70
45–49	36,749	351.00	253,170	313.10	204,491	321.50	44,038	277.60	4,641	282.80
45	6,170	358.10	42,484	320.00	33,985	328.20	7,668	286.50	831	294.90
46	6,512	357.40	44,670	317.90	35,798	326.40	8,008	282.90	864	292.20
47	7,422	348.50	51,115	313.60	40,811	322.50	9,358	277.50	946	283.50
48	7,841	394.20	54,375	310.30	44,318	318.40	9,095	274.50	962	273.80
49	8,804	345.00	60,526	306.90	49,579	315.10	9,909	269.50	1,038	273.10
50–54	64,705	348.20	422,598	308.90	348,561	317.50	67,322	267.60	6,715	274.70
50	10,115	341.70	64,390	303.20	52,759	311.80	10,622	263.80	1,009	267.80
51	11,859	344.00	75,069	307.10	61,818	315.60	11,978	267.20	1,273	271.90
52	13,129	349.90	84,951	309.30	70,105	317.80	13,488	268.50	1,358	273.60
53	14,165	350.30	93,385	310.60	77,155	319.10	14,723	269.60	1,507	277.00
54	15,437	352.60	104,803	311.70	86,724	320.70	16,511	267.60	1,568	280.20
55–59	103,480	360.00	705,666	317.90	594,664	326.30	101,260	271.70	9,742	284.90
55	17,878	353.70	118,344	313.80	98,914	322.10	17,675	270.70	1,755	280.00
56	19,105	357.40	127,301	316.10	106,667	324.50	18,832	271.70	1,802	278.70
57	20,521	358.20	139,975	317.00	116,927	325.70	21,060	271.60	1,988	286.30
58	22,575	363.50	155,549	320.40	132,462	328.40	21,101	272.90	1,986	290.30
59	23,401	364.10	164,497	320.60	139,694	329.10	22,592	271.30	2,211	287.60
60–64	108,729	370.40	962,304	323.80	827,646	332.20	122,620	270.10	12,038	293.70
60	24,343	365.20	172,615	320.60	145,107	329.90	25,317	270.40	2,191	286.50
61	25,830	370.20	189,620	322.20	163,018	331.40	24,168	271.70	2,434	287.20
62	24,822	373.00	193,692	326.00	167,257	334.30	24,022	270.70	2,413	299.00
63	19,297	374.70	201,206	325.50	174,002	333.60	24,670	270.30	2,534	303.10
64	14,437	369.50	205,171	323.20	178,262	331.30	24,443	267.60	2,466	291.80
65 and over [5]	8,256	352.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Men	288,544	399.40	1,939,373	352.60	1,624,990	360.90	281,565	309.30	32,818	314.10
Under 20	961	205.80	1,033	202.40	922	204.10	76	181.60	35	203.10
20–24	9,451	308.90	22,355	281.50	18,187	284.10	3,430	269.50	738	272.80
20	1,081	240.30	1,536	226.40	1,354	228.50	139	203.60	43	232.50
21	1,635	271.10	2,813	252.30	2,378	256.10	341	229.70	94	239.30
22	2,082	304.30	4,353	272.90	3,586	276.70	627	250.60	140	275.50
23	2,296	327.00	6,084	287.40	4,882	290.90	985	275.50	217	262.90
24	2,357	350.90	7,569	303.70	5,987	306.60	1,338	291.10	244	300.00
25–29	12,500	398.50	58,774	334.20	45,448	336.50	11,465	326.40	1,861	325.60
25	2,399	366.10	9,281	313.10	7,182	315.40	1,793	303.80	306	312.50
26	2,504	384.50	10,456	324.90	8,079	327.30	2,026	316.70	351	318.20
27	2,533	394.80	11,877	333.30	9,241	336.30	2,262	322.10	374	327.10
28	2,565	421.00	12,803	343.10	9,915	344.60	2,512	339.60	376	326.20
29	2,499	424.40	14,357	347.50	11,031	350.10	2,972	339.10	454	338.30
30–34	12,757	439.00	84,067	368.00	65,291	374.00	16,315	347.80	2,461	344.70
30	2,579	436.10	15,686	355.30	12,013	359.20	3,183	343.70	490	334.90
31	2,548	439.70	17,001	359.80	13,092	364.40	3,411	344.40	498	343.50
32	2,765	441.50	18,345	369.70	14,362	376.00	3,491	348.40	492	338.70
33	2,485	439.20	17,278	375.00	13,560	381.80	3,233	350.30	485	349.80
34	2,380	438.20	15,757	380.00	12,264	387.60	2,997	352.50	496	356.50
35–39	13,799	423.40	92,924	379.30	73,424	387.80	17,262	348.70	2,238	337.30
35	2,516	429.20	17,316	381.10	13,546	388.90	3,289	354.20	481	344.60
36	2,740	432.80	18,491	383.00	14,626	391.10	3,455	353.70	410	342.60
37	2,901	426.60	19,128	381.80	15,148	390.20	3,523	351.40	457	336.70
38	2,788	417.60	18,951	376.70	14,921	385.80	3,579	344.20	451	333.90
39	2,854	411.50	19,038	374.30	15,183	383.20	3,416	340.30	439	329.40
40–44	16,939	403.20	115,137	358.10	91,303	367.60	21,329	322.30	2,505	317.50
40	3,014	408.70	20,055	369.90	15,824	379.80	3,761	333.50	470	327.00
41	3,201	408.00	21,592	364.40	17,118	374.00	3,991	329.10	483	315.40
42	3,338	404.80	22,705	358.20	17,990	367.30	4,212	323.20	503	325.30
43	3,540	398.40	24,074	352.80	19,173	362.10	4,394	316.90	507	312.30
44	3,846	398.10	26,711	349.10	21,198	358.80	4,971	312.30	542	308.80
45–49	24,883	392.20	175,807	341.10	142,609	350.40	29,857	301.00	3,341	300.60
45	4,197	398.50	29,609	346.40	23,800	355.60	5,217	308.10	592	312.90
46	4,465	397.50	31,083	345.80	25,011	355.10	5,440	307.20	632	310.10
47	5,003	389.30	35,618	341.10	28,525	351.30	6,417	299.80	676	300.60
48	5,273	392.20	37,673	338.80	30,869	347.80	6,124	298.30	680	291.70
49	5,945	386.20	41,824	335.80	34,404	344.90	6,659	293.90	761	291.20
50–54	43,305	391.20	283,972	340.60	236,332	349.80	43,145	294.80	4,495	297.70
50	6,802	382.80	43,780	333.80	36,179	343.20	6,933	288.90	668	289.80
51	7,889	387.20	51,025	337.80	42,398	346.80	7,758	293.80	869	294.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, race,[1] age, and sex, 1979—Continued

Age [2] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [3]	Number [4]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	DISABLED WORKERS—CONTINUED									
52	8,920	$391.50	57,242	$340.80	47,642	$350.00	8,701	$295.50	899	$296.20
53	9,474	393.90	62,509	343.10	52,077	352.20	9,413	297.40	1,019	299.40
54	10,220	397.30	69,416	344.70	58,036	353.90	10,340	296.60	1,040	305.70
55–59	70,210	402.10	467,194	352.40	397,505	360.90	62,953	303.40	6,736	307.70
55	11,989	395.90	78,255	347.30	66,038	355.80	11,021	300.90	1,196	302.20
56	12,795	399.90	84,383	350.00	71,491	358.40	11,654	303.30	1,238	298.90
57	13,913	400.40	93,025	351.10	78,444	360.00	13,205	302 40	1,376	309.00
58	15,497	405.70	103,033	355.40	88,651	363.30	13,006	305.50	1,376	315.60
59	16,016	406.60	108,498	356.30	92,881	364.90	14,067	304.50	1,550	311.10
60–64	77,787	406.90	638,110	358.80	553,969	366.90	75,733	304.20	8,408	318.50
60	16,959	405.30	113,598	356.30	96,359	365.60	15,737	303.90	1,502	312.20
61	18,425	406.80	125,453	358.40	108,651	366.60	15,102	304.80	1,700	309.30
62	17,801	409.80	128,232	362.00	111,825	370.00	14,674	305.40	1,733	322.80
63	14,015	409.20	133,597	360.50	116,626	368.20	15,201	304.90	1,770	329.70
64	10,587	401.80	137,230	356.80	120,508	364.10	15,019	302.10	1,703	317.20
65 and over [5]	5,952	384.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women	128,169	281.10	931,217	258.30	768,780	263.80	149,039	231.00	13,398	246.00
Under 20	320	195.30	337	189.80	294	192.00	34	176.40	9	168.10
20–24	3,416	257.60	8,129	237.40	6,965	237.40	923	238.50	241	232.90
20	357	202.50	497	196.00	433	198.00	48	184.40	16	178.30
21	530	229.10	957	215.30	827	217.40	103	203.50	27	193.90
22	700	249.20	1,492	228.50	1,288	229.80	161	221.20	43	218.90
23	868	273.10	2,241	241.30	1,897	240.60	269	242.10	75	255.50
24	961	285.80	2,942	253.10	2,520	252.20	342	261.90	80	243.30
25–29	5,330	344.50	23,722	291.30	19,777	290.20	3,368	300.70	577	275.90
25	986	304.40	3,722	264.70	3,141	264.40	491	268.10	90	255.40
26	1,076	329.40	4,211	277.80	3,530	277.00	567	286.90	114	256.70
27	1,106	347.80	4,804	286.40	3,992	285.80	695	289.90	117	288.10
28	1,128	362.30	5,348	304.00	4,454	303.20	767	313.20	127	275.90
29	1,034	375.50	5,637	311.30	4,660	308.90	848	326.50	129	296.10
30–34	5,668	375.60	33,746	327.20	27,639	326.80	5,413	330.50	694	321.50
30	1,166	379.70	6,222	320.30	5,097	318.60	996	329.40	129	318.70
31	1,124	391.70	6,609	328.50	5,363	327.50	1,093	332.00	153	335.50
32	1,180	375.10	7,291	331.80	6,088	331.30	1,073	335.20	130	330.50
33	1,140	368.80	7,034	327.00	5,780	327.60	1,107	326.30	147	306.30
34	1,058	362.10	6,590	327.80	5,311	327.70	1,144	329.70	135	316.20
35–39	5,968	326.60	38,129	310.20	30,857	311.80	6,484	303.90	788	297.20
35	1,139	347.60	7,058	321.70	5,702	322.20	1,190	319.10	166	322.60
36	1,154	338.90	7,766	318.00	6,400	318.90	1,244	316.90	122	285.20
37	1,205	330.40	7,789	312.00	6,337	313.80	1,295	304.80	157	299.70
38	1,208	312.10	7,756	302.40	6,275	305.10	1,318	291.40	163	290.20
39	1,262	306.60	7,760	297.80	6,143	299.80	1,437	290.80	180	285.90
40–44	7,685	287.00	48,499	275.60	38,301	279.80	9,265	259.40	933	264.80
40	1,284	308.00	8,274	290.40	6,598	292.60	1,506	281.70	170	284.40
41	1,440	296.40	8,977	282.90	7,168	286.70	1,640	266.40	169	282.40
42	1,529	282.60	9,413	276.30	7,403	280.70	1,829	260.40	181	256.90
43	1,654	278.80	10,309	269.60	8,079	274.50	2,051	251.50	179	254.40
44	1,778	275.70	11,526	264.20	9,053	269.10	2,239	245.70	234	251.90
45–49	11,866	264.50	77,363	249.70	61,882	254.80	14,181	228.60	1,300	237.10
45	1,973	272.10	12,875	259.40	10,185	264.10	2,451	240.50	239	250.50
46	2,047	269.90	13,587	254.20	10,787	259.90	2,568	231.30	232	243.30
47	2,419	264.10	15,497	250.40	12,286	255.70	2,941	226.90	270	240.60
48	2,568	260.80	16,702	246.10	13,449	250.90	2,971	225.70	282	230.70
49	2,859	259.20	18,702	242.30	15,175	247.40	3,250	219.70	277	223.40
50–54	21,400	261.30	138,626	243.80	112,229	249.50	24,177	218.90	2,220	228.10
50	3,313	257.30	20,610	238.20	16,580	243.20	3,689	216.50	341	225.10
51	3,970	258.20	24,044	242.00	19,420	247.50	4,220	218.30	404	224.30
52	4,209	261.70	27,709	244.10	22,463	249.60	4,787	219.40	459	229.20
53	4,691	262.20	30,876	244.90	25,078	250.40	5,310	220.20	488	230.30
54	5,217	264.90	35,387	247.10	28,688	253.40	6,171	219.20	528	230.00
55–59	33,270	271.10	238,472	250.30	197,159	256.50	38,307	219.50	3,006	233.60
55	5,889	267.70	40,089	248.50	32,876	254.40	6,654	220.70	559	232.70
56	6,310	271.10	42,918	249.40	35,176	255.60	7,178	220.20	564	234.50
57	6,608	269.30	46,950	249.40	38,483	255.70	7,855	219.80	612	235.20
58	7,078	271.20	52,516	251.70	43,811	257.70	8,095	220.70	610	233.20
59	7,385	271.80	55,999	251.60	46,813	258.30	8,525	216.50	661	232.40
60–64	30,942	278.70	324,194	254.80	273,677	261.90	46,887	215.10	3,630	236.50
60	7,384	273.10	59,017	251.90	48,748	259.40	9,380	215.30	689	230.60
61	7,405	279.10	64,167	254.60	54,367	261.20	9,066	216.60	734	230.00
62	7,021	279.70	65,460	255.50	55,432	262.30	9,348	216.40	680	238.30
63	5,282	283.10	67,609	256.20	57,376	263.30	9,469	214.70	764	241.20
64	3,850	280.70	67,941	255.50	57,754	262.80	9,424	212.60	763	235.20
65 and over [5]	2,304	270.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, race,[1] age, and sex, 1979—Continued

Age [2] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [3]	Number [4]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	WIVES									
Total	459,785	$137.60	3,425,403	$141.50	3,138,670	$145.10	229,754	$101.90	57,579	$104.90
Wives under age 65 [6]	134,912	106.50	585,632	96.70	471,147	101.60	91,124	77.30	23,381	73.70
Under 35	21,821	95.80	84,679	84.90	66,013	88.20	14,593	73.60	4,073	71.10
35–39	13,935	87.60	71,786	81.40	57,796	85.30	11,112	65.60	2,878	64.20
40–44	17,128	94.10	88,648	87.30	71,040	91.80	13,995	69.10	3,613	67.40
45–49	20,599	102.70	101,109	94.60	81,226	99.70	15,985	74.60	3,898	71.20
50–54	25,310	118.00	111,007	103.40	89,469	109.00	17,305	80.90	4,233	76.60
55–59	25,398	122.40	91,028	112.30	74,710	117.60	12,977	89.20	3,341	83.60
60–61	6,221	129.40	20,661	120.10	16,890	125.60	3,012	97.70	759	87.60
62–64 [7]	4,500	129.00	16,734	127.70	14,003	132.30	2,145	105.70	586	98.00
Wives aged 62 and over [8]	324,873	150.40	2,839,751	150.80	2,666,923	152.80	138,630	118.10	34,198	126.20
62–64	222,827	134.90	471,806	140.90	444,157	142.60	21,357	112.00	6,292	120.00
62	143,844	137.10	131,814	140.10	124,913	141.50	5,180	111.50	1,721	121.00
63	49,393	142.90	163,083	140.20	153,165	141.90	7,791	111.20	2,127	119.10
64	295,900	161.70	176,909	142.40	166,079	144.20	8,386	142.20	2,444	119.90
65–69	85,522	175.40	955,909	150.10	892,585	152.30	50,126	118.20	13,198	125.60
65	44,605	184.40	202,575	146.00	189,393	148.10	10,539	115.00	2,943	122.00
66	18,607	174.40	198,289	149.10	185,178	151.20	10,346	116.90	2,765	124.50
67	10,402	161.90	195,581	150.40	182,427	152.50	10,481	118.90	2,673	127.60
68	6,737	154.70	183,097	152.50	171,186	154.70	9,418	119.20	2,493	127.70
69	4,971	153.40	176,067	153.50	164,401	155.70	9,342	121.30	2,324	126.40
70–74	11,740	143.40	719,513	156.10	675,287	158.20	35,922	122.50	8,304	130.80
70	3,671	150.50	165,741	154.60	154,938	156.80	8,788	121.40	2,015	130.40
71	2,824	144.30	158,106	155.80	148,842	157.80	7,448	122.70	1,816	132.30
72	2,198	140.30	145,611	157.00	136,757	159.00	7,207	123.80	1,647	131.30
73	1,707	137.80	130,832	156.90	122,925	159.00	6,405	122.30	1,502	128.70
74	1,340	133.80	119,223	156.60	111,825	158.70	6,074	122.30	1,324	130.80
75–79	3,375	131.40	423,674	154.70	399,688	156.70	19,679	119.20	4,307	129.60
75	991	131.30	106,740	156.00	100,639	158.10	4,995	119.90	1,106	130.00
76	805	134.50	95,998	155.20	90,421	157.30	4,545	119.70	1,032	128.60
77	639	132.50	84,966	154.60	80,183	156.60	3,938	120.60	845	130.70
78	512	130.10	71,342	153.30	67,470	155.30	3,167	117.50	705	127.70
79	428	125.40	64,628	153.10	60,975	155.10	3,034	117.30	619	130.70
80–84	1,043	126.60	196,607	151.40	186,667	153.10	8,371	115.80	1,569	125.90
85–89	305	125.60	61,744	147.50	58,665	149.30	2,637	110.10	442	121.70
90–94	48	101.80	9,694	139.70	9,156	141.90	458	102.50	80	108.80
95 and over	13	112.90	804	130.10	718	134.30	80	96.00	6	72.00
WIVES OF RETIRED WORKERS	347,508	147.90	2,952,090	148.80	2,742,727	151.60	162,877	112.20	46,486	112.70
Wives under age 65 [6]	55,498	113.60	189,189	102.90	145,811	109.60	29,971	82.10	13,407	77.20
Under 35	1,531	88.10	6,037	74.10	3,610	77.70	930	62.40	1,497	72.70
35–39	2,158	86.80	8,742	76.30	5,959	81.60	1,463	61.90	1,320	68.60
40–44	3,782	92.40	15,352	82.70	10,695	88.80	2,817	67.10	1,840	71.40
45–49	6,930	100.60	26,182	90.70	19,019	96.90	4,947	74.20	2,216	74.10
50–54	13,010	100.70	45,026	101.00	34,666	107.30	7,559	81.00	2,801	77.10
55–59	18,692	121.80	56,356	111.30	45,813	116.70	7,964	89.20	2,519	84.10
60–61	5,363	129.50	16,693	119.60	13,589	125.10	2,431	97.40	673	88.80
62–64 [7]	4,032	129.80	14,801	127.80	12,400	132.50	1,860	105.20	541	97.80
Wives aged 62 and over [8]	292,010	154.40	2,762,901	151.90	2,596,916	153.90	132,906	119.00	33,079	127.00
62–64	196,817	145.40	430,355	144.00	405,452	145.80	19,086	114.30	5,817	121.50
62	126,154	140.50	116,798	143.80	110,681	145.30	4,528	114.40	1,589	122.20
63	43,339	147.40	148,060	143.50	139,229	145.30	6,894	113.70	1,937	120.70
64	27,324	164.70	165,497	142.80	155,542	146.60	7,664	114.70	2,291	121.70
65–69	79,832	179.10	928,183	151.30	867,870	153.50	47,593	119.10	12,720	126.40
65	42,309	188.10	193,227	147.80	180,673	149.90	9,771	116.40	2,783	123.40
66	17,256	178.40	191,538	150.50	179,175	152.60	9,716	118.10	2,647	125.70
67	9,572	165.30	190,511	151.40	177,934	153.50	9,996	119.70	2,581	128.70
68	6,156	157.70	179,549	153.30	168,044	155.50	9,067	119.90	2,438	128.20
69	4,539	156.50	173,358	154.10	162,044	156.30	9,043	121.90	2,271	126.80
70–74	10,846	145.90	713,465	156.50	670,064	158.50	35,228	122.90	8,173	131.20
70	3,378	153.40	163,736	155.10	153,211	157.20	8,558	121.80	1,967	131.20
71	2,602	147.30	156,636	156.20	147,561	158.20	7,287	123.20	1,788	132.80

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, race,[1] age, and sex, 1979—Continued

Age [2] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [3]	Number [4]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	WIVES—CONTINUED									
72	2,019	$142.70	144,479	$157.30	135,782	$159.40	7,072	$124.30	1,625	$131.70
73	1,588	139.80	130,044	157.20	122,251	159.30	6,309	122.60	1,484	129.00
74	1,252	135.60	118,570	156.80	111,259	158.90	6,002	122.50	1,309	131.20
75–79	3,158	132.70	422,353	154.80	398,579	156.80	19,496	119.30	4,278	129.70
75	913	133.70	106,259	156.20	100,240	158.30	4,923	120.20	1,096	130.00
76	744	135.80	95,692	155.40	90,168	157.50	4,497	119.70	1,027	128.70
77	609	133.50	84,730	154.80	79,975	156.80	3,916	120.60	839	131.00
78	482	131.40	71,173	153.50	67,328	155.40	3,145	117.70	700	128.20
79	410	125.50	64,499	153.20	60,868	155.20	3,015	117.40	616	130.80
80–84	1,008	127.30	196,359	151.50	186,456	153.30	8,339	115.90	1,564	125.90
85–89	292	126.80	61,701	147.50	58,633	149.30	2,627	110.20	441	121.80
90–94	46	103.30	9,682	139.80	9,145	141.90	457	102.70	80	108.80
95 and over	11	110.90	803	130.20	717	134.50	80	96.30	6	72.20
Divorced wives of retired workers [9]	12,697	148.20	32,128	153.50	28,205	156.20	3,042	131.90	881	140.90
Nondivorced wives of retired workers	334,811	147.90	2,919,962	148.80	2,714,522	151.60	159,835	111.80	45,605	112.20
WIVES OF DISABLED WORKERS	112,277	105.60	473,313	96.30	395,343	100.30	66,877	76.80	11,093	72.20
Wives under age 65 [6]	79,414	101.60	396,463	93.80	325,336	98.10	61,153	74.90	9,974	68.90
Under 35	20,290	96.40	78,642	85.70	62,403	88.80	13,663	74.30	2,576	70.20
35–39	11,777	87.70	63,044	82.10	51,837	85.70	9,649	66.10	1,558	60.50
40–44	13,346	94.60	73,296	88.20	60,345	92.40	11,178	69.60	1,773	63.20
45–49	13,669	103.80	74,927	96.00	62,207	100.60	11,038	74.70	1,682	67.50
50–54	12,300	113.90	65,981	105.00	54,803	110.10	9,746	80.90	1,432	75.70
55–59	6,706	124.10	34,672	113.90	28,837	119.10	5,013	89.40	822	81.90
60–61	858	128.40	3,968	122.20	3,301	127.50	581	98.70	86	78.50
62–64 [7]	468	122.00	1,933	127.00	1,603	131.00	285	108.40	43	101.50
Wives aged 62 and over [8]	32,863	115.20	76,850	109.40	70,007	110.50	5,724	97.50	1,119	101.30
62–64	26,010	113.70	41,451	108.90	38,705	109.90	2,271	93.20	475	100.60
62	17,690	113.10	15,016	111.40	14,232	112.40	652	92.00	132	107.20
63	6,054	110.90	15,023	107.60	13,936	108.40	897	92.10	190	102.60
64	2,266	125.90	11,412	107.40	10,537	108.40	722	95.50	153	92.40
65–69	5,690	122.40	27,726	110.50	24,715	111.80	2,533	99.50	478	101.00
65	2,496	121.80	9,648	110.30	8,720	111.70	768	96.50	160	97.80
66	1,351	123.90	6,751	109.60	6,003	111.10	630	97.30	118	102.00
67	830	122.10	5,070	111.20	4,493	112.50	485	101.80	92	99.00
68	581	122.50	3,548	112.50	3,142	113.80	351	102.30	55	106.90
69	432	121.10	2,709	109.50	2,357	110.20	299	104.80	53	106.20
70–74	894	112.40	6,048	109.30	5,223	110.40	694	102.30	131	102.90
70	293	117.00	2,005	110.30	1,727	111.10	230	106.90	48	99.00
71	215	108.10	1,470	110.90	1,281	112.30	161	100.10	28	110.90
72	179	113.20	1,132	107.20	975	108.60	135	98.30	22	99.90
73	119	110.50	788	105.60	674	106.20	96	100.50	18	111.30
74	88	108.80	653	110.60	566	112.00	72	102.80	15	94.90
75 and over	269	109.80	1,625	102.70	1,364	102.30	226	103.00	35	109.50
Divorced wives of disabled workers	1,499	105.50	2,054	105.20	1,841	106.60	182	89.40	31	115.00
Nondivorced wives of disabled workers	110,778	105.60	471,259	96.30	393,502	100.30	66,695	76.80	11,062	72.10
	HUSBANDS									
Total	1,621	$98.10	41,359	$114.30	37,147	$116.00	3,450	$98.20	762	$104.10
62–64	2,003	77.60	2,185	83.40	1,943	84.20	201	75.20	41	84.90
65–69	4,975	104.30	12,837	112.10	11,494	113.40	1,088	99.90	255	104.30
70–74	2,444	102.60	12,636	118.60	11,378	120.30	1,012	102.00	246	107.60
75–79	1,219	101.30	7,593	117.80	6,809	120.10	637	96.60	147	104.90
80–84	579	94.30	4,081	118.70	3,725	120.50	311	100.00	45	99.80
85 and over	401	92.40	2,027	113.30	1,798	115.50	201	94.80	28	103.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, race,[1] age, and sex, 1979—Continued

Age [2] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [3]	Number [4]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	HUSBANDS—CONTINUED									
HUSBANDS OF RETIRED WORKERS	10,655	$99.10	39,174	$116.00	35,229	$117.80	3,213	$99.50	732	$104.70
HUSBANDS OF DISABLED WORKERS	966	88.20	2,185	84.10	1,918	84.50	237	80.50	30	90.90
	CHILDREN									
Total [10]	1,191,521		4,794,163		3,647,192		987,265		159,706	
Children under age 18 at date of entitlement	604,213		3,565,640		2,656,152		778,521		130,967	
0	9,443		9,230		6,922		1,725		583	
1	17,318		25,192		18,623		4,904		1,665	
2	13,707		37,032		27,065		7,651		2,316	
3	13,874		47,177		34,463		9,860		2,854	
4	14,802		60,016		43,818		12,745		3,453	
5	16,146		73,961		54,232		15,764		3,965	
6	17,813		90,347		66,058		19,700		4,589	
7	20,465		113,042		82,779		24,786		5,477	
8	24,097		144,239		106,196		31,790		6,253	
9	27,569		175,021		129,152		38,706		7,163	
10	29,534		197,384		146,025		43,578		7,781	
11	31,782		224,090		166,073		49,431		8,586	
12	36,508		261,277		193,003		58,683		9,591	
13	41,414		306,233		226,409		69,032		10,792	
14	48,837		362,881		269,733		80,927		12,219	
15	56,795		429,836		322,280		94,128		13,428	
16	63,463		479,924		362,569		102,710		14,625	
17	69,048		528,758		400,730		112,401		15,627	
18	51,595									
Disabled children aged 18 and over	33,419		435,338		376,330		52,030		6,978	
18–19	6,189		12,610		9,676		2,613		321	
20–24	8,775		57,333		43,513		12,398		1,422	
25–29	6,247		60,427		48,965		10,079		1,383	
30–34	5,099		60,333		51,996		7,249		1,088	
35–39	3,736		56,433		49,922		5,676		835	
40–44	1,790		47,401		42,476		4,250		675	
45–49	676		41,336		37,307		3,546		483	
50–54	400		36,068		33,058		2,650		360	
55–59	304		28,414		26,375		1,801		238	
60 and over	203		34,983		33,042		1,768		173	
Students aged 18–21	553,889		793,185		614,710		156,714		21,761	
18	346,294		274,650		209,091		58,330		7,229	
19	75,776		196,958		150,963		40,187		5,808	
20	53,778		139,090		124,432		30,202		4,456	
21	78,041		162,487		130,224		27,995		4,268	
CHILDREN OF RETIRED WORKERS	247,800	$132.30	652,002	$119.20	486,869	$128.40	123,964	$94.70	41,169	$84.00
Children under age 18 at date of entitlement	114,715	112.40	365,948	97.00	250,196	104.50	84,914	83.70	30,838	72.70
0	818	79.70	763	76.40	411	78.20	126	77.90	226	72.40
1	1,127	81.40	1,728	74.20	870	74.30	334	78.80	524	71.10
2	860	98.60	2,184	73.90	1,145	75.80	464	74.50	575	69.60
3	976	98.60	2,972	73.40	1,669	76.60	612	72.40	691	66.50
4	1,154	100.50	3,702	73.50	2,086	76.70	823	73.70	793	65.10
5	1,386	95.60	4,662	74.90	2,671	77.40	1,081	75.80	910	66.70
6	1,779	103.20	5,851	77.70	3,515	80.60	1,373	77.90	963	66.60
7	2,266	103.20	7,416	77.00	4,479	80.70	1,767	74.70	1,170	66.60
8	2,861	102.00	9,815	79.90	6,057	83.30	2,477	75.50	1,281	66.90

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, race,[1] age, and sex, 1979—Continued

Age [2] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [3]	Number [4]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	CHILDREN—CONTINUED									
9	3,662	$102.00	12,627	$81.50	7,944	$86.20	3,222	$76.40	1,461	$67.50
10	4,547	104.10	15,657	85.30	10,134	90.70	3,909	78.00	1,624	68.60
11	5,293	104.40	19,294	86.40	12,580	92.30	4,863	77.80	1,851	68.80
12	6,718	104.60	24,388	88.80	16,109	95.10	6,133	79.00	2,146	69.40
13	8,207	106.20	30,948	91.60	21,002	98.20	7,518	80.30	2,428	69.60
14	10,513	109.90	39,386	96.20	27,095	103.50	9,391	82.30	2,900	72.80
15	13,349	114.20	49,939	101.00	35,012	108.80	11,615	85.10	3,312	75.00
16	16,083	117.60	61,080	106.10	43,785	113.90	13,463	88.40	3,832	80.20
17	19,361	122.60	73,526	110.80	53,632	118.40	15,743	92.60	4,151	82.10
18	13,755	122.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disabled children aged 18 and over	15,967	144.50	137,185	137.10	120,254	141.00	13,929	108.50	3,002	113.20
18–19	1,473	116.70	2,848	119.00	2,247	125.60	507	94.30	94	96.30
20–24	3,294	134.30	14,951	128.40	11,926	134.70	2,515	104.50	510	99.00
25–29	3,506	144.60	20,231	136.90	17,030	141.80	2,613	110.40	588	111.00
30–34	3,280	153.40	23,508	141.00	20,781	145.00	2,176	109.40	551	116.50
35–39	2,624	155.80	23,714	144.50	21,394	147.60	1,873	113.90	447	125.30
40–44	1,256	158.30	19,350	141.30	17,482	144.00	1,504	115.00	364	119.10
45–49	337	146.10	14,247	135.50	12,792	138.50	1,232	108.00	223	116.60
50–54	129	129.70	9,592	132.80	8,639	135.60	807	105.30	126	114.10
55–59	42	121.00	5,359	127.40	4,855	130.00	439	100.50	65	116.10
60 and over	26	118.00	3,385	121.50	3,088	123.90	263	94.70	34	104.30
Students aged 18–21	117,118	150.10	148,869	157.20	116,419	166.70	25,121	124.20	7,329	119.50
18	56,059	142.10	43,435	146.10	32,502	156.50	8,715	115.80	2,218	113.30
19	19,568	149.10	35,191	154.10	26,993	164.30	6,273	122.50	1,925	115.20
20	15,876	158.30	32,597	162.60	25,855	171.40	5,167	130.90	1,575	122.30
21	25,615	163.20	37,646	168.10	31,069	175.50	4,966	133.90	1,611	130.20
CHILDREN OF DECEASED WORKERS	544,549	208.60	2,710,837	205.60	2,060,081	218.60	572,818	164.50	77,938	161.20
Children under age 18 at date of entitlement	240,784	199.00	1,960,490	201.70	1,454,950	216.20	441,668	160.30	63,872	156.90
0	2,868	213.60	2,897	213.50	2,191	224.90	565	175.80	141	187.50
1	6,020	212.60	8,684	224.20	6,478	238.30	1,706	184.40	500	177.20
2	6,310	213.00	15,073	232.00	11,106	246.60	3,106	192.50	861	186.40
3	6,696	210.50	21,111	231.20	15,390	246.00	4,520	192.20	1,201	188.00
4	7,114	207.40	28,419	228.20	20,688	243.00	6,201	190.00	1,530	183.90
5	7,741	205.10	36,713	224.70	26,772	240.00	8,100	183.90	1,841	180.80
6	8,164	200.70	46,066	218.70	33,302	233.60	10,566	180.80	2,198	175.60
7	9,309	199.30	59,697	214.60	43,407	229.50	13,642	176.00	2,648	169.60
8	10,639	197.20	77,461	210.70	56,619	225.20	17,700	171.90	3,142	166.70
9	12,149	196.10	96,059	207.50	70,548	222.00	21,939	168.60	3,572	160.90
10	12,537	193.40	109,618	202.60	80,553	217.20	25,034	163.20	4,031	155.90
11	13,267	190.20	124,830	198.70	92,108	213.20	28,431	158.80	4,291	151.80
12	14,827	188.90	146,942	195.50	107,983	210.00	34,088	156.20	4,871	148.80
13	16,527	189.20	172,251	194.60	126,512	209.70	40,250	153.50	5,489	147.90
14	19,074	191.20	204,134	194.20	150,983	208.80	47,027	153.00	6,124	148.00
15	21,825	197.70	242,314	196.40	181,010	211.10	54,653	153.60	6,651	148.80
16	23,796	202.00	270,620	199.30	204,137	213.70	59,356	156.40	7,127	151.80
17	25,103	207.70	297,601	201.90	225,163	216.10	64,784	158.00	7,654	154.10
18	16,818	196.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disabled children aged 18 and over	10,999	198.60	265,890	195.90	230,049	200.50	32,541	165.20	3,300	173.80
18–19	3,054	188.50	6,753	195.30	5,049	209.80	1,546	151.90	158	158.30
20–24	3,241	194.30	30,241	200.30	22,257	212.50	7,361	166.50	623	165.20
25–29	1,647	213.20	31,746	207.40	25,022	216.80	6,120	172.30	604	176.70
30–34	1,103	221.00	31,619	205.90	26,762	212.70	4,397	167.90	460	179.50
35–39	695	226.80	30,134	205.10	26,301	210.40	3,485	167.00	348	187.10
40–44	375	201.30	27,294	200.40	24,361	204.30	2,630	165.70	303	182.10
45–49	277	184.80	26,999	195.40	24,444	198.60	2,296	164.00	259	173.00
50–54	212	167.40	26,460	190.00	24,387	192.50	1,839	160.10	234	167.90
55–59	224	161.90	23,050	183.70	21,516	185.60	1,362	155.70	172	168.70
60 and over	171	163.40	31,594	171.60	29,950	172.90	1,505	147.80	139	160.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, race,[1] age, and sex, 1979—Continued

Age [2] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [3]	Number [4]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	CHILDREN—CONTINUED									
Students aged 18–21	292,766	$217.00	484,457	$226.60	375,082	$239.30	98,609	$182.90	10,766	$183.50
18	199,016	215.00	165,885	218.70	126,346	232.50	35,933	174.30	3,606	177.50
19	35,164	213.90	121,491	224.90	93,266	238.30	25,338	181.10	2,887	176.60
20	24,733	222.70	98,088	231.40	76,681	243.20	19,224	189.50	2,183	185.60
21	33,853	228.00	98,993	237.00	78,789	247.50	18,114	195.50	2,090	195.90
CHILDREN OF DISABLED WORKERS	399,172	105.50	1,431,324	95.20	1,100,242	100.30	290,483	79.40	40,599	68.90
Children under age 18 at date of entitlement	248,714	96.00	1,239,202	90.10	951,006	94.80	251,939	75.90	36,257	65.80
0	5,757	88.40	5,570	88.20	4,320	90.20	1,034	82.80	216	74.20
1	10,171	91.50	14,780	88.70	11,275	91.30	2,864	81.90	641	73.70
2	6,537	96.40	19,775	88.30	14,814	91.00	4,081	82.20	880	71.20
3	6,202	98.60	23,094	88.00	17,404	91.10	4,728	79.80	962	71.80
4	6,534	100.50	27,895	88.10	21,044	91.40	5,721	79.80	1,130	68.40
5	7,019	98.40	32,586	88.10	24,789	91.10	6,583	80.60	1,214	68.30
6	7,870	95.90	38,430	86.50	29,241	89.40	7,761	79.10	1,428	67.80
7	8,893	95.80	45,929	86.00	34,893	89.00	9,377	78.50	1,659	65.10
8	10,597	94.10	56,963	85.70	43,520	88.80	11,613	77.30	1,830	65.50
9	11,758	94.30	66,335	86.10	50,660	89.80	13,545	75.60	2,130	65.30
10	12,450	92.40	72,099	85.70	55,338	89.60	14,635	74.60	2,126	61.70
11	13,222	91.60	79,966	85.50	61,385	89.60	16,137	73.50	2,444	62.70
12	14,963	91.70	89,947	86.00	68,911	90.40	18,462	72.80	2,574	63.30
13	16,680	91.90	103,034	86.50	78,895	91.30	21,264	71.90	2,875	61.90
14	19,250	93.10	119,361	89.00	91,657	94.20	24,509	72.70	3,195	62.50
15	21,621	96.50	137,583	92.20	106,258	97.80	27,860	74.20	3,465	64.50
16	23,584	100.20	148,224	96.40	114,667	102.40	29,891	76.80	3,666	67.40
17	24,584	104.10	157,631	99.20	121,935	105.30	31,874	79.40	3,822	70.80
18	21,022	98.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disabled children aged 18 and over	6,453	116.70	32,263	117.70	26,027	123.40	5,560	94.30	676	90.10
18–19	1,662	98.10	3,009	102.40	2,380	108.00	560	81.20	69	81.10
20–24	2,240	110.10	12,141	108.38	9,330	114.10	2,522	90.00	289	82.10
25–29	1,094	127.50	8,450	121.00	6,913	126.20	1,346	97.70	191	94.60
30–34	716	138.80	5,206	129.80	4,453	134.50	676	101.80	77	104.20
35–39	417	143.60	2,585	137.40	2,227	141.80	318	109.90	40	110.30
40 and over	324	138.40	872	136.80	724	141.00	138	118.30	10	87.80
Students aged 18–21	144,005	121.30	159,859	129.90	123,209	137.90	32,984	103.80	3,666	95.90
18	91,219	119.20	65,330	122.00	50,243	129.80	13,682	96.70	1,405	87.50
19	21,044	116.80	40,276	128.70	30,704	137.00	8,576	103.00	996	92.30
20	13,169	125.00	28,405	137.10	21,896	145.10	5,811	110.70	698	105.60
21	18,573	134.10	25,848	143.70	20,366	151.10	4,915	116.50	567	111.00
	WIDOWED MOTHERS AND FATHERS									
Total	110,424	$217.30	573,750	$212.60	439,374	$226.20	116,899	$168.00	17,477	$167.80
Under 20	614	215.30	970	226.00	795	234.70	124	173.80	51	216.90
20–24	5,180	230.20	12,688	257.90	9,713	270.10	2,299	216.99	676	222.70
20	559	230.30	1,003	246.50	812	257.00	135	201.80	61	205.80
21	785	230.50	1,560	252.60	1,245	260.30	227	216.70	88	236.50
22	1,029	235.80	2,383	255.30	1,838	265.70	422	219.70	123	206.70
23	1,319	243.70	3,353	261.70	2,544	274.50	616	220.30	193	226.30
24	1,488	245.50	4,384	280.90	3,274	275.50	899	215.60	211	228.00
25–29	9,213	234.60	35,210	247.80	24,619	266.40	9,037	203.80	1,554	209.60
25	1,819	239.10	5,074	256.60	3,654	273.70	1,180	210.90	240	220.70
26	1,709	237.20	5,932	256.20	4,228	272.40	1,403	215.60	301	219.00
27	1,868	237.60	7,138	249.70	4,994	269.50	1,834	204.50	310	196.50
28	1,971	233.40	8,111	245.90	5,634	265.00	2,136	201.80	341	204.90
29	2,036	227.10	8,955	237.50	6,109	256.50	2,434	194.90	363	210.10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, race,[1] age, and sex, 1979—Continued

Age [2] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [3]	Number [4]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	WIDOWED MOTHERS AND FATHERS—CONTINUED									
30–34	12,772	$211.10	60,963	$219.40	42,469	$238.60	16,193	$174.70	2,301	$178.70
30	2,240	219.80	10,163	232.70	6,914	254.20	2,815	186.20	434	192.20
31	2,429	217.70	11,549	227.00	7,952	247.00	3,135	182.30	462	187.10
32	2,749	211.40	13,080	221.00	9,209	240.80	3,402	173.70	469	174.60
33	2,741	206.30	13,349	213.60	9,404	231.80	3,454	169.40	491	175.60
34	2,613	202.30	12,822	206.30	8,990	224.00	3,387	164.60	445	164.30
35–39	15,887	197.60	82,400	198.70	60,467	214.20	19,353	155.70	2,580	157.00
35	2,840	197.60	14,263	203.30	10,204	220.30	3,568	160.20	491	163.40
36	3,086	195.80	16,142	200.60	11,764	217.30	3,858	155.20	520	161.40
37	3,365	196.10	17,417	197.40	12,885	212.40	3,987	154.60	545	154.30
38	3,282	197.80	16,884	196.90	12,470	211.90	3,925	154.50	489	156.20
39	3,314	196.60	17,694	196.00	13,144	210.50	4,015	154.70	535	150.30
40–44	17,688	202.80	95,267	197.70	72,700	211.30	19,721	154.60	2,846	149.50
40	3,342	196.90	17,776	196.10	13,321	210.20	3,921	154.10	534	152.20
41	3,588	200.30	18,906	197.60	14,418	211.30	3,929	155.00	559	144.60
42	3,452	204.30	18,990	197.30	14,499	211.00	3,938	153.90	553	146.60
43	3,627	203.60	19,272	197.60	14,740	211.20	3,966	153.70	566	151.50
44	3,679	208.20	20,323	199.50	15,722	212.40	3,967	156.20	634	152.10
45–49	18,567	215.80	103,400	205.10	81,434	217.80	19,042	159.00	2,924	151.10
45	3,744	210.10	20,216	202.10	15,800	215.60	3,834	154.70	582	150.40
46	3,588	213.70	19,835	202.20	15,399	215.70	3,869	156.80	567	145.10
47	3,819	217.00	21,468	204.70	16,719	217.80	4,136	160.00	613	149.60
48	3,654	219.30	20,473	207.40	16,363	219.00	3,540	161.70	570	157.70
49	3,762	218.80	21,408	208.80	17,153	220.60	3,663	162.40	592	152.70
50–54	16,797	251.60	98,551	215.40	78,993	227.50	17,050	167.20	2,508	163.20
50	3,642	224.60	20,837	212.00	16,651	224.50	3,667	163.50	519	155.60
51	3,551	230.10	20,841	213.20	16,620	225.50	3,669	165.30	552	160.10
52	3,510	230.30	20,327	216.10	16,375	227.80	3,450	168.40	502	168.80
53	3,084	231.10	18,654	217.90	15,020	229.80	3,163	168.60	471	170.20
54	3,010	234.20	17,892	218.40	14,327	230.30	3,101	171.00	464	167.70
55–59	10,247	234.70	62,443	222.20	50,483	233.30	10,401	175.60	1,559	171.60
55	2,735	235.40	16,811	221.00	13,523	232.50	2,862	173.90	426	173.10
56	2,324	234.70	14,313	222.70	11,637	233.90	2,333	174.00	343	174.70
57	2,034	237.40	12,386	221.20	9,889	233.30	2,172	175.30	325	162.20
58	1,775	235.40	10,676	224.90	8,800	235.30	1,614	177.10	262	173.30
59	1,379	228.60	8,257	221.50	6,634	231.70	1,420	180.10	203	175.90
60	1,115	230.60	6,391	223.70	5,103	233.80	1,155	184.60	133	176.70
61	837	228.80	4,944	223.40	4,055	232.80	783	181.80	106	169.90
62 and over	1,507	221.00	10,523	221.30	8,543	229.20	1,741	188.10	239	182.10
Widowed mothers	103,805	222.60	559,280	214.90	427,531	229.00	114,726	168.70	17,023	169.10
Widowed fathers	6,619	133.80	14,470	124.10	11,844	123.80	2,173	127.40	453	116.20
Surviving divorced mothers	11,011	204.50	32,259	206.80	25,807	216.80	5,576	166.80	876	167.50
Mothers	92,794	224.80	527,021	215.20	401,724	229.80	109,150	168.80	16,147	169.20
	WIDOWS (NONDISABLED)									
Total	418,883	$270.70	4,173,745	$269.80	3,859,221	$274.40	278,496	$212.00	36,028	$225.10
60–61	102,524	248.50	158,738	247.60	144,362	252.40	12,475	197.60	1,901	207.60
60	66,228	247.50	64,340	247.90	58,589	252.70	4,981	198.20	770	210.90
61	36,296	250.20	94,398	247.30	85,773	252.20	7,494	197.10	1,131	205.40
62–64	75,818	272.20	387,411	253.70	348,733	259.20	33,832	201.60	4,846	215.90
62	34,677	265.60	117,233	252.30	105,664	257.70	10,088	201.40	1,481	215.20
63	22,746	272.80	129,942	253.50	116,756	259.30	11,551	200.80	1,635	213.70
64	18,395	283.70	140,236	254.90	126,313	260.50	12,193	202.60	1,730	218.50
65–69	95,408	280.00	768,916	269.80	692,414	275.70	67,297	214.90	9,205	227.20
65	37,817	266.20	150,144	261.80	134,499	267.90	13,741	207.60	1,904	221.90
66	17,376	274.80	150,832	266.60	135,122	272.70	13,746	212.90	1,964	222.90
67	13,823	282.80	154,251	270.10	138,501	276.10	13,852	215.60	1,898	229.30
68	13,168	279.70	154,011	273.90	139,574	279.50	12,699	218.10	1,738	230.40
69	13,224	280.00	159,678	276.30	144,718	281.90	13,259	220.70	1,701	232.30
70–74	59,957	279.40	817,529	280.80	749,082	286.10	61,136	221.40	7,311	231.00
70	12,873	277.40	161,026	278.30	146,273	284.00	13,221	220.50	1,532	230.40
71	12,515	279.00	164,641	281.10	151,251	286.20	11,806	222.60	1,584	228.90
72	12,261	278.50	164,269	281.60	150,354	287.00	12,476	221.60	1,439	234.40
73	11,377	280.20	162,381	281.90	149,283	287.10	11,730	221.30	1,368	232.80
74	10,931	282.10	165,212	281.20	151,921	286.40	11,903	221.10	1,388	228.60

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, race,[1] age, and sex, 1979—Continued

Age [2] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [3]	Number [4]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
WIDOWS (NONDISABLED)—CONTINUED										
75–79	44,120	$289.40	787,930	$280.60	734,250	$285.00	47,673	$219.40	6,007	$233.50
75	10,344	282.90	161,374	283.10	150,067	287.70	10,198	221.50	1,309	232.20
76	9,630	285.10	162,771	282.10	151,111	286.60	10,296	221.10	1,364	235.00
77	8,816	285.90	160,972	280.60	149,911	285.00	9,826	220.80	1,235	231.30
78	7,723	291.10	149,189	279.50	139,769	283.50	8,318	217.40	1,102	234.00
79	7,607	289.40	153,424	277.70	143,392	281.90	9,035	215.40	997	235.50
80–84	26,983	290.40	662,464	273.40	626,715	277.00	31,623	209.60	4,126	227.30
80	6,391	291.00	137,898	276.80	129,690	280.90	7,281	210.60	927	229.40
81	6,183	290.60	142,684	275.50	134,840	279.00	6,921	212.80	921	225.20
82	5,432	291.10	133,809	274.10	126,562	277.60	6,409	211.40	838	231.30
83	4,845	292.60	129,037	271.50	122,506	274.90	5,768	206.10	763	222.30
84	4,132	289.00	119,036	268.50	113,115	271.60	5,244	205.70	677	227.70
85–89	11,377	282.30	411,404	260.00	392,694	262.90	16,747	196.20	1,963	214.10
85	3,383	288.10	108,153	264.90	102,980	268.10	4,602	199.80	571	221.40
86	2,827	282.30	95,655	262.60	91,300	265.60	3,892	198.00	463	216.80
87	2,187	281.70	82,323	259.10	78,562	262.10	3,376	195.60	385	210.80
88	1,732	275.50	68,018	256.80	65,142	259.50	2,378	192.90	298	205.50
89	1,248	276.90	57,255	251.30	54,710	254.10	2,299	190.70	246	207.60
90–94	2,460	264.70	148,142	239.50	141,518	242.00	6,064	184.80	560	196.70
90	975	268.00	46,248	246.20	44,236	248.70	1,817	190.00	195	200.40
91	629	264.80	37,621	241.70	35,949	244.30	1,536	186.10	136	204.40
92	389	264.40	27,684	237.70	26,416	240.40	1,165	182.40	103	181.80
93	281	260.30	21,108	231.80	20,151	234.10	888	181.80	69	200.90
94	186	253.90	15,481	227.70	14,766	230.20	658	175.50	57	187.40
95 and over	236	242.60	31,211	218.00	29,453	221.00	1,649	168.10	109	180.50
Surviving divorced wife (Nondisabled)	21,370	257.20	48,671	272.30	43,565	275.90	4,482	240.30	624	248.70
Nondisabled widows	397,513	272.50	4,125,074	269.80	3,815,656	274.40	274,014	211.50	35,404	224.70
WIDOWERS (NONDISABLED)										
Total	9,272	$174.20	17,918	$209.00	15,864	$212.10	1,856	$183.50	198	$201.10
62–64	4,257	189.10	6,113	204.00	5,485	207.60	571	171.80	57	182.40
65–69	1,569	172.90	2,610	216.10	2,240	218.50	323	200.40	47	211.20
70–74	1,255	151.00	2,722	215.40	2,363	218.20	324	194.80	35	218.40
75–79	1,061	155.90	2,593	212.00	2,305	214.60	260	187.40	28	225.90
80–84	656	159.50	2,150	208.10	1,924	211.30	209	180.30	17	181.00
85 and over	474	167.80	1,730	202.40	1,547	206.60	169	166.90	14	174.80
DISABLED WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS										
Total	17,400	$180.10	129,833	$180.50	107,639	$186.70	20,582	$149.70	1,592	$163.80
50–54	5,003	159.70	12,840	156.30	10,497	162.90	2,421	128.50	192	141.80
50	592	154.90	573	155.60	460	162.70	104	126.50	9	131.00
51	1,040	151.20	1,530	150.00	1,222	156.50	279	122.80	29	134.50
52	988	153.10	2,521	151.60	2,016	159.10	473	121.20	32	132.20
53	1,058	159.40	3,547	155.60	2,838	162.70	654	126.00	55	138.70
54	1,325	173.60	4,939	161.00	3,961	166.90	911	135.90	67	153.60
55–59	9,605	188.70	49,008	175.10	40,296	181.30	8,097	145.40	615	160.10
55	1,583	174.30	6,439	161.90	5,164	168.50	1,179	134.90	96	140.10
56	1,725	179.70	8,030	167.80	6,518	174.10	1,405	139.20	107	160.60
57	1,872	186.80	9,509	173.10	7,730	179.20	1,665	145.60	114	162.70
58	2,106	195.30	11,589	179.10	9,629	185.10	1,813	149.40	147	157.00
59	2,319	200.90	13,441	183.60	11,255	189.40	2,035	152.20	151	173.50
60	1,923	196.20	14,396	184.90	11,981	190.60	2,235	156.00	180	163.40
61	527	179.10	14,583	187.00	12,250	192.90	2,146	153.90	187	178.80
62 and over	342	146.90	38,736	191.60	32,635	197.20	5,683	160.60	418	172.90
Disabled widows	17,136	181.00	129,026	180.80	106,991	187.00	20,456	149.90	1,579	164.00
Disabled widowers	264	119.30	807	133.40	668	136.40	126	116.10	13	145.80
Disabled surviving divorced wife	979	178.00	2,843	182.60	2,444	185.60	357	163.70	42	162.90
Disabled widows	16,157	181.20	126,183	177.10	104,547	183.20	20,099	146.90	1,537	159.80

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, race,[1] age, and sex, 1979—Continued

Age [2] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [3]	Number [4]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	PARENTS									
Total	788	$295.00	16,040	$238.70	13,179	$244.20	2,049	$213.60	812	$212.90
62–64	118	281.80	277	273.40	183	286.90	57	246.40	37	247.90
65–69	107	269.60	1,192	257.20	817	263.90	218	240.70	157	245.00
70–74	72	290.60	1,872	239.10	1,402	247.70	359	218.30	111	198.50
75–79	118	283.80	2,710	233.00	2,167	240.10	388	209.70	155	192.50
80–84	146	304.00	3,382	231.50	2,823	237.00	408	205.40	151	198.20
85–89	135	319.70	3,367	236.40	2,927	240.20	334	207.80	106	221.60
90 and over	92	308.70	3,240	243.40	2,860	248.50	285	203.90	95	210.30
Men	66	243.10	741	214.70	526	219.70	59	196.60	156	204.60
Women	722	299.80	15,299	239.90	12,653	245.20	1,990	214.10	656	214.90
	SPECIAL AGE-72 BENEFICIARIES (PRIMARY)									
Total	1,994	$91.20	110,990	$91.70	106,577	$91.70	3,558	$91.70	855	$91.70
75–84	324	91.00	11,831	91.50	11,269	91.50	450	91.40	112	90.90
85–94	1,448	91.20	83,221	91.70	80,018	91.70	2,555	91.70	648	91.90
95 and over	222	91.10	15,938	91.80	15,290	91.80	553	91.80	95	91.50
Men	400	90.10	12,990	91.20	12,172	91.20	648	91.20	170	91.30
75–84	104	90.10	2,159	90.80	1,997	90.80	129	90.90	33	90.00
85–94	267	89.90	9,343	91.20	8,808	91.20	421	91.20	114	92.00
95 and over	29	91.70	1,488	91.60	1,367	91.60	98	91.30	23	90.00
Women	1,594	91.50	98,000	91.80	94,405	91.80	2,910	91.80	685	91.90
75–84	220	91.50	9,672	91.70	9,272	91.70	321	91.70	79	91.40
85–94	1,181	91.50	73,878	91.80	71,210	91.80	2,134	91.80	534	91.90
95 and over	193	91.00	14,450	91.80	13,923	91.80	455	91.90	72	92.00
	WIVES OF SPECIAL AGE-72 BENEFICIARIES									
Total	31	$44.70	1,118	$46.00	1,094	$46.00	19	$46.00	5	$46.00

[1] For dependents and survivors, race assumed to be the same as that shown on the Social Security application of the wage earner on whose work record the benefit is based.

[2] Age on birthday in 1979.

[3] Benefit amounts for awards before the June increase are used in the computation of the averages after conversion to the June rates.

[4] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

[5] Includes awards (delayed pending receipt of evidence) to disabled workers aged 65 and over at award, when the first month of entitlement to benefits preceded the month of attainment of age 65.

[6] With entitled children in their care.

[7] Includes awards to wives aged 65 and over at award, when the first month of entitlement to benefits preceded the month of attainment of age 65. Also includes a wife whose marriage to the wage earner has been terminated by divorce.

[8] Excludes awards to wives aged 62–64 with entitled children in their care.

[9] Excludes 207 divorced husbands of retired workers.

[10] Since the benefit amounts for children of retired or disabled workers and children of deceased workers are based on different proportions of the primary insurance amount, the average monthly amounts for combined child's benefit are not meaningful.

Table 67.—Benefit awards: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, sex, age, and race, 1979[1]

Age and sex	Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
Retired worker								
Total	1,590,854	$317.40	1,431,295	$322.90	133,321	$264.70	26,238	$287.80
62-64	860,207	273.00	784,123	276.80	63,232	229.80	12,852	248.60
65-69	715,813	371.60	636,083	380.40	67,132	296.80	12,598	330.80
70 or older	14,834	282.00	11,089	285.00	2,957	282.10	788	240.10
Men	926,328	369.70	835,779	376.50	74,762	303.80	15,787	325.50
62-64	447,296	330.70	407,540	336.30	32,643	269.30	7,113	289.20
65-69	472,135	408.00	423,191	416.30	40,727	331.40	8,217	361.70
70 or older	6,897	287.30	5,048	286.60	1,392	305.40	457	239.30
Women	664,526	244.50	595,516	247.70	58,559	214.70	10,451	230.90
62-64	412,911	210.50	376,583	212.50	30,589	187.70	5,739	198.30
65-69	243,678	301.10	212,892	308.90	26,405	243.30	4,381	272.80
70 or older	7,937	277.40	6,041	283.60	1,565	261.40	331	242.20
Disabled workers								
Total	416,713	$363.00	348,637	$372.00	59,043	$315.70	9,033	$325.80
Under 25	14,148	286.60	11,811	288.60	1,871	277.00	466	273.30
25-29	17,830	382.40	14,073	385.80	3,204	369.30	553	371.00
30-34	18,425	419.50	14,460	426.10	3,397	395.00	569	399.00
35-39	19,767	394.20	15,740	403.40	3,474	359.20	553	349.70
40-44	24,624	372.80	19,365	377.50	4,573	328.00	686	329.10
45-49	36,749	351.00	29,878	361.00	5,959	306.70	912	312.90
50-54	64,705	348.20	53,467	359.10	9,861	295.90	1,377	302.50
55-59	103,480	360.00	88,245	369.20	13,416	303.80	1,819	314.30
60 or older	116,985	369.20	101,599	378.70	13,288	303.00	2,098	329.20
Men	288,544	399.40	243,856	408.80	38,448	347.50	6,230	352.20
Under 25	10,412	298.90	8,615	302.00	1,438	284.30	359	282.50
25-29	12,500	398.50	9,741	404.30	2,345	376.40	414	388.50
30-34	12,757	439.00	10,038	447.50	2,312	407.10	407	410.80
35-39	13,799	423.40	11,137	433.50	2,271	383.60	391	365.10
40-44	16,939	403.20	13,489	415.20	2,972	356.90	478	353.60
45-49	24,883	392.20	20,453	403.40	3,815	340.70	615	340.40
50-54	43,305	391.20	36,318	402.50	6,096	332.90	891	332.70
55-59	70,210	402.10	60,560	411.60	8,439	342.60	1,211	345.00
60 or older	83,739	405.30	73,515	414.00	8,760	339.90	1,464	361.50
Women	128,169	281.10	104,771	285.40	20,595	256.20	2,803	267.20
Under 25	3,736	252.30	3,196	252.50	433	252.80	107	242.50
25-29	5,330	344.50	4,332	344.30	859	349.80	139	318.90
30-34	5,668	375.60	4,421	377.40	1,085	369.10	162	369.20
35-39	5,968	326.60	4,603	330.60	1,203	313.10	162	312.50
40-44	7,685	287.00	5,876	291.00	1,601	274.20	208	272.70
45-49	11,866	264.50	9,424	269.00	2,144	246.10	297	255.80
50-54	21,400	261.30	17,169	267.20	3,765	236.10	486	247.20
55-59	33,270	271.10	27,683	276.50	4,977	238.00	608	253.20
60 or older	33,246	278.10	28,084	286.10	4,528	231.70	634	254.60
Wives								
Total	439,785	$137.60	411,053	$141.70	38,910	$102.00	9,822	$105.40
Entitlement based on children in their care	134,912	106.50	111,490	111.40	18,832	84.40	4,590	80.60
Wife of retired worker	55,498	113.60	45,514	119.50	7,679	87.90	2,305	83.30
Wife of disabled worker	79,414	101.60	65,976	105.80	11,153	81.90	2,285	77.80
Entitlement based on age	324,873	150.40	299,563	153.00	20,078	118.50	5,232	127.10
Wife of retired worker	292,010	154.40	269,474	157.10	17,781	120.80	4,755	129.00
62-64	156,817	145.40	184,167	147.40	9,825	114.00	2,825	121.40
65-69	79,832	179.10	72,352	183.80	5,977	130.90	1,503	144.10
70 or older	15,361	141.50	12,955	144.70	1,979	123.70	427	126.10
Wife of disabled worker	32,863	115.20	30,089	116.40	2,297	100.50	477	107.80
Husbands								
Total	11,621	$98.10	9,843	$99.30	1,430	$89.20	348	$102.50
Husbands of retired worker	10,655	99.10	9,029	100.20	1,292	89.80	334	102.70
Husbands of disabled worker	966	88.20	814	88.90	138	83.30	14	97.60

[1] For pertinent footnotes, see table 66.

Table 67.—Benefit awards: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, sex, age, and race, 1979[1]—Continued

Age and sex	Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	Children							
Total	1,191,521	$158.20	908,416	$167.90	243,390	$128.80	39,715	$117.60
Entitlement based on:								
Retirement of worker	247,800	132.30	190,412	141.40	46,051	103.50	11,337	96.50
Death of worker	544,549	208.60	412,319	222.00	116,074	167.80	16,156	162.70
Disability of worker	399,172	105.50	305,685	111.40	81,265	87.30	12,222	77.40
Under age 18	604,213	140.20	456,640	148.20	124,133	117.00	23,440	106.00
Disabled, aged 18 or older	33,419	156.90	27,298	163.40	5,254	128.30	867	127.50
Student	553,899	178.00	424,478	189.30	114,003	141.50	15,408	134.70
Age 18	346,294	177.90	265,691	189.20	71,734	141.40	8,869	135.30
Age 19–21	207,595	178.10	158,787	189.60	42,269	141.70	6,539	133.90
	Widowed mothers and fathers							
Total	110,424	$217.30	89,881	$227.90	17,002	$171.10	3,541	$170.50
Under 25	5,794	236.70	4,624	246.20	858	194.10	312	214.80
25–29	9,213	234.60	7,068	247.10	1,745	193.10	400	192.80
30–34	12,772	211.10	7,980	225.60	2,224	166.50	475	171.10
35–39	15,887	197.60	15,000	207.60	2,484	153.40	496	149.60
40–44	17,688	202.80	11,437	212.00	2,710	157.10	536	144.90
45–49	18,567	215.80	18,430	224.80	2,621	167.10	521	161.70
50–54	16,797	251.60	14,009	239.90	2,359	179.90	429	176.50
55–59	10,247	234.70	8,511	245.40	1,455	182.20	281	184.10
60 or older	3,459	226.00	2,822	236.00	546	183.90	91	168.20
	Widows (nondisabled)							
Total	418,883	$270.70	382,460	$275.90	31,655	$213.30	4,768	$230.60
60–64	178,342	258.60	159,991	264.60	16,025	204.80	2,326	214.80
65–69	95,408	280.00	86,307	279.10	7,923	220.70	1,178	246.20
70–74	59,957	279.40	55,832	283.00	3,575	226.40	550	248.10
75–79	44,120	289.40	41,420	290.40	2,288	223.90	412	245.60
80 or older	41,056	286.30	38,910	290.40	1,844	217.80	302	238.60
	Widowers (nondisabled)							
62 or older	9,272	$174.20	8,134	$176.40	1,002	$158.30	136	$161.00
	Widows (disabled)							
Total	17,136	$181.00	14,141	$187.80	2,716	$148.10	279	$160.30
50–54	4,940	160.50	3,946	168.00	913	129.60	81	139.60
55–59	9,465	189.60	7,944	195.70	1,385	157.00	136	166.30
60 or older	2,731	188.40	2,251	194.30	418	158.90	62	174.10
	Widowers (disabled)							
50 or older	264	$119.30	208	$120.30	49	$105.30	7	$184.60
	Parents							
Total	788	$295.00	642	$306.00	66	$263.60	80	$232.90
Men	63	240.00	45	247.60	.....	.....	18	221.10
Women	725	299.80	597	310.40	66	263.60	62	236.30
	Special age-72 beneficiary (primary)							
Total	1,994	$91.20	1,637	$91.20	193	$91.10	164	$91.00
Men	400	90.10	306	89.80	44	90.20	50	91.50
Women	1,594	91.50	1,331	91.50	149	91.40	114	90.80
	Wife of special age-72 beneficiary							
75 or older	31	$44.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] For pertinent footnotes, see table 66.

Table 68.—Benefits in current-payment status for women beneficiaries: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary and race, at end of 1979

[Numbers in thousands]

Type of beneficiary	Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
Total [1]	18,109	$235.20	16,403	$239.80	1,505	$191.80	204	$187.30
Workers	9,708	256.70	8,763	261.20	857	213.70	89	230.50
Retired	8,777	256.50	7,994	260.90	708	210.10	76	227.80
Full benefit	2,772	296.70	2,521	302.40	229	238.10	21	262.10
Reduced benefit, claimed before age 65	6,006	238.00	5,472	241.90	479	196.60	55	214.10
Disabled	931	258.30	769	263.80	149	231.00	13	246.00
Wives of retired and disabled workers	3,425	141.50	3,138	145.10	230	101.90	58	104.90
Entitlement based on children in their care	586	96.70	471	101.60	91	77.30	23	73.70
Husband retired	189	102.90	146	109.60	30	82.10	13	77.20
Husband disabled	396	93.80	325	98.10	61	74.90	10	68.90
Entitlement based on age (aged 62 or older)	2,840	150.80	2,667	152.80	139	118.10	34	126.20
Husband retired	2,763	151.90	2,597	153.80	133	119.00	33	127.00
Full benefit	654	181.70	607	185.10	40	136.40	7	147.10
Reduced benefit, claimed before age 65	2,109	142.70	1,990	146.00	93	111.60	26	121.60
Husband disabled	77	109.40	70	110.50	6	97.50	1	101.30
Widows of deceased workers	4,862	261.10	4,394	267.90	413	196.90	55	205.60
Entitlement based on children in their care	559	214.90	428	229.00	115	168.70	17	169.10
Age (aged 60 or older)	4,174	269.80	3,859	274.40	278	212.00	36	225.10
Disability (aged 50–62)	129	180.80	107	187.00	20	149.90	2	164.00
Mothers of deceased workers	15	239.90	13	245.20	2	214.10	1	214.90
Special age-72 beneficiaries	99	91.30	95	91.30	3	91.50	1	90.60

[1] The sum of the individual categories may not equal total because of independent rounding.

Table 69.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for wives: Number and percent with reduction for early retirement, 1956–79

[Not necessarily payable at time of award; see definition of award, p. 251]

Year	Awarded during year			In current-payment status at end of year		
	Total [1]	With reduction for early retirement		Total [1]	With reduction for early retirement	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
	Total					
1956	361,391	109,554	30.3	1,359,894	106,255	7.8
1957	537,454	251,000	46.7	1,732,130	338,408	19.5
1958	339,166	175,739	51.8	1,916,632	488,182	25.5
1959	373,609	215,846	57.8	2,059,821	653,927	31.7
1960	321,469	192,641	59.9	2,165,794	786,369	36.3
1961	350,001	206,075	58.9	2,263,356	922,180	40.7
1962	344,407	218,239	63.4	2,376,731	1,064,481	44.8
1963	304,745	204,890	67.2	2,424,264	1,169,160	48.2
1964	281,652	198,790	70.6	2,450,821	1,262,306	51.5
1965	285,674	194,176	68.0	2,459,132	1,341,661	54.6
1966	355,435	208,505	58.7	2,483,040	1,413,360	56.9
1967	290,836	212,754	73.1	2,495,980	1,485,049	59.5
1968	299,891	220,234	73.4	2,502,010	1,545,735	61.8
1969	306,972	226,268	73.7	2,511,543	1,603,625	63.9
1970	308,094	223,967	72.7	2,529,403	1,665,697	65.9
1971	307,210	224,988	73.2	2,559,127	1,728,881	67.6
1972	323,808	240,154	74.2	2,596,318	1,794,155	69.1
1973	317,336	248,385	78.3	2,660,213	1,877,635	70.6
1974	294,408	240,230	81.8	2,683,944	1,925,291	71.7
1975	321,542	254,992	79.3	2,727,902	1,977,717	72.5
1976	324,055	251,150	77.5	2,763,690	2,024,618	73.3
1977	337,641	263,532	78.1	2,806,834	2,084,890	74.3
1978	312,665	238,981	76.4	2,827,380	2,132,655	75.4
1979	324,873	246,863	76.0	2,839,751	2,175,729	76.6

See footnote at end of table.

Table 69.—Benefits awarded and in current-payment status for wives: Number and percent with reduction for early retirement, 1956–79—Continued

[Not necessarily payable at time of award; see definition of award, p. 251]

Year	Awarded during year			In current-payment status at end of year		
	Total [1]	With reduction for early retirement		Total [1]	With reduction for early retirement	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
	Wives of retired workers					
1956	361,391	109,554	30.3	1,359,894	106,255	7.8
1957	537,454	251,000	46.7	1,732,130	338,408	19.5
1958	334,131	172,732	51.7	1,911,787	485,251	25.4
1959	352,308	201,632	57.2	2,042,382	642,080	31.4
1960	305,713	181,202	59.3	2,143,949	770,980	36.0
1961	333,453	193,750	58.1	2,238,716	904,090	40.4
1962	330,304	207,029	62.7	2,351,058	1,044,752	44.4
1963	291,544	194,220	66.6	2,397,589	1,148,345	47.9
1964	269,051	188,226	70.0	2,422,128	1,239,674	51.2
1965	271,861	182,601	67.2	2,429,780	1,318,276	54.3
1966	339,128	194,797	57.4	2,450,527	1,387,054	56.6
1967	271,591	197,715	72.8	2,460,574	1,455,770	59.2
1968	279,995	202,967	72.5	2,464,305	1,513,865	61.4
1969	285,736	207,507	72.6	2,471,827	1,569,622	63.5
1970	286,867	205,298	71.6	2,487,851	1,630,001	65.5
1971	283,155	203,810	72.0	2,514,183	1,690,149	67.2
1972	296,123	215,716	72.8	2,545,647	1,750,262	68.8
1973	289,020	223,307	77.3	2,605,655	1,830,218	70.2
1974	264,463	213,868	80.9	2,624,840	1,873,440	71.4
1975	289,600	228,660	79.0	2,663,019	1,922,758	72.2
1976	287,455	222,496	77.4	2,692,998	1,965,839	73.0
1977	300,651	234,482	78.0	2,730,085	2,020,182	74.0
1978	277,330	211,599	76.3	2,749,263	2,065,680	75.1
1979	292,010	221,455	75.8	2,762,901	2,108,862	76.3
	Wives of disabled workers					
1958	5,035	3,007	59.7	4,845	2,931	60.5
1959	21,301	14,214	66.7	17,439	11,847	67.9
1960	15,756	11,439	72.6	21,845	15,389	70.4
1961	16,548	12,325	74.5	24,640	18,090	73.4
1962	14,103	11,210	79.5	25,673	19,729	76.8
1963	13,201	10,670	80.8	26,675	20,815	78.0
1964	12,601	10,564	83.8	28,693	22,632	78.9
1965	13,813	11,575	83.8	29,352	23,385	79.7
1966	16,307	13,708	84.1	32,513	26,306	80.9
1967	19,245	15,036	78.1	35,406	29,279	82.7
1968	19,896	17,267	86.8	37,705	31,870	84.5
1969	21,236	18,761	88.3	39,716	34,003	85.6
1970	21,227	18,669	87.9	41,582	35,696	85.8
1971	24,055	21,178	88.0	44,944	38,732	86.2
1972	27,685	24,438	88.3	50,671	43,893	86.6
1973	28,316	25,078	88.6	54,558	47,417	86.9
1974	29,945	26,962	90.0	59,104	51,851	87.7
1975	31,942	26,332	82.4	64,883	54,959	84.7
1976	36,600	28,654	78.3	70,792	58,779	83.0
1977	36,990	29,050	78.5	76,749	64,708	84.3
1978	35,335	27,382	77.5	78,117	66,975	85.7
1979	32,863	25,408	77.3	76,850	66,867	87.0

[1] Includes only wives aged 62 and over whose entitlement is not dependent on having a child in their care. Excludes transitionally insured beneficiaries.

Table 70.—Benefits in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average age, by type of beneficiary, at end of 1979

[Number in thousands]

Type of beneficiary	Number (in thousands) [1]	Average age
Total	35,124	
OASI total	30,347	
Retired workers	18,970	72
Spouses	2,991	70
Children of retired and deceased workers	3,363	17
Widows and widowers (nondisabled)	4,192	75
Widowed mothers and fathers	574	44
Disabled widows and widowers	130	59
Parents of deceased workers	16	82
Special age-72 beneficiaries	112	89
DI total	4,777	
Disabled workers	2,871	53
Spouses	475	47
Children	1,431	13

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

Table 71.—Benefits in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary and race, at end of 1979

Type of beneficiary	Total [1,2]	White	Black	Other
	Number (in thousands)			
Total	35,124	31,008	3,562	554
Men	12,221	10,958	1,070	190
Women	18,109	16,403	1,305	204
Children	4,794	3,647	987	160
Under age 18	3,566	2,656	779	131
Disabled, aged 18 and over	435	376	52	7
Students, aged 18-21	793	615	157	22
Retired workers and their spouses and children	22,613	20,514	1,777	321
Retired workers	18,970	17,249	1,487	233
Wives and husbands	2,991	2,778	166	47
Children	652	487	124	41
Disabled workers and their spouses and children	4,777	3,891	788	98
Disabled workers	2,871	2,394	431	46
Wives and husbands	475	397	67	11
Children	1,431	1,100	290	41
Survivors of deceased workers	7,622	6,495	993	134
Widows and widowers	4,321	3,983	301	38
Widowed mothers and fathers	574	439	117	17
Children	2,711	2,060	573	78
Parents	16	13	2	1
Special age-72 beneficiaries	112	108	4	1
	Average monthly amount			
Retired workers	$294	$299	$242	$270
Men	327	332	271	290
Women	257	261	210	228
Disabled workers	322	330	282	294
Men	353	361	309	314
Women	258	264	231	246
Widowed mothers and fathers	213	226	168	168
Widows and widowers (nondisabled)	270	274	212	225
Surviving children	206	219	165	161

[1] The sum of the individual categories may not equal total because of independent rounding.
[2] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

Table 72.—Benefits in current-payment status for beneficiaries aged 60 and over: Number, by age, race, and sex, at end of 1979

[In thousands]

Age [1]	Total [2]	Men	Women
	Total		
Total	27,284	10,916	16,365
60-61	587	243	344
62-64	3,459	1,349	2,109
65-69	7,640	3,317	4,323
70-71	2,729	1,157	1,572
72-74	3,606	1,504	2,102
75 and over	9,263	3,346	5,915
75-79	4,449	1,738	2,710
80-84	2,769	975	1,794
85-89	1,460	464	996
90-94	483	142	341
95 or older	102	27	74
	White		
Total	24,905	9,888	15,016
60-61	508	209	299
62-64	3,140	1,220	1,920
65-69	6,923	2,992	3,931
70-71	2,486	1,046	1,440
72-74	3,286	1,361	1,925
75 and over	8,562	3,060	5,501
75-79	4,078	1,579	2,499
80-84	2,568	895	1,672
85-89	1,369	431	938
90-94	453	131	322
95 or older	94	24	70
	Black		
Total	2,049	863	1,186
60-61	71	31	40
62-64	268	109	159
65-69	613	272	341
70-71	211	92	119
72-74	270	119	151
75 and over	616	240	376
75-79	323	131	192
80-84	178	68	110
85-89	82	29	53
90-94	26	9	17
95 or older	7	3	4
	Other		
Total	321	166	153
60-61	8	3	5
62-64	51	20	30
65-69	104	53	51
70-71	32	19	13
72-74	41	25	16
75 and over	85	46	38
75-79	48	28	20
80-84	23	12	11
85-89	10	4	5
90-94	3	2	2
95 or older	1	(3)	(3)

[1] Age on birthday in 1979.
[2] The sum of the individual categories may not equal total because of independent rounding.
[3] Less than 500.

Table 73.—Benefits in current-payment status for beneficiaries aged 60 and over: Number, by type of beneficiary, age, and sex, at end of 1979

[In thousands]

Type of beneficiary	Total [1]	Age attained in 1979									
		60–61	62–64	65–69	70–71	72–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90–94	95 and over
Total	27,283	587	3,459	7,640	2,729	3,606	4,449	2,769	1,460	483	102
Retired workers	18,969	.....	1,922	5,887	2,070	2,706	3,223	1,888	931	289	53
Widows, widowers, mothers and fathers	4,269	195	436	772	327	493	791	665	411	148	31
Wives and husbands	2,920	21	491	969	329	403	431	201	64	10	1
Disabled workers	962	362	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special age-72 beneficiaries	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	50	33	16
Parents	15	.....	(2)	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	1
Disabled children	34	9	10	10	2	2	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Men	10,916	243	1,349	3,317	1,157	1,504	1,738	975	464	142	27
Retired workers	10,191	.....	937	3,296	1,149	1,495	1,728	966	456	138	26
Widowers and fathers	17	.....	6	3	1	2	3	2	(2)	(2)	(2)
Husbands	41	.....	2	13	5	7	8	4	2	(2)	.....
Disabled workers	638	239	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special age-72 beneficiaries	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	3	1
Parents	1	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)
Disabled children	16	4	5	5	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women	16,365	344	2,109	4,323	1,572	2,102	2,710	1,794	996	341	74
Retired workers	8,777	.....	984	2,591	921	1,212	1,495	921	475	151	27
Widows and mothers	4,252	195	430	769	326	492	788	662	411	148	31
Wives	2,880	21	489	956	324	396	424	197	62	10	1
Disabled workers	324	123	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special age-72 beneficiaries	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	44	30	14
Parents	15	.....	(2)	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	1
Disabled children	19	5	5	6	1	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] The sum of the individual categories may not equal the total because of independent rounding.

[2] Fewer than 500.

Table 74.—Benefits (with reduction for early retirement) awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount after reduction, by type of beneficiary, race, age, and sex, 1979

[Included in table 66]

Age [1] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [2]	Number [3]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	Retired workers									
Total	1,174,418	$301.00	11,590,911	$267.90	10,526,621	$272.20	917,122	$221.50	147,158	$247.80
62–64	860,207	273.00	1,921,652	260.00	1,761,084	263.40	129,807	220.20	30,761	236.60
62	545,949	251.70	523,700	253.50	484,972	256.20	31,631	215.40	7,097	235.80
63	199,349	292.90	665,093	257.60	607,161	261.10	45,996	217.40	11,936	231.80
64	114,909	339.50	732,859	267.00	668,951	270.70	52,180	225.40	11,728	240.80
65–69	314,211	377.70	4,180,151	282.40	3,786,864	286.70	337,556	237.60	55,731	264.10
65	289,797	380.30	964,186	293.30	876,148	297.50	74,090	247.60	13,948	275.50
66	24,414	347.30	857,358	284.50	776,253	288.60	68,959	240.60	12,146	271.60
67	.....	.....	842,040	280.00	761,250	284.30	69,755	235.80	11,035	258.60
68	.....	.....	778,593	277.40	707,063	281.60	62,068	233.10	9,462	255.60
69	.....	.....	737,974	273.90	666,150	278.40	62,684	228.90	9,140	252.30
70–74	.....	.....	2,839,271	268.40	2,570,798	273.10	234,842	218.60	33,631	245.60
70	.....	.....	683,538	272.20	618,101	276.90	57,313	224.80	8,124	250.00
71	.....	.....	633,563	271.70	576,167	276.10	49,781	223.00	7,615	250.90
72	.....	.....	556,964	266.90	503,219	272.00	47,151	215.60	6,594	244.00
73	.....	.....	499,148	265.50	452,895	270.30	40,532	214.60	5,721	240.30
74	.....	.....	466,058	262.60	420,416	267.80	40,065	211.90	5,577	239.40
75–79	.....	.....	1,730,434	255.60	1,565,084	260.60	145,524	204.70	19,826	233.40
75	.....	.....	418,597	261.00	379,107	265.90	34,467	210.40	5,023	237.60
76	.....	.....	384,349	257.90	348,074	262.90	31,761	206.80	4,514	235.90
77	.....	.....	348,504	254.60	314,589	259.70	29,924	204.20	3,991	232.80
78	.....	.....	298,048	252.80	271,269	257.50	23,477	201.20	3,302	230.80
79	.....	.....	280,936	248.60	252,045	254.10	25,895	198.30	2,996	226.90
80–88	.....	.....	919,403	239.70	842,822	243.90	69,321	191.20	7,260	219.90
80	.....	.....	225,346	247.60	205,042	252.40	18,211	196.10	2,093	227.90
81	.....	.....	206,375	245.90	188,109	250.30	16,407	196.90	1,859	224.80
82	.....	.....	168,157	243.90	153,521	247.90	13,312	193.80	1,324	220.80
83	.....	.....	104,896	236.40	96,512	240.60	7,687	186.60	697	214.80
84	.....	.....	74,155	231.60	68,750	235.40	4,950	182.00	455	205.20
85	.....	.....	58,335	225.00	54,254	228.40	3,713	177.60	368	209.40
86	.....	.....	46,934	220.90	43,830	224.00	2,855	175.10	249	197.30
87	.....	.....	33,574	212.50	31,282	215.40	2,093	172.20	199	187.00
88	.....	.....	1,631	211.90	1,522	214.40	93	175.20	16	189.20
Men	651,602	356.40	5,585,389	300.00	5,054,560	305.00	438,439	248.70	92,390	267.80
62–64	447,296	330.70	937,455	312.40	859,163	317.10	63,346	256.90	14,946	279.10
62	256,872	312.40	242,214	311.60	223,873	315.90	14,770	255.30	3,571	275.70
63	118,234	338.60	325,904	309.00	297,954	313.80	22,452	253.80	5,498	279.00
64	72,190	382.60	369,337	316.00	337,336	320.90	26,124	260.60	5,877	281.30
65–69	204,306	412.70	2,196,062	319.90	1,985,524	324.90	175,098	270.10	35,440	286.70
65	188,574	415.60	515,841	340.10	468,175	345.30	39,436	285.40	8,230	309.00
66	15,732	377.10	453,067	326.80	409,616	331.60	36,125	276.80	7,326	299.40
67	.....	.....	441,542	316.40	398,500	321.40	36,074	267.10	6,968	279.60
68	.....	.....	405,823	308.70	367,655	313.30	31,744	262.40	6,424	272.40
69	.....	.....	379,789	300.30	341,578	305.20	31,719	254.50	6,492	265.60
70–74	.....	.....	1,397,116	288.60	1,260,892	293.70	111,686	238.60	24,538	255.80
70	.....	.....	345,713	296.00	311,487	301.00	28,329	248.10	5,897	262.10
71	.....	.....	316,177	293.60	286,476	298.40	24,110	244.00	5,591	262.00
72	.....	.....	273,295	286.90	246,374	292.20	22,121	235.00	4,800	253.50
73	.....	.....	240,591	283.50	217,846	288.50	18,580	233.20	4,165	248.80
74	.....	.....	221,340	277.80	198,709	283.20	18,546	227.00	4,085	248.30
75–79	.....	.....	793,033	265.50	712,831	270.60	66,264	216.10	13,938	238.90
75	.....	.....	196,100	274.40	176,886	279.40	15,650	224.50	3,564	243.90
76	.....	.....	179,334	269.20	161,754	274.10	14,393	219.60	3,187	243.30
77	.....	.....	160,068	263.60	143,467	268.70	13,810	215.30	2,791	238.70
78	.....	.....	133,481	260.20	120,747	265.00	10,408	210.40	2,326	234.50
79	.....	.....	124,050	254.50	109,977	260.30	12,003	206.60	2,070	229.00
80	.....	.....	96,656	253.20	87,109	258.20	8,177	204.00	1,370	229.40
81	.....	.....	86,247	254.00	77,941	258.60	7,099	207.50	1,207	228.90
82	.....	.....	64,706	252.60	58,474	257.40	5,471	204.30	761	228.40
83	.....	.....	14,114	244.40	12,626	249.70	1,298	197.30	190	211.70

Table 74.—Benefits (with reduction for early retirement) awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount after reduction, by type of beneficiary, race, age, and sex, 1979—Continued

[Included in table 66]

Age [1] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [2]	Number [3]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	Retired workers—Continued									
Women	522,816	$232.00	6,005,022	$238.00	5,472,061	$241.90	478,683	$196.60	54,778	$214.10
62-64	412,911	210.50	984,197	210.20	901,921	212.30	66,461	185.10	15,815	196.40
62	289,077	197.80	281,486	203.40	261,099	205.00	16,861	180.50	3,526	195.50
63	81,115	226.20	339,189	208.20	309,207	210.40	23,544	182.80	6,438	191.60
64	42,719	266.70	363,522	217.20	331,615	219.60	26,056	190.10	5,851	202.20
65-69	109,905	312.80	1,984,089	240.90	1,801,340	244.60	162,458	202.60	20,291	224.60
65	101,223	314.50	448,345	239.50	407,973	242.60	34,654	204.50	5,718	227.20
66	8,682	293.20	404,291	237.10	366,637	240.50	32,834	200.80	4,820	229.20
67	.....	.....	400,498	239.80	362,750	243.50	33,681	202.30	4,067	222.60
68	.....	.....	372,770	243.30	339,408	247.20	30,324	202.50	3,038	219.90
69	.....	.....	358,185	245.90	324,572	250.20	30,965	202.70	2,648	219.60
70-74	.....	.....	1,442,155	248.50	1,309,906	253.30	123,156	200.40	9,093	218.00
70	.....	.....	337,825	247.80	306,614	252.30	28,984	202.00	2,227	218.10
71	.....	.....	317,386	249.80	289,691	254.10	25,671	203.30	2,024	220.20
72	.....	.....	283,669	247.70	256,845	252.70	25,030	198.40	1,794	218.40
73	.....	.....	258,557	248.70	235,049	253.50	21,952	198.90	1,556	217.40
74	.....	.....	244,718	248.90	221,707	254.00	21,519	198.80	1,492	215.10
75-79	.....	.....	937,401	247.20	852,253	252.20	79,264	195.20	5,888	220.60
75	.....	.....	222,947	249.20	202,221	254.10	18,817	198.60	1,459	222.20
76	.....	.....	205,015	248.00	186,320	253.10	17,368	196.10	1,327	218.00
77	.....	.....	188,436	247.00	171,122	252.20	16,114	194.70	1,200	219.20
78	.....	.....	164,567	246.70	150,522	251.50	13,069	193.80	976	222.00
79	.....	.....	156,886	243.90	142,068	249.20	13,892	191.20	926	222.30
80-84	.....	.....	517,206	238.30	475,784	242.60	38,552	186.90	2,900	215.80
80	.....	.....	128,690	243.40	117,933	248.10	10,034	189.70	723	225.10
81	.....	.....	120,128	240.00	110,168	244.50	9,308	188.80	652	217.20
82	.....	.....	103,451	237.60	95,047	242.00	7,841	186.40	563	210.40
83	.....	.....	90,782	235.20	83,886	239.20	6,389	184.40	507	216.00
84	.....	.....	74,155	231.60	68,750	235.40	4,950	182.00	455	205.20
85	.....	.....	58,335	225.00	54,254	228.40	3,713	177.60	368	209.40
86	.....	.....	46,934	220.90	43,830	224.00	2,855	175.10	249	197.30
87	.....	.....	33,574	212.50	31,282	215.40	2,093	172.20	199	187.00
88	.....	.....	1,631	211.90	1,522	214.40	93	175.20	16	189.20
	Disabled workers									
Total	35,820	$362.30	58,630	$363.90	51,599	$372.70	6,025	$293.00	1,006	$331.50
62	5,807	356.60	8,138	363.90	7,190	372.20	808	296.60	140	325.20
63	12,564	374.00	19,833	367.50	17,494	376.20	1,987	294.70	352	343.90
64	11,235	361.90	30,659	361.70	26,920	370.50	3,230	291.10	514	324.80
65	6,214	344.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Men	25,730	398.90	40,995	402.30	36,632	409.30	3,720	336.30	643	374.50
62	3,598	412.20	5,351	410.60	4,793	417.60	471	347.20	85	362.90
63	9,331	407.90	13,847	406.40	12,394	413.50	1,228	338.00	225	387.40
64	8,277	394.90	21,797	397.80	19,448	404.50	2,021	332.70	333	368.80
65	4,524	377.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women	10,090	269.00	17,635	274.70	14,967	283.10	2,305	223.20	363	255.30
62	2,209	266.00	2,787	274.20	2,395	281.20	337	225.90	55	266.80
63	3,233	276.10	5,986	277.40	5,100	285.50	759	224.70	127	266.70
64	2,958	269.80	8,862	273.00	7,472	282.00	1,209	221.60	181	243.90
65	1,690	258.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 74.—Benefits (with reduction for early retirement) awarded and in current-payment status for individuals: Number and average monthly benefit amount after reduction, by type of beneficiary, race, age, and sex, 1979—Continued

[Included in table 66]

Age [1] and sex	Awarded during year		In current-payment status at end of year							
			Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Average monthly amount [2]	Number [3]	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
	Wives									
Total	246,863	$145.20	2,175,729	$141.50	2,051,413	$143.20	99,263	$110.90	25,052	$120.70
62–64	214,241	143.40	465,670	141.30	438,874	142.70	20,730	112.40	6,066	120.80
62	138,349	138.60	128,584	140.60	122,102	142.00	4,869	112.40	1,613	122.60
63	46,302	145.90	160,177	140.60	150,693	142.30	7,473	111.60	2,009	120.50
64	29,590	161.70	176,909	142.30	166,079	143.60	8,386	113.10	2,444	119.90
65–69	30,912	160.40	822,046	143.50	770,985	145.40	40,572	113.00	10,489	120.80
65	23,630	173.80	187,193	144.70	175,508	146.60	9,117	114.10	2,568	122.60
66	3,603	125.80	173,750	143.50	162,959	145.50	8,515	112.20	2,276	120.40
67	1,830	111.00	168,141	143.10	157,572	145.00	8,501	112.80	2,068	121.10
68	1,112	107.60	152,039	143.20	142,764	145.10	7,411	112.60	1,864	120.90
69	737	104.80	140,923	142.60	132,182	144.50	7,028	113.10	1,713	118.30
70–74	1,710	94.50	513,680	142.10	485,240	143.90	23,084	110.40	5,356	121.20
70	.....	.....	127,108	142.30	119,480	144.10	6,232	111.30	1,396	122.20
71	.....	.....	116,784	142.60	110,577	144.20	4,997	111.40	1,210	121.80
72	.....	.....	102,032	142.50	96,458	144.20	4,515	110.60	1,059	121.80
73	.....	.....	89,154	142.00	84,441	143.70	3,809	108.90	904	119.00
74	.....	.....	78,602	140.90	74,284	142.70	3,531	109.00	787	120.30
75–79	.....	.....	261,694	138.20	248,406	139.80	10,883	104.90	2,405	120.20
75	.....	.....	68,619	139.90	65,071	141.60	2,878	106.10	670	121.00
76	.....	.....	60,561	139.00	57,422	140.60	2,532	105.90	607	121.30
77	.....	.....	52,078	137.70	49,493	139.30	2,139	105.70	446	118.50
78	.....	.....	42,754	136.40	40,645	138.00	1,734	102.50	375	118.90
79	.....	.....	37,682	136.20	35,775	137.80	1,600	102.50	307	120.80
80 or older	.....	.....	112,639	133.30	107,908	134.60	3,994	100.00	736	116.70
Wives of retired workers	221,455	148.50	2,108,862	142.70	1,989,824	144.40	94,871	111.80	24,166	121.70
Wives of disabled workers	25,408	116.20	66,867	104.60	61,589	105.90	4,392	90.50	886	94.90
	Husbands									
Total	2,956	$82.80	9,273	$98.10	8,370	$99.20	738	$87.00	165	$91.70
Husbands of retired workers	2,521	83.60	8,000	102.80	7,226	104.20	624	89.80	150	93.20
Husbands of disabled workers	435	78.30	1,273	63.80	1,144	67.80	114	71.90	15	76.80
	Widows (nondisabled)									
Total	222,644	$253.50	2,244,477	$259.20	2,051,067	$263.70	171,762	$210.00	21,648	$218.25
60–64	174,620	259.00	540,860	252.00	488,650	257.40	45,612	200.70	6,598	214.00
60	66,214	247.50	62,871	248.60	57,375	253.20	4,773	199.30	723	213.10
61	36,249	250.20	94,398	247.30	85,773	252.20	7,494	197.10	1,131	205.40
62	33,879	266.20	114,744	252.80	103,553	258.10	9,774	201.80	1,417	216.60
63	21,103	275.70	129,096	253.50	116,027	259.20	11,457	200.80	1,612	213.80
64	17,175	286.90	139,751	254.90	125,922	260.40	12,114	202.50	1,715	218.20
65–69	39,105	248.00	640,886	260.50	575,849	266.20	57,388	209.10	7,649	219.40
65	27,137	259.40	142,110	259.00	127,309	265.00	13,024	205.80	1,777	219.40
66	4,978	227.40	131,607	259.30	117,775	265.20	12,114	208.00	1,718	216.50
67	2,695	217.90	126,665	260.80	113,549	266.60	11,545	209.30	1,571	221.50
68	2,303	220.10	120,005	262.10	108,493	267.40	10,178	211.30	1,334	217.90
69	1,992	217.80	120,499	261.80	108,723	267.10	10,527	212.40	1,249	222.50
70–74	8,919	209.70	502,996	264.00	452,898	268.70	39,847	214.70	4,251	218.70
70	.....	.....	113,525	263.50	102,721	268.70	9,764	213.40	1,040	220.00
71	.....	.....	107,852	265.20	98,773	269.70	8,092	216.00	987	218.90
72	.....	.....	100,733	264.50	91,853	269.30	8,081	214.80	799	220.60
73	.....	.....	92,974	263.80	84,982	268.40	7,238	214.80	754	218.20
74	.....	.....	87,912	263.00	80,569	267.40	6,672	214.40	671	214.70
75–79	.....	.....	328,694	266.50	306,823	269.60	19,708	223.20	2,163	225.90
75	.....	.....	79,818	265.30	73,958	269.10	5,245	216.50	615	216.80
76	.....	.....	72,377	269.40	67,354	272.50	4,517	227.60	506	230.70
77	.....	.....	65,825	268.40	61,507	271.30	3,902	226.90	416	227.50
78	.....	.....	56,733	266.10	53,356	268.60	3,024	225.50	353	232.30
79	.....	.....	53,941	262.40	50,648	265.10	3,020	221.00	273	226.60
80 or older	.....	.....	231,041	251.60	220,847	253.30	9,207	213.10	987	218.20

[1] Age on birthday in 1979.

[2] Benefit amounts awarded before June increase are included in the computation of the average after being converted to June rates.

[3] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at end of the Monthly Benefit section.

Table 75.—Benefits (with delayed retirement credit) in current-payment status for retired workers: Number, average monthly benefit amount, and average primary insurance amount, by age and sex, at end of 1979

Age	Total			Men			Women		
		Average			Average			Average	
	Number	Monthly amount	Primary insurance amount	Number	Monthly amount	Primary insurance amount	Number	Monthly amount	Primary insurance amount
Total	2,497,980	$400.50	$391.20	1,702,546	$417.10	$411.40	795,434	$365.00	$347.80
66–69	692,021	416.80	411.50	474,021	436.70	436.40	218,000	373.50	357.20
66	107,795	420.30	420.20	71,389	447.80	456.90	36,406	366.50	348.10
67	165,290	429.60	424.70	113,638	452.50	452.00	51,652	379.30	364.50
68	198,327	416.80	410.80	136,523	436.00	434.30	61,804	374.40	358.90
69	220,609	405.40	398.00	152,471	420.30	417.10	68,138	372.10	355.10
70–74	1,299,398	389.70	379.10	890,385	403.20	396.00	409,013	360.10	342.20
70	239,308	397.80	389.30	166,203	410.60	406.10	73,105	368.60	351.30
71	259,208	390.30	381.10	178,861	402.20	396.70	80,347	364.40	346.60
72	306,086	388.30	377.80	210,448	401.70	394.20	95,638	358.80	341.70
73	293,070	385.10	373.80	200,253	398.90	390.40	92,817	355.30	337.80
74	201,726	387.70	373.70	134,620	404.40	393.50	67,106	354.20	333.90
75 or older	506,561	406.00	394.50	338,140	425.90	417.20	168,421	366.10	349.00

Table 76.—Benefits (without reduction for early retirement and without delayed retirement credit) in current-payment status for retired workers: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by sex and age, at end of 1979

Age	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
Total	4,877,339	$302.60	2,903,014	$325.40	1,974,325	$269.10
65–69	1,011,898	330.00	625,146	360.40	386,752	280.90
65	259,366	337.20	165,689	370.40	93,677	278.50
66	262,414	344.60	165,573	377.00	96,841	289.10
67	192,277	327.90	117,422	357.00	74,855	282.30
68	156,898	316.10	93,866	342.80	63,032	276.30
69	140,943	307.80	82,596	331.40	58,347	274.30
70–74	637,859	305.40	356,458	327.40	281,401	277.60
70	132,563	305.60	75,652	328.10	56,911	275.80
71	121,965	302.80	66,742	325.00	55,223	276.40
72	111,018	296.40	58,492	318.10	52,526	272.10
73	99,570	292.70	51,165	314.00	48,405	270.30
74	172,743	320.20	104,407	340.50	68,336	289.30
75–79	1,019,441	316.40	618,748	334.10	400,693	289.10
75	196,377	320.80	119,774	339.60	76,603	291.40
76	206,833	318.60	124,663	337.60	82,170	289.70
77	213,962	317.00	130,207	334.50	83,755	289.70
78	195,685	314.70	118,973	332.10	76,712	287.60
79	206,384	311.10	125,131	326.80	81,453	286.90
80–84	1,075,714	307.60	682,605	323.40	393,109	280.10
80	193,026	310.50	115,985	327.10	77,041	285.60
81	218,753	322.20	133,066	343.00	85,687	290.00
82	203,310	316.50	125,136	337.60	78,174	282.70
83	236,723	300.60	159,305	312.90	77,418	275.10
84	223,902	289.80	149,113	302.10	74,789	265.40
85 or older	1,132,427	259.40	620,057	282.40	512,370	231.70

Table 77.—Benefits in current-payment status at end of 1979 for retired workers: Number, percent, and average monthly benefit amount, by year of entitlement as retired worker and sex, 1940–79

Year of entitlement	Total				Men				Women			
	Number at end of 1979 [1]	Percentage distribution	Cumulative percent [2]	Average monthly amount	Number at end of 1979	Percentage distribution	Cumulative percent [2]	Average monthly amount	Number at end of 1979	Percentage distribution	Cumulative percent [2]	Average monthly amount
Total	18,969,586	100.0	.....	$294.30	10,192,117	100.0	.....	$326.80	8,777,469	100.0	.....	$256.50
1975–79	6,218,647	32.8	.....	305.90	3,491,000	34.3	.....	349.20	2,727,647	31.1	.....	250.40
1970–74	5,470,161	28.8	.....	300.30	3,067,385	29.5	.....	328.90	2,462,776	28.1	.....	255.40
1965–69	3,726,684	19.6	.....	295.40	1,987,497	19.5	.....	319.60	1,739,187	19.8	.....	267.40
1960–64	2,385,237	12.6	.....	273.00	1,242,866	12.2	.....	290.60	1,142,371	13.0	.....	253.00
1955–59	998,536	5.3	.....	250.20	389,056	3.8	.....	277.50	609,480	6.9	.....	232.50
1950–54	162,173	.9	.....	218.70	69,391	.7	.....	239.90	92,782	1.1	.....	203.80
1940–49	8,148	(3)	.....	218.40	4,922	(3)	.....	233.90	3,226	(3)	.....	194.80
1979	1,214,835	6.4	6.4	306.60	670,934	6.6	6.6	358.40	543,901	6.2	6.2	242.70
1978	1,289,492	6.8	13.2	307.10	718,753	7.1	13.7	354.90	570,739	6.5	12.7	246.90
1977	1,173,558	6.2	19.4	310.90	668,043	6.6	20.3	354.90	505,515	5.8	18.5	252.80
1976	1,290,454	6.8	26.2	303.10	724,758	7.1	27.4	342.40	565,696	6.4	24.9	252.30
1975	1,250,308	6.6	32.8	302.10	708,512	7.0	34.4	336.40	541,796	6.2	31.1	257.20
1974	1,209,869	6.4	39.2	299.70	674,593	6.6	41.0	330.50	535,276	6.1	37.2	260.90
1973	1,173,519	6.2	45.4	299.50	644,635	6.3	47.3	328.00	528,884	6.0	43.2	264.70
1972	1,097,840	5.8	51.2	300.30	598,848	5.9	53.2	330.20	498,992	5.7	48.9	264.50
1971	1,028,492	5.4	56.6	302.00	565,453	5.5	58.7	329.20	463,039	5.3	54.2	268.80
1970	960,441	5.1	61.7	300.20	523,856	5.1	63.8	326.10	436,585	5.0	59.2	269.10
1969	861,774	4.5	66.2	299.10	466,708	4.6	68.4	324.50	395,066	4.5	63.7	269.10
1968	787,194	4.1	70.3	296.60	423,315	4.2	72.6	320.20	363,879	4.1	67.8	269.10
1967	715,299	3.8	74.1	293.00	382,234	3.8	76.4	315.90	333,065	3.8	71.6	266.80
1966	634,129	3.3	77.4	287.50	330,561	3.2	79.6	309.70	303,568	3.5	75.1	263.40
1965	728,288	3.8	81.2	298.00	384,679	3.8	83.4	325.10	343,609	3.9	79.0	267.60
1964	586,358	3.1	84.3	291.40	311,322	3.1	86.5	315.40	275,036	3.1	82.1	264.20
1963	460,912	2.4	86.7	275.00	234,792	2.3	88.8	292.90	226,120	2.6	84.7	256.30
1962	464,042	2.4	89.1	269.20	239,284	2.3	91.1	285.90	224,758	2.6	87.3	251.40
1961	516,389	2.7	91.8	258.50	297,232	2.9	94.0	266.90	219,157	2.5	89.8	247.00
1960	357,536	1.9	93.7	266.60	160,236	1.6	95.6	289.70	197,300	2.2	92.0	242.30
1959	260,647	1.4	95.1	266.10	117,742	1.2	96.8	291.40	142,905	1.6	93.6	245.20
1958	220,648	1.2	96.3	258.80	91,375	.9	97.7	284.50	129,273	1.5	95.1	240.60
1957	211,603	1.1	97.4	248.50	80,597	.8	98.5	274.66	131,006	1.5	96.6	232.40
1956	219,374	1.2	98.6	229.60	62,816	.6	99.1	256.30	156,558	1.8	98.4	218.80
1955	86,264	.5	99.1	236.60	36,526	.4	99.5	260.70	49,738	.6	99.0	218.90
1954	65,958	.3	99.4	227.90	28,622	.3	99.8	249.80	37,336	.4	99.4	211.20
1953	41,893	.2	99.6	222.20	18,054	.2	100.0	244.80	23,839	.3	99.7	205.10
1952	26,303	.1	99.7	214.50	10,861	.1	100.0	238.40	15,442	.2	99.9	197.70
1951	13,524	.1	99.8	200.38	5,743	.1	100.0	213.50	7,781	.1	100.0	190.70
1950	14,495	.1	99.9	191.80	6,111	.1	100.0	206.20	8,384	.1	100.0	191.40
1949	3,590	(3)	99.9	224.40	2,240	(3)	100.0	238.90	1,350	(3)	100.0	200.30
1948	1,991	(3)	99.9	218.90	1,160	(3)	100.0	235.90	831	(3)	100.0	195.30
1947	1,302	(3)	99.9	215.90	780	(3)	100.0	233.20	522	(3)	100.0	190.00
1946	694	(3)	99.9	207.00	409	(3)	100.0	218.40	285	(3)	100.0	190.70
1945	314	(3)	99.9	201.60	196	(3)	100.0	215.20	118	(3)	100.0	179.10
1944	97	(3)	99.9	194.50	56	(3)	100.0	203.50	41	(3)	100.0	182.20
1943	63	(3)	99.9	198.40	34	(3)	100.0	223.90	29	(3)	100.0	168.60
1942	41	(3)	99.9	187.10	17	(3)	100.0	210.30	24	(3)	100.0	170.70
1941	28	(3)	99.9	190.00	15	(3)	100.0	203.20	13	(3)	100.0	174.80
1940	28	(3)	99.9	204.90	15	(3)	100.0	229.90	13	(3)	100.0	177.00

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

[2] Represents those entitled in specified year or later.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 78.—Benefits in current-payment status at end of 1979 for disabled workers: Number, percent, and average monthly benefit amount, by year of entitlement as disabled worker and sex, 1960–79

Year of entitlement	Total				Men				Women			
	Number at end of 1979 [1]	Percentage distribution	Cumulative percent [2]	Average monthly amount	Number at end of 1979	Percentage distribution	Cumulative percent [2]	Average monthly amount	Number at end of 1979	Percentage distribution	Cumulative percent [2]	Average monthly amount
Total	2,870,590	100.0	.....	$322.00	1,939,373	100.0	.....	$352.60	931,217	100.0	.....	$258.30
1975–79	1,520,335	53.0	.....	349.50	1,039,117	53.6	.....	385.40	481,218	51.7	.....	272.00
1970–74	932,770	32.5	.....	302.10	609,524	31.4	.....	331.40	323,246	34.7	.....	246.90
1965–69	280,357	9.8	.....	270.10	189,890	9.8	.....	287.40	90,467	9.7	.....	235.80
1960–64	137,128	4.8	.....	258.90	100,842	5.2	.....	267.70	36,286	3.9	.....	234.60
1979	209,714	7.3	7.3	375.20	150,169	7.7	7.7	410.60	59,545	6.4	6.4	285.90
1978	308,719	10.8	18.1	367.90	215,365	11.1	18.8	403.80	93,354	10.0	16.4	285.00
1977	339,104	11.8	29.9	352.00	231,266	11.9	30.7	388.30	107,838	11.6	28.0	274.30
1976	342,995	11.9	41.8	338.00	229,871	11.9	42.6	373.80	113,124	12.1	40.1	265.50
1975	319,803	11.1	52.9	324.60	212,446	11.0	53.6	358.50	107,357	11.5	51.6	257.60
1974	278,234	9.7	62.6	310.40	178,958	9.2	62.8	343.70	99,276	10.7	62.3	250.30
1973	240,667	8.4	71.0	303.30	154,649	8.0	70.8	334.70	86,018	9.2	71.5	246.70
1972	168,427	5.9	76.9	301.20	110,945	5.7	76.5	329.40	57,482	6.2	77.7	246.80
1971	138,077	4.8	81.7	296.00	92,738	4.8	81.3	321.00	45,339	4.9	82.6	244.80
1970	107,365	3.7	85.4	287.50	72,234	3.7	85.0	310.30	35,131	3.8	86.4	240.70
1969	80,591	2.8	88.2	278.90	54,174	2.8	87.8	298.70	26,417	2.8	89.2	238.30
1968	78,236	2.7	90.9	260.60	53,603	2.8	90.6	274.40	24,633	2.6	91.8	230.40
1967	48,437	1.7	92.6	272.30	32,348	1.7	92.3	289.80	16,089	1.7	93.5	237.20
1966	38,849	1.4	94.0	270.10	26,385	1.4	93.7	285.30	12,464	1.3	94.8	238.00
1965	34,244	1.2	95.2	267.70	23,380	1.2	94.9	281.80	10,864	1.2	96.0	237.50
1964	27,719	1.0	96.2	265.50	19,224	1.0	95.9	278.30	8,495	.9	96.9	236.40
1963	25,846	.9	97.1	262.10	18,313	.9	96.8	272.40	7,533	.8	97.7	236.80
1962	18,028	.6	97.7	268.60	13,282	.7	97.5	278.50	4,746	.5	98.2	240.70
1961	18,332	.6	98.3	262.30	13,813	.7	98.2	270.30	4,519	.5	98.7	238.00
1960	47,203	1.6	99.9	248.40	36,210	1.9	100.1	254.70	10,993	1.2	99.9	227.50

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

[2] Represents those entitled in specified year or later.

Table 79.—Benefits in current-payment status at end of 1979 for aged widows: Number and percent, by year of entitlement, 1940–79

Year of entitlement	Number at end of 1979	Percentage distribution	Cumulative percent [1]	Average monthly amount
Total	4,191,663	100.0	.....	$269.50
1975–79	1,447,432	34.5	.....	282.20
1970–74	1,155,427	27.6	.....	273.40
1965–69	897,070	21.4	.....	262.10
1960–64	444,250	10.6	.....	254.00
1955–59	215,788	5.1	.....	234.40
1950–54	28,416	.7	.....	211.70
1940–49	3,280	.1	.....	204.70
1979	295,915	7.1	7.1	287.30
1978	315,754	7.5	14.6	284.20
1977	286,132	6.8	21.4	282.00
1976	286,447	6.8	28.2	278.90
1975	263,184	6.3	34.5	277.90
1974	251,727	6.0	40.5	277.40
1973	248,236	5.9	46.4	275.20
1972	231,818	5.5	51.9	272.20
1971	219,168	5.2	57.1	271.70
1970	204,478	4.9	62.0	270.30
1969	188,377	4.5	66.5	268.40
1968	177,614	4.2	70.7	266.50
1967	163,196	3.9	74.6	263.70
1966	154,643	3.7	78.3	261.60
1965	213,240	5.1	83.4	252.20
1964	113,157	2.7	86.1	259.50
1963	98,009	2.3	88.4	257.40
1962	89,091	2.1	90.5	253.40
1961	75,796	1.8	92.3	250.30
1960	68,197	1.6	93.9	$245.20
1959	55,006	1.3	95.2	243.50
1958	46,488	1.1	96.3	238.90
1957	39,300	.9	97.2	232.80
1956	61,160	1.5	98.7	225.20
1955	13,834	.3	99.0	223.00
1954	11,235	.3	99.3	210.00
1953	6,949	.2	99.5	217.10
1952	4,774	.1	99.6	211.50
1951	3,224	.1	99.7	208.50
1950	2,234	.1	99.8	208.90
1949	1,385	(2)	99.9	206.80
1948	828	(2)	100.0	205.80
1947	527	(2)	100.0	203.50
1946	268	(2)	100.0	201.00
1945	141	(2)	100.0	195.20
1944	80	(2)	100.0	200.20
1943	30	(2)	100.0	207.10
1942	9	(2)	100.0	147.20
1941	7	(2)	100.0	189.00
1940	5	(2)	100.0	241.10

[1] Represents those entitled in specified year or later.

Table 80.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their dependents: Average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary and sex, at end of 1940–81

Year	Retired workers			Wives			Husbands	Children			
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Without children [1]	With children [2]		Total	Under age 18	Disabled children, aged 18 and over	Students, aged 18–21
1940	$22.60	$23.17	$18.37	$12.13	$12.13	.....	.....	$12.22	$12.22	.....	.....
1941	22.70	23.32	18.48	12.11	12.11	.....	.....	12.19	12.19	.....	.....
1942	23.02	23.71	18.73	12.28	12.28	.....	.....	12.24	12.24	.....	.....
1943	23.42	24.17	19.06	12.49	12.49	.....	.....	12.31	12.31	.....	.....
1944	23.73	24.48	19.35	12.63	12.63	.....	.....	12.38	12.38	.....	.....
1945	24.19	24.94	19.51	12.82	12.82	.....	.....	12.45	12.45	.....	.....
1946	24.55	25.30	19.64	12.99	12.99	.....	.....	12.57	12.57	.....	.....
1947	24.90	25.68	19.91	13.17	13.17	.....	.....	12.77	12.77	.....	.....
1948	25.35	26.21	20.11	13.42	13.42	.....	.....	12.99	12.99	.....	.....
1949	26.00	26.92	20.58	13.76	13.76	.....	.....	13.18	13.18	.....	.....
1950	43.86	45.67	35.05	23.60	23.79	$12.85	$20.01	17.05	17.05	.....	.....
1951	42.14	44.44	33.03	22.75	23.16	14.33	19.49	13.37	13.37	.....	.....
1952	49.25	52.16	39.17	26.01	26.48	16.33	22.31	14.67	14.67	.....	.....
1953	51.10	54.46	40.66	27.08	27.53	17.97	23.10	15.79	15.79	.....	.....
1954	59.14	63.34	47.05	31.81	32.36	21.11	26.61	18.53	18.53	.....	.....
1955	61.90	66.40	49.93	33.12	33.63	22.96	27.27	20.01	20.01	.....	.....
1956	63.09	68.23	51.16	33.76	34.22	23.64	27.90	20.63	20.63	.....	.....
1957	64.58	70.47	52.23	34.41	34.89	24.21	29.39	21.89	20.90	$31.55	.....
1958	66.35	72.74	53.55	35.11	35.59	25.12	30.45	22.99	21.66	32.00	.....
1959	72.78	80.11	58.81	38.24	39.68	29.39	33.85	27.34	25.61	35.08	.....
1960	74.04	81.87	59.67	38.74	39.19	30.15	34.72	28.25	26.38	35.70	.....
1961	75.65	83.13	62.00	39.47	40.09	29.45	36.61	27.52	25.56	36.22	.....
1962	76.19	83.79	62.61	39.64	40.35	29.55	37.05	27.39	25.44	36.35	.....
1963	76.88	84.69	63.42	39.95	40.66	29.94	37.63	27.85	25.76	36.84	.....
1964	77.57	85.58	64.28	40.24	40.95	30.16	38.18	28.13	25.86	37.34	.....
1965	83.92	92.59	70.07	43.64	44.41	32.60	41.69	31.98	28.27	40.64	$46.75
1966	84.35	93.26	70.79	43.82	44.60	32.64	42.21	32.72	28.18	41.03	45.05
1967	85.37	94.49	71.92	44.25	45.01	32.92	42.79	33.10	28.34	41.49	45.07
1968	98.86	109.08	84.24	51.22	52.13	37.66	49.29	38.12	32.44	47.79	51.08
1969	100.40	110.96	85.71	51.89	52.81	38.00	49.90	38.63	32.79	48.46	51.33
1970	118.10	130.53	101.22	61.20	62.41	43.23	58.47	44.85	37.72	56.79	59.46
1971	132.17	146.13	113.60	68.36	69.82	47.07	65.25	49.36	41.08	62.57	65.93
1972	162.35	179.44	140.11	84.11	86.07	56.10	79.97	59.90	49.44	75.91	80.13
1973	166.40	182.60	145.80	84.80	86.80	56.80	80.80	61.10	50.30	77.00	82.70
1974	188.20	206.56	165.47	95.77	98.08	64.24	90.90	69.63	57.10	86.61	94.21
1975	207.18	227.75	181.80	105.21	107.74	70.72	99.07	77.42	63.13	94.75	103.88
1976	224.86	247.70	197.08	114.15	116.82	77.29	106.68	85.64	69.55	102.81	113.92
1977 [3]	243.00	268.40	212.60	123.30	126.20	84.20	100.90	94.90	76.90	112.30	124.60
1978	263.20	291.60	229.70	133.10	136.00	91.70	106.00	104.70	85.10	121.70	138.40
1979	294.30	326.80	256.50	148.80	151.90	102.90	116.00	119.20	97.00	137.10	157.20
1980	341.40	380.20	296.90	172.50	176.00	121.10	132.10	140.50	115.00	160.50	184.00
1981	386.00	431.10	334.50	195.40	199.20	138.20	145.90	161.40	131.10	182.20	210.60

[1] Wives aged 62 and over. Includes wives aged 65 and over with entitled children in their care.

[2] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Estimated average for children.

Table 81.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired workers: Number, average age, and percentage distribution, by age and sex, at end of 1940–79

Year	Total number (in thousands) [1]	Average age	Percent of retired workers, by age [2]						
			Total	62–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85 or older
	Men								
1940	99	68.8	100.0	.....	74.4	17.4	6.4	1.6	0.2
1941	175	69.8	100.0	.....	65.6	23.0	8.9	2.3	.3
1942	224	70.5	100.0	.....	57.3	28.6	10.9	2.9	.4
1943	261	71.1	100.0	.....	49.2	34.1	12.7	3.4	.6
1944	323	71.5	100.0	.....	42.7	38.6	14.2	3.9	.7
1945	447	71.7	100.0	.....	39.9	40.2	15.1	4.0	.7
1946	610	71.9	100.0	.....	38.0	41.1	15.7	4.4	.8
1947	756	72.1	100.0	.....	36.5	40.4	17.4	4.9	.9
1948	900	72.3	100.0	.....	35.6	39.1	18.9	5.4	1.0
1949	1,100	72.3	100.0	.....	36.3	37.0	19.8	5.7	1.1
1950	1,469	72.2	100.0	.....	39.1	33.7	20.2	5.9	1.2
1951	1,819	72.3	100.0	.....	38.8	32.4	21.2	6.2	1.4
1952	2,052	72.6	100.0	.....	36.9	32.9	21.7	6.9	1.6
1953	2,438	72.5	100.0	.....	37.3	32.5	21.3	7.2	1.7
1954	2,803	72.6	100.0	.....	37.2	32.8	20.6	7.6	1.8
1955	3,252	72.7	100.0	.....	35.7	34.8	20.0	7.6	1.9
1956	3,572	72.9	100.0	.....	34.2	35.2	20.3	8.2	2.1
1957	4,198	72.9	100.0	.....	34.9	34.2	20.4	8.2	2.3
1958	4,617	73.0	100.0	.....	33.9	34.3	20.6	8.6	2.6
1959	4,937	73.1	100.0	.....	34.0	33.7	20.9	8.7	2.8
1960	5,217	73.2	100.0	.....	33.8	33.1	21.1	9.0	3.1
1961	5,765	72.8	100.0	4.1	32.7	31.0	20.2	8.7	3.2
1962	6,244	72.7	100.0	6.5	31.4	30.4	19.4	8.9	3.4
1963	6,497	72.7	100.0	7.0	30.9	29.8	19.7	9.1	3.5
1964	6,657	72.8	100.0	7.2	30.0	29.7	19.8	9.6	3.7
1965	6,825	72.9	100.0	6.9	29.7	29.5	19.9	9.9	4.1
1966	7,034	73.1	100.0	6.9	29.5	29.2	19.8	10.2	4.1
1967	7,160	73.1	100.0	6.8	29.5	28.5	20.2	10.3	4.6
1968	7,309	73.1	100.0	7.0	29.5	28.0	20.0	10.6	4.8
1969	7,459	73.2	100.0	7.1	29.9	27.3	20.0	10.7	5.1
1970	7,688	72.6	100.0	7.5	30.1	26.9	19.6	10.6	5.3
1971	7,952	72.5	100.0	8.0	30.7	26.1	19.3	10.5	5.4
1972	8,231	72.4	100.0	8.4	31.2	26.0	18.5	10.5	5.4
1973	8,610	72.3	100.0	8.7	31.9	25.7	17.9	10.3	5.5
1974	8,832	72.3	100.0	8.9	32.2	25.9	17.3	10.1	5.6
1975	9,163	71.2	100.0	9.3	32.2	25.6	17.1	10.1	5.7
1976	9,420	70.2	100.0	9.4	32.3	25.8	16.7	10.0	5.8
1977	9,714	69.2	100.0	9.6	32.4	25.7	16.7	9.8	5.8
1978	9,928	72.2	100.0	9.2	32.4	25.9	16.8	9.7	5.9
1979	10,192	72.2	100.0	9.2	32.3	25.9	16.9	9.5	6.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 81.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired workers: Number, average age, and percentage distribution, by age and sex, at end of 1940–79—Continued

Year	Total number (in thousands) [1]	Average age	Percent of retired workers, by age [2]						
			Total	62–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85 or older
	Women								
1940	13	68.1	100.0	.....	82.6	12.8	3.9	0.6	(3)
1941	25	68.9	100.0	.....	75.2	18.2	5.4	1.1	0.1
1942	36	69.5	100.0	.....	68.4	23.5	6.5	1.4	.2
1943	45	70.0	100.0	.....	60.4	29.8	7.8	1.7	.2
1944	55	70.5	100.0	.....	52.6	36.1	9.1	2.0	.3
1945	71	70.8	100.0	.....	47.1	40.0	10.2	2.3	.3
1946	92	71.1	100.0	.....	43.3	42.5	11.2	2.6	.4
1947	119	71.4	100.0	.....	41.2	42.6	13.0	2.8	.5
1948	148	71.6	100.0	.....	39.9	41.3	15.0	3.2	.5
1949	186	71.7	100.0	.....	39.3	39.0	17.0	3.6	.6
1950	302	71.1	100.0	.....	48.4	32.9	15.0	3.2	.5
1951	459	70.8	100.0	.....	51.5	30.6	14.2	3.1	.6
1952	592	71.0	100.0	.....	50.2	30.9	14.7	3.5	.6
1953	784	71.1	100.0	.....	49.8	30.9	14.8	3.9	.7
1954	972	71.2	100.0	.....	49.0	31.2	14.8	4.2	.8
1955	1,222	71.3	100.0	.....	47.8	32.3	14.6	4.4	.8
1956	1,540	70.9	100.0	7.3	42.5	30.7	14.0	4.6	.9
1957	1,999	70.5	100.0	13.3	39.7	28.2	13.4	4.5	1.0
1958	2,303	70.7	100.0	13.0	38.3	28.7	13.9	4.9	1.2
1959	2,589	70.8	100.0	12.9	37.3	28.8	14.4	5.2	1.4
1960	2,845	71.0	100.0	12.6	36.3	29.0	15.0	5.6	1.6
1961	3,160	71.1	100.0	13.0	35.4	28.5	15.4	5.8	1.8
1962	3,494	71.2	100.0	13.3	34.3	28.5	15.7	6.2	2.0
1963	3,766	71.4	100.0	13.0	33.5	28.3	16.4	6.6	2.2
1964	4,011	71.6	100.0	12.9	32.3	28.1	17.1	7.1	2.4
1965	4,276	71.8	100.0	12.2	31.6	28.1	17.6	7.7	2.8
1966	4,624	72.1	100.0	11.8	31.0	27.7	18.1	8.3	3.1
1967	4,859	72.2	100.0	11.4	30.7	27.1	18.7	8.7	3.4
1968	5,111	72.3	100.0	11.3	30.4	26.5	18.8	9.3	3.8
1969	5,363	72.4	100.0	11.4	30.3	25.8	18.8	9.7	4.1
1970	5,661	72.0	100.0	11.5	30.1	25.4	18.7	10.0	4.4
1971	5,975	72.1	100.0	11.7	30.2	24.7	18.4	10.3	4.8
1972	6,325	72.0	100.0	11.9	30.3	24.5	17.9	10.5	5.0
1973	6,754	72.0	100.0	11.9	30.7	24.2	17.3	10.5	5.3
1974	7,126	72.1	100.0	11.8	30.6	24.2	17.0	10.6	5.8
1975	7,424	71.2	100.0	11.8	30.4	24.2	16.9	10.6	6.1
1976	7,744	70.3	100.0	11.6	30.2	24.4	16.7	10.7	6.4
1977	8,106	69.3	100.0	11.7	30.0	24.3	16.7	10.6	6.7
1978	8,430	72.5	100.0	11.3	29.7	24.4	16.8	10.6	7.2
1979	8,777	72.5	100.0	11.2	29.5	24.3	17.0	10.5	7.4

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

[2] Age attained during year.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent

Table 82.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their wives, husbands, and children: Number and percentage distribution, by type of beneficiary and primary insurance amount, at end of 1979

Primary insurance amount	Number [1]	Percent
	Retired workers	
Total	18,969,586	100.0
$133.90 or less	2,213,580	11.7
134.00–139.90	194,021	1.0
140.00–159.90	587,734	3.1
160.00–179.90	741,646	3.9
180.00–199.90	931,552	4.9
200.00–219.90	1,072,600	5.7
220.00–239.90	999,005	5.3
240.00–259.90	985,385	5.2
260.00–279.90	941,829	5.0
280.00–299.90	776,862	4.1
300.00–319.90	1,064,152	5.6
320.00–339.90	924,988	4.9
340.00–359.90	1,238,795	6.5
360.00–379.90	1,185,822	6.3
380.00–399.90	1,152,550	6.1
400.00–419.90	932,473	4.9
420.00–439.90	767,093	4.0
440.00–459.90	606,436	3.2
460.00–479.90	373,476	2.0
480.00–499.90	368,607	1.9
500.00 or more	910,980	4.7
	Wives and husbands	
Total	2,991,264	100.0
$133.90 or less	146,825	4.9
134.00–139.90	12,727	.4
140.00–159.90	42,334	1.4
160.00–179.90	58,599	2.0
180.00–199.90	86,070	2.9
200.00–219.90	109,758	3.7
220.00–239.90	110,300	3.7
240.00–259.90	112,347	3.8
260.00–279.90	116,531	3.9
280.00–299.90	102,763	3.4
$300.00–319.90	159,022	5.3
320.00–339.90	165,218	5.5
340.00–359.90	280,831	9.4
360.00–379.90	264,470	8.8
380.00–399.90	269,236	9.0
400.00–419.90	224,746	7.5
420.00–439.90	180,287	6.0
440.00–459.90	137,611	4.6
460.00–479.90	82,489	2.8
480.00–499.90	85,943	2.9
500.00 or more	243,157	8.1
	Children	
Total	652,002	100.0
$133.90 or less	48,402	7.4
134.00–139.90	4,727	.7
140.00–159.90	15,050	2.3
160.00–179.90	19,974	3.1
180.00–199.90	26,336	4.0
200.00–219.90	31,429	4.8
220.00–239.90	29,955	4.6
240.00–259.90	29,196	4.5
260.00–279.90	29,016	4.4
280.00–299.90	25,482	3.9
300.00–319.90	33,839	5.2
320.00–339.90	46,192	7.1
340.00–359.90	36,158	5.5
360.00–379.90	35,832	5.5
380.00–399.90	40,870	6.3
400.00–419.90	35,616	5.5
420.00–439.90	32,467	5.0
440.00–459.90	30,558	4.7
460.00–479.90	20,861	3.2
480.00–499.90	21,843	3.4
500.00 or more	58,199	8.9

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

Table 83.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired workers: Number and percentage distribution with and without reduction for early retirement, by monthly benefit amount and sex, at end of 1979

Monthly amount and sex	Total [1]		Without reduction for early retirement		With reduction for early retirement	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,953,403	100.0	7,362,443	100.0	11,590,960	100.0
$122.00 or less	592,640	3.1	1,265	(2)	591,375	5.1
122.10–133.80	601,238	3.2	2,732	(2)	598,506	5.2
133.90	411,502	2.2	398,231	5.4	13,271	.1
134.00–139.90	215,249	1.1	82,841	1.1	132,408	1.1
140.00–159.90	681,568	3.6	122,463	1.7	559,105	4.8
160.00–179.90	974,505	5.1	169,330	2.3	805,175	6.9
180.00–199.90	1,081,815	5.7	234,002	3.2	847,813	7.3
200.00–219.90	1,076,974	5.7	290,016	3.9	786,958	6.8
220.00–239.90	993,834	5.2	300,837	4.1	692,997	6.0
240.00–259.90	974,193	5.1	321,336	4.4	652,857	5.6
260.00–279.90	955,044	5.0	341,562	4.6	613,482	5.3
280.00–299.90	929,385	4.9	319,787	4.3	609,598	5.3
300.00–319.90	1,232,512	6.5	480,181	6.5	752,331	6.5
320.00–339.90	1,364,054	7.2	507,487	6.9	856,567	7.4
340.00–359.90	1,444,474	7.6	620,720	8.4	823,754	7.1
360.00–379.90	1,263,982	6.7	611,937	8.3	652,045	5.6
380.00–399.90	1,009,469	5.3	514,115	7.0	495,354	4.3
400.00–419.90	831,236	4.4	446,358	6.1	384,878	3.3
420.00–439.90	638,250	3.4	373,200	5.1	265,050	2.3
440.00–459.90	432,898	2.3	274,990	3.7	157,908	1.4
460.00–479.90	288,347	1.5	182,386	2.5	105,961	.9
480.00–499.90	239,863	1.3	162,906	2.2	76,957	.7
500.00 or more	720,371	3.8	603,761	8.2	116,610	1.0
Average benefit	$294.40		$336.30		$267.90	
Men	10,189,305	100.0	4,603,809	100.0	5,585,496	100.0
$122.00 or less	185,773	1.8	490	(2)	185,283	3.3
122.10–133.80	209,040	2.1	756	(2)	208,284	3.7
133.90	164,657	1.6	163,621	3.6	1,036	(2)
134.00–139.90	87,900	.9	43,604	.9	44,296	.8
140.00–159.90	231,787	2.3	56,298	1.2	175,489	3.1
160.00–179.90	297,251	2.9	73,587	1.6	223,664	4.0
180.00–199.90	371,211	3.6	105,925	2.3	265,286	4.7
200.00–219.90	404,762	4.0	135,625	2.9	269,137	4.8
220.00–239.90	405,425	4.0	142,106	3.1	263,319	4.7
240.00–259.90	422,655	4.1	151,708	3.3	270,947	4.8
260.00–279.90	446,303	4.4	165,770	3.6	280,533	5.0
280.00–299.90	464,366	4.6	159,835	3.5	304,531	5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 83.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired workers: Number and percentage distribution with and without reduction for early retirement, by monthly benefit amount and sex, at end of 1979—Continued

Monthly amount and sex	Total [1]		Without reduction for early retirement		With reduction for early retirement	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Men—Continued					
$300.00–319.90	685,227	6.7	264,891	5.8	420,336	7.5
320.00–339.90	828,976	8.1	309,162	6.7	519,814	9.3
340.00–359.90	939,656	9.2	418,955	9.1	520,701	9.3
360.00–379.90	862,740	8.5	429,148	9.3	433,592	7.8
380.00–399.90	734,358	7.2	380,389	8.3	353,969	6.3
400.00–419.90	630,557	6.2	343,036	7.5	287,521	5.1
420.00–439.90	488,485	4.8	286,973	6.2	201,512	3.6
440.00–459.90	329,077	3.2	208,629	4.5	120,448	2.2
460.00–479.90	223,211	2.2	139,029	3.0	84,182	1.5
480.00–499.90	188,903	1.9	127,941	2.8	60,962	1.1
500.00 or more	586,985	5.8	496,331	10.8	90,654	1.6
Average benefit	$326.80		$399.40		$208.80	
Women	8,764,098	100.0	2,758,634	100.0	6,005,464	100.0
$122.00 or less	406,867	4.6	775	(2)	406,092	6.8
122.10–133.80	392,198	4.5	1,976	.1	390,222	6.5
133.90	246,845	2.8	234,610	8.5	12,235	.2
134.00–139.90	127,349	1.5	39,237	1.4	88,112	1.5
140.00–159.90	449,781	5.1	66,165	2.4	383,616	6.4
160.00–179.90	677,254	7.7	95,743	3.5	581,511	9.7
180.00–199.90	710,604	8.1	128,077	4.6	582,527	9.7
200.00–219.90	672,212	7.7	154,391	5.6	517,821	8.6
220.00–239.90	588,409	6.7	158,731	5.8	429,678	7.2
240.00–259.90	551,538	6.3	169,628	6.1	381,910	6.4
260.00–279.90	508,741	5.8	175,792	6.4	332,949	5.5
280.00–299.90	465,019	5.3	159,952	5.8	305,067	5.1
300.00–319.90	547,285	6.2	215,290	7.8	331,995	5.5
320.00–339.90	535,078	6.1	198,325	7.2	336,753	5.6
340.00–359.90	504,818	5.8	201,765	7.3	303,053	5.0
360.00–379.90	401,242	4.6	182,789	6.6	218,453	3.6
380.00–399.90	275,111	3.1	133,726	4.8	141,385	2.4
400.00–419.90	200,679	2.3	103,322	3.7	97,357	1.2
420.00–439.90	149,765	1.7	86,227	3.1	63,538	1.1
440.00–459.90	103,821	1.2	66,361	2.4	37,460	.6
460.00–479.90	65,136	.7	43,357	1.6	21,779	.4
480.00–499.90	50,960	.6	34,965	1.3	15,995	.3
500.00 or more	133,386	1.5	107,430	3.9	25,956	.4
Average benefit	$256.80		$297.60		$238.00	

[1] Excludes transitionally insured workers. See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 84.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired workers: Number and percentage distribution with and without reduction for early retirement, by primary insurance amount and sex, at end of 1979

Primary insurance amount and sex	Total [1]		Without reduction for early retirement		With reduction for early retirement	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,953,403	100.0	7,362,443	100.0	11,590,960	100.0
$133.90 or less	2,211,119	11.7	647,805	8.8	1,563,314	13.5
134.00–139.90	180,279	1.0	42,667	.6	137,612	1.2
140.00–159.90	587,734	3.1	137,625	1.9	450,109	3.9
160.00–179.90	741,646	3.9	170,873	2.3	570,773	4.9
180.00–199.90	931,552	4.9	240,017	3.3	691,535	6.0
200.00–219.90	1,072,600	5.7	302,445	4.1	770,155	6.6
220.00–239.90	999,005	5.3	311,953	4.2	687,052	5.9
240.00–259.90	985,385	5.2	325,681	4.4	659,704	5.7
260.00–279.90	941,829	5.0	342,607	4.7	599,222	5.2
280.00–299.90	776,862	4.1	299,891	4.1	476,971	4.1
300.00–319.90	1,064,152	5.6	459,245	6.2	604,907	5.2
320.00–339.90	924,988	4.9	443,655	6.0	481,333	4.2
340.00–359.90	1,238,795	6.5	575,386	7.8	663,409	5.7
360.00–379.90	1,185,822	6.3	581,730	7.9	604,092	5.2
380.00–399.90	1,152,550	6.1	511,832	7.0	640,718	5.5
400.00–419.90	932,473	4.9	434,302	5.9	498,171	4.3
420.00–439.90	767,093	4.0	371,833	5.1	395,260	3.4
440.00–459.90	606,436	3.2	279,438	3.8	326,998	2.8
460.00–479.90	373,476	2.0	166,994	2.3	206,482	1.8
480.00–499.90	368,607	1.9	170,270	2.3	198,337	1.7
500.00 or more	911,000	4.8	546,194	7.4	364,806	3.1
Average primary amount	$299.30		$327.20		$281.60	
Men	10,189,305	100.0	4,603,809	100.0	5,585,496	100.0
$133.90 or less	509,251	5.0	200,077	4.3	309,174	5.5
134.00–139.90	47,766	.5	15,861	.3	31,905	.6
140.00–159.90	164,469	1.6	53,889	1.2	110,580	2.0
160.00–179.90	236,272	2.3	74,176	1.6	162,096	2.9
180.00–199.90	324,977	3.2	106,083	2.3	218,894	3.9
200.00–219.90	389,977	3.8	134,967	2.9	255,010	4.6
220.00–239.90	387,300	3.8	142,132	3.1	245,168	4.4
240.00–259.90	402,878	4.0	151,174	3.3	251,704	4.5
260.00–279.90	411,943	4.0	166,611	3.6	245,332	4.4
280.00–299.90	368,628	3.6	155,071	3.4	213,557	3.8
300.00–319.90	571,928	5.6	271,589	5.9	300,339	5.4
320.00–339.90	571,383	5.6	302,166	6.6	269,217	4.8
340.00–359.90	855,959	8.4	420,725	9.1	435,234	7.8
360.00–379.90	845,206	8.3	430,072	9.3	415,134	7.4
380.00–399.90	875,605	8.6	392,440	8.5	483,165	8.7
400.00–419.90	730,877	7.2	346,040	7.5	384,837	6.9
420.00–439.90	604,499	5.9	295,535	6.4	308,966	5.5
440.00–459.90	484,833	4.8	217,379	4.7	267,454	4.8
460.00–479.90	305,422	3.0	130,709	2.8	174,713	3.1
480.00–499.90	310,414	3.0	137,369	3.0	173,045	3.1
500.00 or more	789,718	7.8	459,746	10.0	329,972	5.9
Average primary amount	$343.80		$357.40		$332.60	
Women	8,764,098	100.00	2,758,634	100.0	6,005,464	100.0
$133.90 or less	1,701,868	19.4	447,728	16.2	1,220,401	20.9
134.00–139.90	132,513	1.5	26,806	1.0	105,707	1.8
140.00–159.90	423,265	4.8	83,736	3.0	339,529	5.7
160.00–179.90	505,374	5.8	96,697	3.5	408,677	6.8
180.00–199.90	606,575	6.9	133,934	4.9	472,641	7.9
200.00–219.90	682,623	7.8	167,478	6.1	515,145	8.6
220.00–239.90	611,705	7.0	169,821	6.2	441,884	7.4
240.00–259.90	582,507	6.6	174,507	6.3	408,000	6.8
260.00–279.90	529,886	6.0	175,996	6.4	353,890	5.9
280.00–299.90	408,234	4.7	144,820	5.2	263,414	4.4
300.00–319.90	492,224	5.6	187,656	6.8	304,568	5.1
320.00–339.90	333,605	4.0	141,489	5.1	212,116	3.5
340.00–359.90	382,836	4.4	154,661	5.6	228,175	3.8
360.00–379.90	340,616	3.9	151,658	5.5	188,958	3.1
380.00–399.90	276,945	3.2	119,392	4.3	157,553	2.6
400.00–419.90	201,596	2.3	88,262	3.2	113,334	1.9
420.00–439.90	162,594	1.9	76,300	2.8	86,294	1.4
440.00–459.90	121,603	1.4	62,059	2.2	59,544	1.0
460.00–479.90	68,054	.8	36,285	1.3	31,769	.5
480.00–499.90	58,193	.7	32,901	1.2	25,292	.4
500.00 or more	121,282	1.4	86,448	3.1	34,834	.6
Average primary amount	$247.60		$276.90		$234.00	

[1] Excludes transitionally insured beneficiaries. See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

Table 85.—Benefits for retired workers: Number and percentage distribution with and without reduction for early retirement, by monthly benefit amount and sex, at end of 1979

Monthly amount and sex	Total		Without reduction for early retirement		With reduction for early retirement	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	469,668	100.0	110,091	100.0	359,577	100.0
$122.00 or less	1,927	.4	1,644	1.5	283	.1
122.10–133.80	2,311	.5	2,213	2.0	98	(1)
133.90	4,306	.9	39	(1)	4,267	1.2
134.00–139.90	3,639	.8	649	.6	2,990	.8
140.00–159.90	5,128	1.1	2,218	2.0	2,910	.8
160.00–179.90	7,409	1.6	3,281	3.0	4,128	1.1
180.00–199.90	8,811	1.9	3,574	3.2	5,237	1.5
200.00–219.90	9,771	2.1	3,828	3.5	5,943	1.7
220.00–239.90	9,397	2.0	3,691	3.4	5,706	1.6
240.00–259.90	9,219	2.0	3,716	3.4	5,503	1.5
260.00–279.90	8,937	1.9	3,617	3.3	5,320	1.5
280.00–299.90	8,756	1.9	3,817	3.5	4,939	1.4
300.00–319.90	10,309	2.2	4,338	3.9	5,971	1.7
320.00–339.90	10,668	2.3	4,724	4.3	5,944	1.7
340.00–359.90	12,017	2.6	5,118	4.6	6,899	1.9
360.00–379.90	13,090	2.8	5,647	5.1	7,443	2.1
380.00–399.90	14,615	3.1	5,926	5.4	8,689	2.4
400.00–419.90	15,826	3.4	6,495	5.9	9,331	2.6
420.00–439.90	20,602	4.4	6,996	6.4	13,606	3.8
440.00–459.90	20,356	4.3	5,718	5.2	14,638	4.1
460.00–479.90	21,359	4.5	5,378	4.9	15,981	4.4
480.00–499.90	24,319	5.2	6,192	5.6	18,127	5.0
500.00 or more	226,896	48.3	21,272	19.3	205,624	57.2
Average benefit	$440.40		$370.90		$461.60	
Men	374,945	100.0	81,352	100.0	293,593	100.0
$122.00 or less	1,027	.3	892	1.1	135	(1)
122.10–133.80	1,325	.4	1,277	1.6	48	(1)
133.90	2,983	.8	14	(1)	2,969	1.0
134.00–139.90	2,423	.6	368	.5	2,055	.7
140.00–159.90	3,211	.9	1,167	1.4	2,044	.7
160.00–179.90	4,441	1.2	1,584	1.9	2,857	1.0
180.00–199.90	5,414	1.4	1,790	2.2	3,624	1.2
200.00–219.90	5,969	1.6	1,857	2.3	4,112	1.4
220.00–239.90	5,960	1.6	1,971	2.4	3,989	1.4
240.00–259.90	5,777	1.5	2,028	2.5	3,749	1.3
260.00–279.90	5,505	1.5	2,094	2.6	3,411	1.2
280.00–299.90	5,516	1.5	2,360	2.9	3,156	1.1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 85.—Benefits for retired workers: Number and percentage distribution with and without reduction for early retirement, by monthly benefit amount and sex, at end of 1979—Continued

Monthly amount and sex	Total		Without reduction for early retirement		With reduction for early retirement	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
$300.00–319.90	6,636	1.8	2,861	3.5	3,775	1.3
320.00–339.90	6,770	1.8	3,207	3.9	3,563	1.2
340.00–359.90	7,700	2.1	3,663	4.5	4,037	1.4
360.00–379.90	8,754	2.3	4,297	5.3	4,457	1.5
380.00–399.90	10,038	2.7	4,633	5.7	5,405	1.8
400.00–419.90	11,364	3.0	5,274	6.5	6,090	2.1
420.00–439.90	16,201	4.3	5,928	7.3	10,273	3.5
440.00–459.90	15,922	4.2	4,854	6.0	11,068	3.8
460.00–479.90	17,601	4.7	4,696	5.8	12,905	4.4
480.00–499.90	20,365	5.4	5,464	6.7	14,901	5.1
500.00 or more	204,043	54.4	19,073	23.4	184,970	63.0
Average benefit	$457.00		$394.30		$474.40	
Women	94,723	100.0	28,739	100.0	65,984	100.00
$122.00 or less	900	1.0	752	2.6	148	.2
122.10–133.80	986	1.0	936	3.3	50	.1
133.90	1,323	1.4	25	.1	1,298	2.0
134.00–139.90	1,216	1.3	281	1.0	935	1.4
140.00–159.90	1,917	2.0	1,051	3.7	866	1.3
160.00–179.90	2,968	3.1	1,697	5.9	1,271	1.9
180.00–199.90	3,397	3.6	1,784	6.2	1,613	2.4
200.00–219.90	3,802	4.0	1,971	6.9	1,831	2.8
220.00–239.90	3,437	3.6	1,720	6.0	1,717	2.6
240.00–259.90	3,442	3.6	1,688	5.9	1,754	2.7
260.00–279.90	3,432	3.6	1,523	5.3	1,909	2.9
280.00–299.90	3,240	3.4	1,457	5.1	1,783	2.7
300.00–319.90	3,673	3.9	1,477	5.1	2,196	3.3
320.00–339.90	3,898	4.1	1,517	5.3	2,381	3.6
340.00–359.90	4,317	4.6	1,455	5.1	2,862	4.3
360.00–379.90	4,336	4.6	1,350	4.7	2,986	4.5
380.00–399.90	4,577	4.8	1,293	4.5	3,284	5.0
400.00–419.90	4,462	4.7	1,221	4.2	3,241	4.9
420.00–439.90	4,401	4.6	1,068	3.7	3,333	5.1
440.00–459.90	4,434	4.7	864	3.0	3,570	5.4
460.00–479.90	3,758	4.0	682	2.4	3,076	4.7
480.00–499.90	3,954	4.2	728	2.5	3,226	4.9
500.00 or more	22,853	24.1	2,199	7.7	20,654	31.3
Average benefit	$374.30		$304.70		$404.70	

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 86.—Dual entitlements: Number and percentage distribution of persons receiving both a retired-worker and a secondary benefit with and without reduction for early retirement, by primary insurance amount and sex, at end of 1979

Primary insurance amount and sex	Total		Without reduction for early retirement		With reduction for early retirement	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,435,848	100.0	597,630	100.0	1,838,218	100.0
$133.90	879,367	36.1	204,339	34.2	675,028	36.7
134.00–139.90	79,573	3.3	13,117	2.2	66,456	3.6
140.00–159.90	222,653	9.1	39,334	6.6	183,319	10.0
160.00–179.90	240,213	9.9	39,961	6.7	200,252	10.9
180.00–199.90	223,723	9.2	43,691	7.3	180,032	9.8
200.00–219.90	201,322	8.3	47,825	8.0	153,497	8.4
220.00–239.90	145,352	6.0	43,226	7.2	102,126	5.6
240.00–259.90	115,441	4.7	39,092	6.5	76,349	4.2
260.00–279.90	91,153	3.7	34,948	5.8	56,205	3.1
280.00–299.90	62,488	2.6	25,055	4.2	37,433	2.0
300.00–319.90	64,236	2.6	25,777	4.3	38,459	2.1
320.00–339.90	37,462	1.5	14,522	2.4	22,940	1.2
340.00 or more	72,865	3.0	26,743	4.8	46,122	2.4
Men	55,588	100.0	19,403	100.0	36,185	100.0
$133.90	14,656	26.4	4,973	25.6	9,683	26.8
134.00–139.90	1,516	2.7	383	2.0	1,133	3.1
140.00–159.90	4,291	7.7	1,153	5.9	3,138	8.7
160.00–179.90	5,216	9.4	1,372	7.1	3,844	10.6
180.00–199.90	5,186	9.3	1,362	7.0	3,824	10.6
200.00–219.90	4,625	8.3	1,360	7.0	3,265	9.0
220.00–239.90	3,379	6.1	1,160	6.0	2,219	6.1
240.00–259.90	2,719	4.9	1,002	5.2	1,717	4.7
260.00–279.90	2,045	3.7	822	4.2	1,223	3.4
280.00–299.90	1,569	2.8	674	3.5	895	2.5
300.00–319.90	1,956	3.5	931	4.8	1,025	2.8
320.00–339.90	1,536	2.8	740	3.8	796	2.2
340.00 or more	6,892	12.4	3,471	17.9	3,421	9.5
Women	2,380,260	100.0	578,227	100.0	1,802,033	100.0
$133.90	864,711	36.3	199,366	34.5	665,345	36.9
134.00–139.90	78,057	3.3	12,734	2.2	65,323	3.6
140.00–159.90	218,362	9.2	38,181	6.6	180,181	10.0
160.00–179.90	234,997	9.9	38,589	6.7	196,408	10.9
180.00–199.90	218,537	9.2	42,329	7.3	176,208	9.8
200.00–219.90	196,697	8.3	46,465	8.0	150,232	8.3
220.00–239.90	141,973	6.0	42,066	7.3	99,907	5.5
240.00–259.90	112,722	4.7	38,090	6.6	74,632	4.1
260.00–279.90	89,108	3.7	34,126	5.9	54,982	3.1
280.00–299.90	60,919	2.6	24,381	4.2	36,538	2.0
300.00–319.90	62,278	2.6	24,846	4.3	37,432	2.1
320.00–339.90	35,926	1.5	13,782	2.4	22,144	1.3
340.00 or more	65,973	2.7	23,272	4.0	42,701	2.4

Table 87.—Dual entitlements: Persons receiving both a retired-worker and a secondary benefit, by type of secondary benefit in current-payment status, at end of 1952–79

[Excludes beneficiaries whose retired-worker benefit exceeds their potential secondary benefit]

Year	Total	Women							Men			
		Total		Wife's benefits		Widow's benefits						
		Number	Percent of all women retired workers	Number	Percent of all entitled to wife's benefits because of age	Number	Percent of all entitled to widow's benefits	Parent's benefits	Total	Husband's benefits	Widower's benefits	Parent's benefits
1952	36,132	35,402	6.0	14,131	6.0	20,850	4.4	421	730	258	83	389
1953	54,796	53,631	6.8	23,355	2.7	29,668	5.2	608	1,167	529	148	490
1954	79,689	77,978	8.0	34,225	3.4	42,899	6.3	854	1,711	827	257	627
1955	108,551	106,320	8.7	49,637	4.2	55,664	[illegible]	1,019	2,231	1,234	342	665
1956	143,284	140,603	9.1	68,766	4.8	70,601	7.2	1,236	2,681	1,542	426	713
1957	194,501	190,951	9.6	102,522	5.6	86,951	7.4	1,478	3,550	2,152	578	820
1958	229,599	225,790	9.8	124,504	6.1	99,669	7.5	1,617	3,809	2,421	634	754
1959	268,900	264,434	10.2	141,831	6.4	120,458	8.0	2,145	4,466	2,794	772	900
1960	307,736	302,646	10.6	159,724	6.8	141,218	8.4	2,136	5,090	3,197	911	982
1961	335,243	330,727	10.5	159,587	6.6	169,264	9.1	1,876	4,516	2,652	1,090	774
1962	427,085	421,535	12.1	204,445	7.9	214,371	10.4	2,719	5,550	3,229	1,330	991
1963	502,839	496,639	13.2	238,081	8.9	255,408	11.3	3,150	6,200	3,597	1,543	1,060
1964	577,954	571,144	14.2	269,657	9.9	297,929	12.1	3,558	6,810	3,940	1,752	1,118
1965 [1]	618,730	611,610	14.3	282,940	10.3	324,930	12.3	3,740	7,120	4,110	1,910	1,100
1966 [1]	706,860	699,080	15.1	315,550	11.2	379,440	13.2	4,090	7,780	4,470	2,260	1,050
1967 [1]	770,190	760,950	15.7	334,200	11.8	422,480	13.8	4,270	9,240	5,190	3,070	980
1968 [1]	842,560	831,760	16.3	354,750	12.4	472,590	14.5	4,420	10,800	5,810	4,110	880
1969 [1]	920,250	909,720	17.0	376,520	13.0	528,660	15.3	4,540	10,530	5,620	4,160	750
1970 [1]	977,340	966,780	17.1	388,210	13.3	573,950	15.9	4,620	10,560	5,530	4,400	630
1971 [1]	1,069,940	1,060,120	17.7	411,710	13.8	643,730	16.9	4,680	9,820	5,130	4,170	520
1972 [1]	1,183,369	1,170,286	18.5	477,333	15.5	688,087	17.3	4,866	13,083	6,797	5,442	844
1973	1,377,070	1,361,360	20.2	562,111	17.7	794,001	22.2	5,248	15,710	7,966	6,986	758
1974 [1]	1,534,583	1,516,326	21.3	554,844	17.1	956,662	21.4	4,820	18,257	6,592	11,080	585
1975	1,679,825	1,660,451	22.4	616,669	18.4	1,038,992	22.3	4,790	19,374	9,920	8,690	764
1976 [1]	1,827,928	1,812,008	23.4	669,792	19.5	1,137,251	23.4	4,965	15,920	7,497	7,779	644
1977	2,026,534	1,991,915	24.6	762,250	21.4	1,225,344	24.3	4,321	34,619	14,557	19,544	518
1978	2,208,490	2,163,011	25.7	836,004	22.8	1,322,897	25.3	4,110	45,479	17,832	27,192	455
1979	2,435,848	2,380,260	27.1	917,747	24.4	1,458,611	26.6	3,902	55,588	20,179	35,004	405

[1] Distribution by type of secondary benefit are estimated.

Table 88.—Dual entitlements: Persons receiving both a retired-worker and a secondary benefit, by average monthly amount and type of secondary benefit in current-payment status, at end of 1978

Type of secondary benefit	Number	Average monthly amount		
		Secondary benefit before reduction	Retired-worker benefit	Reduced secondary benefit
Total	[1] 2,173,041	$236.34	$151.15	$85.18
Wives and husbands	840,075	162.81	120.04	42.77
Wives	823,809	162.75	119.88	42.87
Of retired workers	795,433	162.97	120.01	42.96
Of disabled workers	28,376	156.64	116.25	40.39
Husbands	16,266	165.85	128.23	37.63
Of retired workers	15,485	166.69	128.62	38.07
Of disabled workers	781	149.27	120.27	29.00
Widows and widowers	1,328,477	282.77	170.85	111.92
Widows	1,303,672	282.82	170.38	112.44
Widowers	24,805	280.01	195.59	84.42
Parents	4,489	254.58	144.81	109.77
Men	414	238.58	153.67	84.91
Women	4,075	256.21	143.91	112.29

[1] Excludes 35,449 dually entitled beneficiaries—31,455 women and 3,994 men—for whom monthly amount is not available.

Table 89.—Dual entitlements: Persons receiving both a retired-worker and a spouse's benefit, by monthly benefit amount in current-payment status, at end of 1978

Monthly benefit amount as retired worker	Total [1]		Monthly benefit amount as as spouse									
	Number	Percent	Less than $120.00	$120.00–129.90	$130.00–139.90	$140.00–149.90	$150.00–159.90	$160.00–169.90	$170.00–179.90	$180.00–189.90	$190.00–199.90	$200.00 or more
Total number	840,075	.....	43,669	38,640	72,820	120,836	151,002	129,623	93,869	66,862	42,977	79,777
Total percent	.....	100.0	5.2	4.5	8.7	14.4	18.0	15.4	11.2	8.0	5.1	9.5
Less than $121.90	568,503	67.6	43,669	36,551	61,244	89,416	104,089	81,492	54,579	36,468	21,774	39,221
121.90–129.90	65,316	7.8	.....	2,089	7,557	11,856	12,829	10,377	7,143	4,916	3,114	5,435
130.00–139.90	63,778	7.6	.....	.....	4,019	12,836	14,039	11,717	7,830	5,004	3,260	5,073
140.00–149.90	55,380	6.6	.....	.....	.....	6,728	14,404	12,131	8,344	5,646	3,314	5,013
150.00–159.90	37,214	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,641	10,498	7,770	5,247	3,240	4,818
160.00–169.90	21,765	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,408	6,205	4,705	2,913	4,534
170.00–179.90	12,585	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,998	3,594	2,561	4,432
180.00–189.90	7,422	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,282	2,111	4,029
190.00–199.90	3,842	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	690	3,152
200.00 or more	4,070	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,070

[1] Excludes 13,761 widows and widowers for whom monthly benefit amount is not available.

Table 90.—Dual entitlements: Persons receiving both a retired-worker and a widow's or widower's benefit, by monthly benefit amount in current-payment status, at end of 1978

Monthly benefit amount as retired worker	Total [1]		Monthly benefit amount as widow or widower											
	Number	Percent	Less than $121.90	$121.90–139.90	$140.00–159.90	$160.00–179.90	$180.00–199.90	$200.00–219.90	$220.00–239.90	$240.00–259.90	$260.00–279.90	$280.00–299.90	$300.00–319.90	$320.00–339.90	$340.00 or more
Total number	1,328,467	.....	25,506	14,161	28,207	43,265	62,387	73,390	82,188	99,535	143,087	156,454	218,583	177,330	204,344
Total percent	.....	100.0	1.9	1.1	2.1	3.3	4.7	5.5	6.2	7.5	10.8	11.8	16.5	13.3	15.3
Less than $121.90	451,973	34.0	25,506	12,689	21,314	26,805	31,630	30,146	28,667	30,884	41,554	42,689	60,246	47,715	52,116
121.90–139.90	108,006	8.1	.....	1,472	4,594	6,441	7,881	7,655	7,572	8,057	10,698	11,238	15,622	12,177	14,599
140.00–159.90	117,480	8.8	.....	.....	2,299	6,529	8,696	9,329	8,916	9,618	12,397	12,936	16,960	13,277	16,523
160.00–179.90	135,716	10.2	.....	.....	.....	3,490	9,036	11,667	11,855	12,676	16,187	16,325	20,648	15,607	17,421
180.00–199.90	129,491	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,344	10,715	12,572	14,083	17,783	17,237	21,009	15,710	16,038
200.00–219.90	104,746	7.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,886	9,306	11,905	16,172	15,958	19,093	14,270	14,156
220.00–239.90	83,161	6.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,300	8,899	13,212	14,015	17,917	13,168	12,650
240.00–259.90	68,629	5.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,423	10,763	12,571	16,952	12,709	12,211
260.00–279.90	51,208	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,321	9,621	14,184	11,558	11,524
280.00–299.90	37,141	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,860	11,876	10,476	10,929
300.00–319.90	21,468	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,076	8,022	9,370
320.00–339.90	10,581	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,641	7,940
340.00 or more	8,867	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,867

[1] Excludes 21,622 widows and widowers for whom monthly benefit amount is not available.

Table 91.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired workers: Number and average monthly benefit amount with and without reduction for early retirement, by sex, at end of 1956–79

Year	Number				Average monthly amount				
			With reduction for early retirement				With reduction for early retirement		
	Total [1]	Without reduction for early retirement	Number	Percent of total	All benefits	Without reduction for early retirement	Before reduction	After reduction	Percent of reduction
	Total								
1956	5,112,430	4,997,401	115,029	2.2	$63.09	$63.43	$53.64	$48.17	10.3
1957	6,197,532	5,811,422	386,110	6.2	64.58	65.61	55.33	49.08	11.3
1958	6,920,677	6,351,854	568,823	8.2	66.35	67.79	57.06	50.27	11.9
1959	7,525,628	6,761,722	763,906	10.2	72.78	74.78	63.18	55.16	12.7
1960	8,061,469	7,112,265	949,204	11.8	74.04	76.47	64.19	55.78	13.1
1961	8,924,849	7,468,585	1,456,264	16.3	75.65	78.81	67.92	59.42	12.5
1962	9,738,500	7,647,575	2,090,925	21.5	76.19	80.10	70.69	61.88	12.5
1963	10,263,331	7,662,499	2,600,832	25.3	76.88	81.49	72.39	63.31	12.5
1964	10,668,731	7,598,690	3,070,041	28.8	77.57	82.92	73.66	64.32	12.7
1965	11,100,584	7,581,386	3,519,198	31.7	83.92	90.12	80.48	70.56	12.3
1966	11,658,443	7,651,755	4,006,688	34.4	84.35	91.04	82.01	71.56	12.7
1967	12,019,175	7,552,761	4,466,414	37.2	85.37	92.81	83.46	72.77	12.8
1968	12,420,742	7,452,767	4,967,975	40.0	98.86	107.74	96.90	85.53	11.7
1969	12,822,201	7,323,168	5,499,033	42.9	100.40	110.40	98.66	87.07	11.7
1970	13,349,175	7,282,295	6,066,880	45.4	118.10	130.22	116.23	103.56	10.9
1971	13,926,939	7,249,772	6,677,167	47.9	132.17	146.52	130.00	116.59	10.3
1972	14,555,475	7,235,502	7,319,973	50.3	162.35	180.36	160.60	144.55	9.9
1973	15,364,562	7,343,979	8,020,583	52.2	166.40	185.60	165.00	148.80	9.8
1974	15,958,521	7,262,789	8,695,732	54.5	188.20	210.56	186.50	169.50	9.1
1975	16,588,001	7,238,830	9,349,171	56.4	207.18	232.76	205.60	187.38	8.9
1976	17,164,470	7,302,906	9,861,564	57.5	224.86	252.89	224.15	204.11	8.9
1977	17,820,510	7,250,847	10,569,663	59.3	243.00	274.60	246.30	221.40	10.0
1978	18,357,755	7,219,979	11,137,776	60.7	263.20	299.00	267.70	240.00	10.3
1979	18,969,586	7,378,675	11,590,911	61.1	294.30	335.80	296.50	267.90	9.6
	Men								
1956	3,572,271	3,572,271	.....	.....	$68.23	$68.23	.....	.....	.....
1957	4,198,086	4,198,086	.....	.....	70.47	70.47	.....	.....	.....
1958	4,617,208	4,617,208	.....	.....	72.74	72.74	.....	.....	.....
1959	4,937,032	4,937,032	.....	.....	80.11	80.11	.....	.....	.....
1960	5,216,668	5,216,668	.....	.....	81.87	81.87	.....	.....	.....
1961	5,764,685	5,491,225	273,460	4.7	83.13	83.84	$76.94	$69.01	10.3
1962	6,244,155	5,587,209	656,945	10.5	83.79	85.26	80.03	71.24	11.0
1963	6,497,372	5,551,896	945,476	14.6	84.69	86.81	81.63	72.21	11.5
1964	6,657,410	5,460,407	1,197,003	18.0	85.58	88.37	82.72	72.85	11.9
1965	6,825,078	5,389,166	1,435,912	21.0	92.59	96.12	90.14	79.35	12.0
1966	7,034,343	5,345,011	1,689,332	24.0	93.26	97.37	90.98	80.26	11.8
1967	7,160,469	5,214,676	1,945,793	27.2	94.49	99.33	92.53	81.53	11.9
1968	7,309,289	5,107,746	2,201,543	30.1	109.08	115.02	106.95	95.29	10.9
1969	7,459,474	5,002,154	2,457,320	32.9	110.96	117.78	109.16	97.06	11.1
1970	7,688,460	4,930,400	2,758,060	35.9	130.53	139.05	128.89	115.30	10.5
1971	7,951,809	4,878,482	3,073,327	38.6	146.13	156.39	144.06	129.84	9.9
1972	8,230,847	4,833,280	3,397,567	41.3	179.44	192.37	176.93	161.04	9.0
1973	8,610,361	4,817,041	3,793,320	44.1	182.60	197.00	181.00	164.20	9.3
1974	8,832,270	4,737,114	4,095,156	46.4	206.56	223.55	205.80	186.91	9.2
1975	9,163,648	4,711,571	4,452,077	48.6	227.75	247.19	228.20	207.18	9.2
1976	9,420,167	4,632,844	4,787,323	50.8	247.70	269.81	249.60	226.30	9.3
1977	9,714,205	4,582,972	5,131,233	52.8	268.40	293.20	271.90	246.30	9.4
1978	9,928,099	4,535,758	5,392,341	52.8	291.60	319.90	296.60	267.90	9.7
1979	10,192,117	4,606,728	5,585,389	54.8	326.80	359.30	332.60	300.00	9.8

See footnote at end of table.

Table 91.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired workers: Number and average monthly benefit amount with and without reduction for early retirement, by sex, at end of 1956–79—Continued

Year	Number				Average monthly amount				
	Total [1]	Without reduction for early retirement	With reduction for early retirement: Number	With reduction for early retirement: Percent of total	All benefits	Without reduction for early retirement	With reduction for early retirement: Before reduction	With reduction for early retirement: After reduction	With reduction for early retirement: Percent of reduction
	Women								
1956	1,540,159	1,425,130	115,029	7.5	$51.16	$51.41	$53.64	$48.17	10.2
1957	1,999,446	1,613,336	386,110	19.3	52.23	52.98	55.33	49.08	11.3
1958	2,303,469	1,734,646	568,823	24.7	53.55	54.62	57.06	50.27	11.9
1959	2,588,596	1,824,690	763,906	29.5	58.81	60.34	63.18	55.16	12.7
1960	2,844,801	1,895,597	949,204	33.4	59.67	61.61	64.19	55.78	13.1
1961	3,160,164	1,977,360	1,182,804	37.4	62.00	64.87	65.84	57.20	13.1
1962	3,494,345	2,060,366	1,433,979	41.0	62.61	66.10	66.41	57.59	13.3
1963	3,765,959	2,110,603	1,655,365	44.0	63.42	67.48	67.11	58.23	13.2
1964	4,011,321	2,138,283	1,873,038	46.7	64.28	69.01	67.88	58.87	13.3
1965	4,273,506	2,192,220	2,083,286	48.7	70.07	75.36	73.82	64.50	12.6
1966	4,624,100	2,306,744	2,317,356	50.1	70.79	76.40	75.47	65.21	13.6
1967	4,858,706	2,338,085	2,520,621	51.9	71.92	78.28	76.46	66.01	13.7
1968	5,111,453	2,345,021	2,766,432	54.1	84.24	91.89	88.90	77.75	12.5
1969	5,362,727	2,321,014	3,041,713	56.7	85.71	94.51	90.18	78.99	12.4
1970	5,660,715	2,351,895	3,308,820	58.5	101.22	111.71	105.60	93.77	11.2
1971	5,975,130	2,371,290	3,603,840	60.3	113.60	126.24	118.05	105.29	10.8
1972	6,324,628	2,402,222	3,922,406	62.0	140.11	156.20	144.53	130.26	9.9
1973	6,754,201	2,526,938	4,227,263	62.6	145.80	164.00	148.84	135.00	9.3
1974	7,126,251	2,525,675	4,600,576	64.6	165.47	186.21	169.40	154.09	9.0
1975	7,424,353	2,527,259	4,897,094	66.0	181.80	205.87	185.00	169.38	8.4
1976	7,744,303	2,670,062	5,074,241	65.5	197.08	223.51	200.14	183.17	8.5
1977	8,106,305	2,667,875	5,438,430	67.1	212.60	242.50	222.10	197.90	10.9
1978	8,429,656	2,684,221	5,745,435	67.1	229.70	263.80	240.50	213.80	11.1
1979	8,777,469	2,771,947	6,005,522	68.4	256.50	296.70	262.90	238.00	9.5

See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

Table 92.—Benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their wives, husbands, and children: Number and percentage distribution, by type of beneficiary and primary insurance amount, at end of 1979 [1]

Primary insurance amount	Disabled workers: Number	Disabled workers: Percent	Wives and husbands: Number	Wives and husbands: Percent	Children: Number	Children: Percent
Total	2,870,596	100.0	473,313	100.0	1,431,324	100.0
$133.90 or less	98,387	3.4	5,637	1.1	27,130	1.9
134.00–139.90	14,533	.5	753	.2	3,675	.3
140.00–159.90	61,193	2.1	3,392	.7	13,608	1.1
160.00–179.90	71,555	2.5	4,430	.9	19,940	1.4
180.00–199.90	127,912	4.5	9,001	1.9	40,350	2.8
200.00–219.90	187,860	6.5	15,640	3.3	67,459	4.7
220.00–239.90	193,468	6.7	18,328	3.9	76,554	5.3
240.00–259.90	182,690	6.4	19,985	4.2	80,006	5.6
260.00–279.90	176,999	6.2	22,019	4.7	83,733	5.8
280.00–299.90	145,412	5.1	20,624	4.4	73,132	5.1
300.00–319.90	187,639	6.5	29,325	6.2	97,684	6.8
320.00–339.90	144,346	5.0	24,038	5.1	77,217	5.4
340.00–359.90	172,624	6.0	31,349	6.6	91,247	6.4
360.00–379.90	165,208	5.8	32,360	6.8	91,537	6.4
380.00–399.90	178,560	6.2	37,079	7.8	96,017	6.7
400.00–419.90	160,881	5.6	35,139	7.4	83,659	5.8
420.00–439.90	144,794	5.0	33,454	7.1	76,519	5.3
440.00–459.90	128,944	4.5	31,587	6.7	72,378	5.1
460.00–479.90	85,945	3.0	21,859	4.6	49,082	3.4
480.00–499.90	88,545	3.1	23,071	4.9	52,065	3.6
500.00 or more	153,095	5.3	54,343	11.5	156,332	10.9

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

Table 93.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired workers: Percentage distribution, by monthly benefit amount, age, and sex, at end of 1979

Monthly amount [1]	Total	Age attained during 1979						
		62–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90 and over
	Total							
Total number [2] (in thousands)	18,953	1,922	5,887	4,777	3,223	1,888	923	334
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$122.00 or less	3.1	9.6	4.4	3.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
122.10–133.80	3.2	3.0	1.9	2.4	5.9	5.4	2.7	(3)
133.90	2.2	(3)	.8	1.0	2.0	4.7	10.2	20.0
134.00–139.90	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	.8	.9	1.1
140.00–159.90	3.6	6.5	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	4.4
160.00–179.90	5.1	8.5	5.6	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.2	5.3
180.00–199.90	5.7	7.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	7.8
200.00–219.90	5.7	7.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.9	6.9	8.6
220.00–239.90	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.9	6.9	8.0
240.00–259.90	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.7	7.3
260.00–279.90	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.4	6.6
280.00–299.90	4.9	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.4	4.6
300.00–319.90	6.5	5.0	5.5	6.2	7.5	8.1	9.4	10.7
320.00–339.90	7.2	4.8	6.3	7.2	7.7	7.9	14.6	7.9
340.00–359.90	7.6	5.1	6.7	7.3	8.6	13.1	7.5	2.9
360.00–379.90	6.7	5.5	6.0	6.5	9.0	8.6	3.9	1.8
380.00–399.90	5.3	5.1	5.3	6.4	7.1	2.7	1.1	.6
400.00–419.90	4.4	4.9	4.7	6.6	3.4	1.4	.7	.4
420.00–439.90	3.4	4.0	3.8	5.0	2.2	1.1	.5	.3
440.00–459.90	2.3	1.7	3.3	2.9	1.5	.8	.4	.2
460.00–479.90	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.5	.9	.6	.3	.2
480.00–499.90	1.3	.5	2.4	1.1	.7	.6	.4	.3
500.00 or more	3.8	.4	6.0	3.6	3.5	2.7	1.8	1.1
Average benefit	$294.40	$260.00	$306.40	$306.30	$296.70	$283.20	$265.00	$234.80
	Men							
Total number [2] (in thousands)	10,189	937	3,296	2,644	1,728	966	456	163
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$122.00 or less	1.8	5.4	2.6	1.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
122.10–133.80	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.8	4.3	3.1	(3)	(3)
133.90	1.6	(3)	.5	.8	1.7	4.0	8.2	12.9
134.00–139.90	.9	.9	.8	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.9
140.00–159.90	2.3	3.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.6
160.00–179.90	2.9	3.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.1	4.1
180.00–199.90	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	6.0
200.00–219.90	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.7	5.2	7.0
220.00–239.90	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.2	7.0
240.00–259.90	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.4	7.2
260.00–279.90	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.7	7.3
280.00–299.90	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 93.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired workers: Percentage distribution, by monthly benefit amount, age, and sex, at end of 1979—Continued

Monthly amount [1]	Total	Age attained during 1979						
		62–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90 and over
	Men—Continued							
$300.00–319.90	6.7	6.2	5.6	6.1	7.6	7.9	10.7	15.3
320.00–339.90	8.1	6.6	7.2	7.8	7.6	8.1	20.6	11.7
340.00–359.90	9.2	7.6	8.1	7.9	9.5	18.1	10.5	4.1
360.00–379.90	8.5	9.1	7.4	7.5	11.5	11.1	5.3	2.6
380.00–399.90	7.2	8.9	6.8	8.1	9.7	3.7	1.6	.9
400.00–419.90	6.2	8.9	6.2	9.2	4.3	1.8	1.0	.6
420.00–439.90	4.8	7.5	5.2	6.8	2.8	1.4	.8	.5
440.00–459.90	3.2	3.1	4.7	3.7	1.9	1.1	.5	.3
460.00–479.90	2.2	1.7	3.9	1.9	1.1	.8	.5	.3
480.00–499.90	1.9	.9	3.6	1.4	.8	.8	.6	.3
500.00 or more	5.8	.7	9.2	5.1	4.9	4.3	3.0	1.8
Average benefit	$326.80	$312.40	$344.40	$332.80	$319.10	$307.30	$291.30	$259.60
	Women							
Total number [2] (in thousands)	8,764	904	2,591	2,133	1,495	921	467	172
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$122.00 or less	4.6	13.8	6.7	4.5	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
122.10–133.80	4.5	4.2	2.7	3.2	7.7	7.8	5.3	[3]
133.90	2.8	[3]	1.2	1.3	2.4	5.4	12.0	26.9
134.00–139.90	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4
140.00–159.90	5.1	9.3	5.8	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.1
160.00–179.90	7.7	12.7	9.0	6.8	5.8	5.4	5.3	6.4
180.00–199.90	8.1	11.0	8.2	7.8	7.1	6.9	7.4	9.4
200.00–219.90	7.7	10.6	7.6	6.8	6.7	7.2	8.6	10.1
220.00–239.90	6.7	6.5	6.9	6.2	6.2	7.0	8.5	8.9
240.00–259.90	6.3	5.5	6.2	6.0	6.3	7.1	8.0	7.4
260.00–279.90	5.8	4.7	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.2	5.9
280.00–299.90	5.3	3.8	5.0	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.7	3.8
300.00–319.90	6.2	3.8	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.2	8.2	6.3
320.00–339.90	6.1	3.2	5.1	6.4	7.8	7.7	8.7	4.4
340.00–359.90	5.8	2.6	5.1	6.1	7.6	7.8	4.6	1.7
360.00–379.90	4.6	2.1	4.2	5.2	6.2	6.0	2.5	1.0
380.00–399.90	3.1	1.5	3.4	4.2	4.0	1.7	.7	.3
400.00–419.90	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.5	2.4	1.0	.4	.2
420.00–439.90	1.7	.7	2.0	2.8	1.5	.7	.3	.1
440.00–459.90	1.2	.4	1.6	1.9	1.0	.5	.2	.1
460.00–479.90	.7	.2	1.1	1.0	.6	.4	.2	.1
480.00–499.90	.6	.1	1.0	.7	.5	.4	.2	.1
500.00 or more	1.5	.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	.7	.4
Average benefit	$256.80	$210.20	$258.20	$273.80	$270.80	$257.90	$239.30	$211.40

[1] Benefits with reduction for early retirement may be represented in all intervals and account for almost all cases in less than $122.00 interval.

[2] Excludes transitionally insured beneficiaries.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 94.—Benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers: Number and percentage distribution, by monthly benefit amount and sex, at end of 1979

Monthly amount	Total		Men		Women	
	Number [1]	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,870,590	100.0	1,939,373	100.0	931,217	100.0
Less than $133.90	13,179	.5	7,497	.4	5,682	.6
133.90	92,027	3.2	32,074	1.7	59,953	6.4
134.00–139.90	14,919	.5	5,022	.3	9,897	1.1
140.00–159.90	62,840	2.2	20,659	1.1	42,181	4.5
160.00–179.90	73,740	2.6	27,367	1.4	46,373	5.0
180.00–199.90	129,987	4.5	52,040	2.7	77,947	8.4
200.00–219.90	188,230	6.6	85,003	4.4	103,227	11.1
220.00–239.90	194,035	6.8	95,564	4.9	98,471	10.6
240.00–259.90	183,337	6.4	95,621	4.9	87,716	9.4
260.00–279.90	177,431	6.2	100,607	5.2	76,824	8.2
280.00–299.90	146,170	5.1	89,342	4.6	56,828	6.1
300.00–319.90	186,749	6.5	124,412	6.4	62,337	6.7
320.00–339.90	144,593	5.0	103,930	5.4	40,663	4.4
340.00–359.90	171,770	6.0	131,982	6.8	39,788	4.3
360.00–379.90	164,372	5.7	132,342	6.8	32,030	3.4
380.00–399.90	176,858	6.2	149,421	7.7	27,437	2.9
400.00–419.90	159,538	5.6	140,622	7.3	18,916	2.0
420.00–439.90	143,450	5.0	129,837	6.7	13,613	1.5
440.00–459.90	127,243	4.4	116,919	6.0	10,324	1.1
460.00–479.90	85,404	3.0	79,563	4.1	5,841	.6
480.00–499.90	87,434	3.0	82,597	4.2	4,837	.5
500.00 or more	143,284	5.0	136,952	7.0	10,332	1.1
Average benefit	$322.00		$352.60		$258.30	

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

Table 95.—Benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their spouses and children: Average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, at end of 1957–81

Year	Disabled workers			Wives	Husbands	Children			
	Total	Men	Women			Total	Under age 18	Disabled, aged 18 and over	Students, aged 18–21
1957	$72.76	$73.47	$69.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1958	82.10	84.99	70.62	$33.95	$33.88	$27.28	$27.27	$38.48	.....
1959	89.00	92.42	76.14	36.06	34.65	30.95	30.76	39.44	.....
1960	89.31	92.72	77.03	34.41	34.67	30.21	30.04	38.97	.....
1961	89.59	92.89	77.90	33.08	34.84	29.13	28.99	38.62	.....
1962	89.99	93.49	78.32	32.41	32.74	28.56	28.42	38.26	.....
1963	90.59	94.28	78.87	32.23	31.08	28.39	28.24	38.12	.....
1964	91.12	94.96	79.37	32.24	29.21	28.48	28.32	38.44	.....
1965	97.76	102.10	85.25	34.97	32.59	31.61	30.89	41.61	$49.33
1966	98.09	102.62	85.46	34.52	31.65	31.34	30.30	41.16	43.88
1967	98.43	103.14	85.64	34.29	30.70	31.38	30.23	41.18	43.57
1968	111.86	117.42	97.19	38.26	36.83	34.79	33.43	46.29	48.12
1969	112.74	118.66	97.53	38.14	36.44	34.64	33.26	46.51	47.69
1970	131.29	138.63	112.79	42.55	42.42	38.63	36.92	53.27	54.11
1971	146.52	155.25	124.80	45.69	44.98	41.50	39.52	57.87	58.69
1972	179.32	190.84	151.19	54.39	54.43	49.38	46.88	69.08	69.66
1973	183.00	195.80	152.70	55.50	52.70	50.30	47.90	70.70	71.40
1974	205.70	221.30	170.48	61.90	57.10	56.38	53.48	78.12	80.06
1975	225.90	244.32	185.34	67.43	61.66	61.95	58.56	84.14	86.89
1976	245.17	266.22	199.81	72.99	64.59	68.26	64.41	90.18	94.34
1977	265.30	289.00	214.70	79.10	77.50	75.20	71.00	97.40	102.80
1978	288.30	315.00	232.10	86.10	79.10	83.40	78.90	105.40	113.50
1979	322.00	352.60	258.30	96.30	84.10	95.20	90.10	117.70	129.90
1980	370.70	406.80	296.10	110.60	91.80	110.30	104.60	136.00	152.40
1981	413.20	454.20	328.40	121.70	100.10	123.40	115.60	151.99	172.90

Table 96.—Benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers: Number and total monthly benefits by sex, at end of year, 1957–81

[Amounts in thousands]

Year	Total		Men		Women	
	Number [1]	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1957	149,850	$10,904	121,172	$8,903	28,678	$2,001
1958	237,719	19,516	189,883	16,138	47,836	3,378
1959	334,443	29,765	264,201	24,417	70,242	5,348
1960	455,371	40,668	356,277	33,034	99,094	7,633
1961	618,075	55,374	481,989	44,772	136,086	10,601
1962	740,867	66,673	570,016	53,291	170,851	13,381
1963	827,014	74,922	629,038	59,306	197,976	15,614
1964	894,173	81,373	673,791	63,983	220,382	17,492
1965	988,074	96,599	734,047	74,946	254,027	21,656
1966	1,097,190	107,636	808,260	82,944	288,930	24,692
1967	1,193,120	117,434	871,864	89,924	321,256	27,512
1968	1,295,300	144,892	939,574	110,325	355,726	34,573
1969	1,394,291	157,188	1,003,321	119,054	390,970	38,131
1970	1,492,948	196,010	1,068,986	148,194	423,962	47,819
1971	1,647,684	241,414	1,175,271	182,461	472,413	58,957
1972	1,832,916	328,675	1,300,284	248,146	532,632	80,529
1973	2,016,626	369,045	1,417,796	277,604	598,830	91,441
1974	2,236,882	460,078	1,549,203	342,839	687,679	117,236
1975	2,488,774	562,180	1,710,923	418,013	777,851	144,167
1976	2,670,208	654,647	1,823,737	485,512	846,471	169,135
1977	2,837,432	752,639	1,930,126	557,883	907,306	194,756
1978	2,879,774	830,101	1,952,086	614,824	927,688	215,277
1979	2,870,590	924,407	1,939,371	683,863	931,217	240,544
1980	2,861,253	1,060,792	1,929,618	784,954	931,635	275,838
1981	2,776,519	1,147,113	1,870,436	849,599	906,083	297,513

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

Table 97.—Benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers: Number, average age, and percentage distribution, by age and sex, at end of year, 1957–79

At end of year	Total number (in thousands) [1]	Average age	Percent of disabled workers, by age [2]							
			Total	Under 30	30–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
	Men									
1957	121	59.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.5	29.9	51.6
1958	190	59.5	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.2	29.7	52.1
1959	264	59.3	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.0	30.7	50.3
1960	356	57.3	100.0	0.5	3.3	3.0	4.9	16.6	26.7	44.9
1961	482	55.4	100.0	1.1	7.1	6.2	8.5	15.3	24.3	37.5
1962	570	54.5	100.0	1.1	7.8	7.1	9.5	15.5	24.6	34.4
1963	629	56.5	100.0	1.1	7.9	7.4	9.9	15.5	24.9	33.2
1964	674	54.4	100.0	1.1	7.6	7.4	10.0	15.4	24.8	33.7
1965	734	54.4	100.0	1.0	7.5	7.6	10.4	15.4	24.7	33.3
1966	808	54.5	100.0	1.1	7.3	7.6	10.7	15.3	24.1	33.9
1967	872	54.5	100.0	1.1	7.0	7.6	10.9	15.3	23.6	34.5
1968	940	54.3	100.0	2.1	6.9	7.4	10.9	15.2	23.0	34.4
1969	1,003	54.0	100.0	2.9	6.9	7.1	11.0	15.0	23.0	34.1
1970	1,069	53.9	100.0	3.3	6.8	6.9	10.9	15.2	23.2	33.7
1971	1,175	53.8	100.0	3.6	6.8	6.7	10.7	15.5	23.2	33.5
1972	1,300	53.8	100.0	3.8	6.8	6.5	10.5	15.7	23.2	33.5
1973	1,418	53.8	100.0	3.8	6.8	6.3	10.2	15.8	23.6	33.4
1974	1,549	53.7	100.0	4.1	7.1	6.3	9.8	15.9	23.2	33.5
1975	1,711	53.5	100.0	4.6	7.5	6.2	9.7	15.8	23.2	33.0
1976	1,824	52.9	100.0	4.7	7.9	6.1	9.5	15.5	23.4	32.9
1977	1,930	52.9	100.0	4.6	8.3	6.0	9.3	15.3	23.7	32.7
1978	1,952	52.9	100.0	4.4	8.8	6.0	9.1	15.1	23.7	32.9
1979	1,939	52.9	100.0	4.2	9.1	5.9	9.1	14.6	24.1	32.9
	Women									
1957	29	57.9	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.6	39.2	35.2
1958	48	58.2	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.8	37.5	38.6
1959	70	58.4	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.4	36.8	39.7
1960	99	56.7	100.0	0.3	3.2	3.2	5.3	19.4	31.4	37.2
1961	136	57.1	100.0	.7	5.9	5.7	8.7	17.4	28.5	33.1
1962	171	55.0	100.0	.7	6.0	6.2	9.2	17.2	28.0	32.7
1963	198	55.0	100.0	.7	5.9	6.2	9.4	16.6	27.9	33.2
1964	220	55.2	100.0	.6	5.6	6.2	9.4	16.3	27.5	34.4
1965	254	55.2	100.0	.6	5.4	6.3	9.8	16.2	27.3	34.3
1966	289	55.3	100.0	.6	5.2	6.3	9.9	16.2	26.7	35.1
1967	321	55.4	100.0	.6	4.9	6.2	10.1	16.1	26.4	35.6
1968	356	55.2	100.0	1.2	5.0	6.1	10.0	16.2	25.8	35.7
1969	391	55.1	100.0	1.6	5.1	5.9	10.1	15.9	25.8	35.6
1970	424	55.0	100.0	1.9	5.1	5.6	10.1	15.9	26.0	35.3
1971	472	54.9	100.0	2.2	5.4	5.5	9.9	16.0	26.0	35.0
1972	533	54.9	100.0	2.4	5.2	5.3	9.8	16.2	25.9	35.2
1973	599	54.8	100.0	2.5	5.4	5.2	9.6	16.3	26.2	34.8
1974	688	54.7	100.0	2.8	5.7	5.2	9.2	16.4	25.7	34.9
1975	778	54.4	100.0	3.3	6.1	5.3	9.0	16.3	25.5	34.5
1976	846	53.9	100.0	3.5	6.5	5.2	8.8	15.9	25.4	34.6
1977	907	53.8	100.0	3.5	6.9	5.2	8.5	15.8	25.5	34.5
1978	928	53.8	100.0	3.5	7.3	5.2	8.4	15.4	25.4	34.8
1979	931	53.7	100.0	3.3	7.7	5.2	8.3	14.9	25.6	34.8

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

[2] Age attained during year.

Table 98.—Benefits in current-payment status for wives and husbands: Number and total monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, at end of 1950–81

[Amounts in thousands]

Year	Total		Wives entitled solely by age [1]		Wives entitled because of children [2]						Husbands	
					Total		With at least 1 child under age 18		Solely because of at least 1 disabled child aged 18 and over [3]			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	Wives and husbands of retired workers											
1950	508,350	$11,995	498,688	$11,865	8,865	$114	8,865	$114	.....	.....	797	$16
1951	646,890	14,710	614,513	14,230	29,388	421	29,388	421	.....	.....	2,989	58
1952	737,859	19,178	699,797	18,531	33,784	552	33,784	552	.....	.....	4,278	95
1953	887,845	24,017	840,019	23,125	41,425	744	41,425	744	.....	.....	6,401	148
1954	1,015,812	32,271	958,755	31,021	49,225	1,039	49,225	1,039	.....	.....	7,912	211
1955	1,191,963	39,416	1,124,616	37,826	57,284	1,315	57,284	1,315	.....	.....	10,063	274
1956	1,433,507	48,326	1,359,894	46,537	62,153	1,469	62,153	1,469	.....	.....	11,460	320
1957	1,827,048	62,802	1,732,130	60,434	81,396	1,970	78,531	1,882	2,865	$88	13,522	397
1958	2,018,860	70,815	1,911,787	68,048	92,722	2,329	86,893	2,144	5,829	185	14,351	437
1959	2,160,103	82,527	2,042,382	79,001	102,900	3,024	95,018	2,744	7,882	280	14,821	502
1960	2,269,384	87,867	2,143,949	84,018	110,909	3,344	101,774	3,010	9,135	334	14,526	504
1961	2,392,012	94,366	2,238,716	89,753	139,545	4,109	129,222	3,735	10,323	374	13,751	503
1962	2,531,465	100,305	2,351,058	94,873	166,822	4,929	154,155	4,471	12,667	458	13,585	503
1963	2,580,566	103,059	2,397,589	97,481	170,047	5,091	156,312	4,589	13,735	502	12,930	487
1964	2,603,964	104,769	2,422,128	99,187	169,632	5,115	155,357	4,587	14,275	528	12,204	466
1965	2,613,550	114,035	2,433,602	108,069	168,951	5,508	154,829	4,947	14,122	561	10,997	458
1966	2,640,468	115,686	2,458,819	109,656	171,223	5,589	157,255	5,033	13,968	556	10,426	440
1967	2,644,937	117,016	2,467,870	111,091	167,295	5,507	153,457	4,947	13,838	559	9,772	418
1968	2,645,407	135,479	2,470,301	128,776	165,830	6,245	153,141	5,655	12,689	590	9,276	457
1969	2,644,022	137,176	2,471,827	130,527	163,400	6,210	150,436	5,594	12,964	616	8,795	439
1970	2,668,105	163,263	2,491,724	155,510	167,968	7,261	154,919	6,542	13,049	719	8,413	492
1971	2,698,117	184,420	2,517,267	175,759	172,716	8,130	158,076	7,253	14,640	877	8,184	531
1972	2,734,699	229,973	2,548,097	219,315	178,635	10,021	164,198	8,979	14,437	1,042	7,967	637
1973	2,807,996	238,072	2,607,572	226,494	192,522	10,940	177,570	9,849	14,952	1,091	7,902	638
1974	2,825,910	270,609	2,626,299	257,585	192,089	12,339	175,234	10,977	16,855	1,363	7,522	684
1975	2,867,388	301,623	2,664,132	287,043	195,993	13,861	178,909	12,391	17,084	1,470	7,263	720
1976	2,896,158	330,543	2,693,688	314,689	195,474	15,108	177,946	13,446	17,528	1,662	6,996	746
1977	2,961,354	364,476	2,730,653	344,499	197,262	16,604	179,319	14,738	17,943	1,866	33,439	3,374
1978	2,979,942	395,643	2,749,263	373,947	192,387	17,639	173,982	15,572	18,405	2,067	38,292	4,658
1979	2,991,264	443,789	2,762,901	419,775	189,189	19,470	170,481	17,107	18,708	2,363	39,174	4,545
1980	3,018,008	518,961	2,785,887	490,418	192,900	23,363	173,793	20,560	19,107	2,803	39,221	5,180
1981	3,030,815	590,266	2,805,274	558,805	186,982	25,834	167,895	22,639	19,087	3,175	38,559	5,627
	Wives and husbands of disabled workers											
1958	12,231	$415	4,845	$192	7,370	$223	7,345	$222	25	$1	16	$1
1959	47,914	1,727	17,439	684	30,325	1,038	29,715	1,012	610	26	150	5
1960	76,599	2,636	21,845	841	54,543	1,788	53,549	1,746	994	42	211	7
1961	118,187	3,910	24,640	925	93,266	2,976	91,962	2,921	1,304	55	281	10
1962	147,066	4,767	25,673	934	121,007	3,821	119,445	3,754	1,562	67	386	13
1963	168,243	5,422	26,675	955	141,112	4,453	139,133	4,366	1,979	87	456	14
1964	179,344	5,781	28,693	1,013	150,164	4,754	147,906	4,655	2,258	99	487	14
1965	193,362	6,741	29,352	1,109	163,500	5,635	160,922	5,512	2,578	123	510	17
1966	219,559	7,577	32,513	1,207	186,536	6,351	183,711	6,219	2,825	134	510	16
1967	234,550	8,040	35,406	1,315	198,608	6,709	193,683	6,573	2,925	136	536	16
1968	253,198	9,687	37,705	1,597	214,973	8,070	212,247	7,929	2,726	141	520	19
1969	263,340	10,036	38,716	1,679	224,092	8,382	220,952	8,218	3,140	164	532	19
1970	283,447	12,060	41,582	2,063	241,341	9,975	235,892	9,667	5,449	307	524	22
1971	311,581	14,237	44,944	2,461	266,120	11,752	261,976	11,489	4,144	263	517	23
1972	350,139	19,044	50,671	3,401	298,942	15,614	294,728	15,292	4,214	322	526	29
1973	381,079	21,151	54,558	3,646	325,974	17,476	321,548	17,129	4,426	347	547	29
1974	411,660	25,479	59,104	4,387	352,003	21,060	345,913	20,555	6,090	505	553	32
1975	452,922	30,536	64,883	5,263	387,474	25,239	380,763	24,633	6,711	606	565	35
1976	473,901	34,585	70,792	6,095	402,559	28,455	396,080	27,820	6,479	635	550	36
1977	495,170	39,181	76,749	7,051	416,630	31,991	407,483	31,099	9,147	892	1,791	139
1978	491,526	42,323	78,117	7,708	411,106	34,433	400,937	33,407	10,171	1,026	2,303	182
1979	475,498	45,769	76,850	8,404	396,463	37,181	388,116	36,183	8,347	998	2,185	184
1980	462,204	51,065	75,232	9,398	384,825	41,470	376,512	40,328	8,313	1,142	2,147	197
1981	428,212	52,081	74,403	10,226	351,820	41,655	343,718	40,419	8,102	1,237	1,989	199

[1] Aged 62 and over. Includes wives aged 65 and over with children.
[2] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.
[3] Excludes wives with both disabled and nondisabled children in their care.

Table 99.—Benefits in current-payment status for wives entitled because of age: Percentage distribution, by monthly benefit amount and age, at end of 1979

Monthly amount	Total	Age attained during 1979					
		62-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over
Total number	2,839,751	471,798	955,927	719,516	423,669	196,602	72,239
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$67.00 or less	8.0	9.7	8.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	8.4
67.10-69.90	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6
70.00-79.90	2.5	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
80.00-89.90	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.9
90.00-99.90	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4
100.00-109.90	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.5	5.1
110.00-119.90	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.0
120.00-129.90	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.3
130.00-139.90	5.9	6.8	6.4	5.0	5.2	6.0	5.7
140.00-149.90	7.7	9.3	8.5	7.2	6.1	6.2	6.4
150.00-159.90	10.9	10.1	10.8	10.8	11.8	11.7	10.3
160.00-169.90	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.4	10.1	9.5	16.6
170.00-179.90	7.5	7.4	6.5	6.9	7.9	12.1	11.6
180.00-189.90	6.0	6.6	4.7	5.8	7.0	9.0	6.0
190.00-199.90	4.9	6.4	3.7	5.2	6.4	3.6	2.1
200.00-209.90	3.7	4.0	3.0	4.7	4.1	2.1	1.3
210.00-219.90	2.7	2.0	2.6	3.9	2.6	1.5	1.0
220.00-229.90	2.0	1.3	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.0	.6
230.00-239.90	1.4	.8	2.0	1.6	1.0	.8	.6
240.00-249.90	1.3	.5	1.9	1.5	.9	.8	.6
250.00 or more	4.4	.3	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.4	3.3
Average benefit	$150.80	$140.90	$150.10	$156.10	$154.70	$151.40	$146.30

Table 100.—Benefits in current-payment status for children: Number and total monthly benefits, by type of child beneficiary, at end of 1940–81

[Amounts in thousands]

Year	Number of children of—				Monthly amount for children of—			
	Total	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers	Total	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers
	Total							
1957	1,502,077	179,697	1,322,380	.....	$57,951	$3,932	$54,019	.....
1958	1,624,135	207,780	1,398,248	18,107	64,131	4,777	58,860	$494
1959	1,831,548	245,821	1,507,730	77,997	80,716	6,719	71,582	2,415
1960	2,000,451	268,168	1,576,802	155,481	93,276	7,576	81,003	4,697
1965	3,092,659	460,781	2,074,263	557,613	159,428	14,736	127,067	17,627
1966	3,392,970	507,490	2,231,907	653,573	175,100	16,604	138,014	20,482
1967	3,585,209	510,225	2,362,440	712,544	187,064	16,888	147,818	22,357
1968	3,795,669	518,635	2,490,398	786,636	223,585	19,769	176,447	27,370
1969	3,952,358	517,755	2,605,686	828,917	233,972	20,002	185,258	28,713
1970	4,122,305	545,708	2,687,997	888,600	279,845	24,473	221,041	34,330
1971	4,307,044	558,337	2,777,964	970,743	320,487	27,562	252,641	40,284
1972	4,515,633	580,001	2,847,201	1,088,431	402,707	34,739	314,224	53,743
1973	4,687,378	613,823	2,912,278	1,161,277	421,387	37,493	325,438	58,457
1974	4,775,509	619,110	2,893,607	1,262,792	480,292	43,106	365,995	71,191
1975	4,972,008	642,364	2,918,940	1,410,504	544,048	49,750	406,912	87,386
1976	5,035,145	652,787	2,902,710	1,479,648	597,954	55,905	441,046	101,003
1977	5,082,825	678,295	2,876,703	1,527,829	636,152	64,374	476,841	114,937
1978	4,938,372	660,822	2,780,360	1,497,190	700,437	69,158	506,440	124,839
1979	4,794,163	652,002	2,710,837	1,431,324	771,108	77,689	557,210	136,209
1980	4,609,813	642,445	2,608,653	1,358,715	864,944	90,256	624,822	149,866
1981	4,429,979	632,870	2,545,566	1,251,543	946,273	102,142	689,692	154,440
	Children under age 18							
1940	54,648	6,410	48,238	.....	$668	$62	$606	.....
1945	390,138	13,449	376,685	.....	4,858	158	4,700	.....
1950	699,703	46,241	653,462	.....	19,366	788	18,578	.....
1955	1,276,240	122,042	1,154,198	.....	46,444	2,442	44,002	.....
1960	1,896,397	214,343	1,529,535	152,519	88,682	5,654	78,446	$4,582
1965	2,688,592	339,307	1,816,888	532,197	135,432	9,598	109,392	16,442
1966	2,803,376	349,389	1,852,524	601,463	139,895	9,847	111,825	18,223
1967	2,928,284	345,272	1,933,850	649,162	147,350	9,787	117,940	19,623
1968	3,077,959	343,942	2,021,769	712,248	174,277	11,158	139,306	23,814
1969	3,197,121	339,518	2,109,052	748,551	181,793	11,132	145,765	24,896
1970	3,314,578	354,373	2,161,094	799,111	215,366	13,367	172,499	29,500
1971	3,437,999	358,398	2,209,834	869,767	243,835	14,724	194,741	34,370
1972	3,576,145	367,794	2,239,764	968,587	302,951	18,185	239,361	45,405
1973	3,715,850	389,758	2,286,356	1,039,736	316,732	19,588	247,349	49,794
1974	3,755,326	386,628	2,244,976	1,123,722	357,224	22,075	275,052	60,097
1975	3,835,432	390,573	2,205,781	1,239,038	394,992	24,658	297,778	72,556
1976	3,818,607	385,259	2,147,728	1,285,620	426,375	26,795	316,770	82,810
1977	3,813,037	[1] 389,607	[1] 2,102,530	1,320,900	463,555	[1] 29,980	[1] 339,737	93,838
1978	3,700,984	376,656	2,027,574	1,296,734	495,926	32,040	361,546	102,340
1979	3,565,638	365,946	1,960,490	1,239,202	542,515	35,488	395,373	111,654
1980	3,425,523	356,669	1,883,236	1,185,618	608,069	41,017	443,032	124,020
1981	3,206,450	340,356	1,796,094	1,070,000	645,621	44,611	477,276	123,734

See footnote at end of table.

Table 100.—Benefits in current-payment status for children: Number and total monthly benefits, by type of child beneficiary, at end of 1940–81—Continued

Year	Number of children of—				Monthly amount for children of—			
	Total	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers	Total	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers
	Disabled children aged 18 and over							
1957	28,869	16,686	12,183	.....	$1,115	$526	$589	.....
1958	47,025	26,743	20,266	16	1,863	856	1,006	$1
1959	82,453	44,672	36,010	1,771	3,542	1,567	19,05	70
1960	104,054	53,825	47,267	2,962	4,594	1,922	2,357	115
1965	198,390	87,122	102,287	8,981	10,271	3,541	6,357	374
1966	213,721	91,022	112,473	10,226	11,204	3,734	7,049	421
1967	229,658	92,866	125,252	11,540	12,265	3,853	7,937	475
1968	243,654	95,050	135,838	12,766	15,065	4,543	9,931	591
1969	257,222	96,897	146,727	13,598	16,152	4,695	10,824	632
1970	270,557	101,341	154,921	14,295	19,807	5,755	13,290	761
1971	285,671	102,421	167,733	15,517	23,246	6,409	15,939	898
1972	305,007	106,782	180,641	17,584	30,139	8,106	20,818	1,215
1973	319,988	110,147	191,653	18,188	32,043	8,480	22,277	1,285
1974	341,082	114,489	205,619	20,974	38,353	9,916	26,799	1,639
1975	362,335	118,802	219,340	24,193	44,493	11,256	31,203	2,036
1976	381,563	122,997	231,673	26,893	50,488	12,645	35,418	2,425
1977	404,246	[1] 130,952	[1] 243,212	30,081	57,453	[1] 14,728	[1] 39,797	2,928
1978	419,896	132,783	255,529	31,584	64,520	16,120	45,030	3,330
1979	435,338	137,185	265,890	32,263	74,681	18,803	52,082	3,796
1980	450,532	142,204	275,430	32,898	89,642	22,820	62,347	4,475
1981	463,021	143,633	286,724	32,664	103,951	26,173	72,816	4,962
	Students aged 18–21							
1965	205,677	34,152	155,088	16,437	$13,725	$1,597	$11,318	$811
1966	375,873	67,079	266,910	41,884	24,000	3,022	19,140	1,838
1967	427,267	72,087	303,338	51,842	27,449	3,249	21,941	2,259
1968	474,056	79,643	332,791	61,622	34,243	4,068	27,210	2,965
1969	498,015	81,340	349,907	66,768	36,027	4,175	28,668	3,184
1970	537,170	89,994	371,982	75,194	44,672	5,351	35,252	4,069
1971	583,374	97,518	400,397	85,459	53,406	6,429	41,961	5,016
1972	634,481	105,425	426,796	102,260	69,616	8,448	54,045	7,123
1973	651,540	113,918	434,269	103,353	72,612	9,424	55,811	7,377
1974	679,101	117,993	443,012	118,096	84,715	11,116	64,144	9,455
1975	774,261	133,189	493,819	147,253	104,561	13,835	77,932	12,794
1976	834,975	144,531	523,309	167,135	121,091	16,465	88,858	15,768
1977	865,542	[1] 157,733	[1] 530,961	176,848	135,144	[1] 19,666	[1] 97,307	18,170
1978	817,492	151,383	497,257	168,852	139,991	20,958	99,864	19,170
1979	793,185	148,869	484,457	159,859	153,911	23,398	109,755	20,758
1980	733,758	143,572	449,987	140,199	167,233	26,419	119,443	21,371
1981	760,508	148,881	462,748	148,879	196,702	31,358	139,600	25,744

[1] Estimated number or amount.

Table 101.—Benefits in current-payment status for children: Number, by type of child beneficiary and sex of worker, at end of 1950–79

[For 1950–1967, based on 5-percent sample for children of retired and deceased workers and on 10-percent sample for children of disabled workers; for 1968–78, based on 100-percent data. For 1979, based on 2.5-percent sample for children of retired workers, 4-percent sample for children of deceased workers, and 5-percent sample for children of disabled workers]

Year	Total			Children of—								
		Children of—		Retired			Deceased			Disabled		
	Total	Male workers	Female workers	Total	Male workers	Female workers	Total	Male workers	Female workers	Total	Male workers	Female workers
	Children under age 18											
1950	699,703	689,717	9,986	46,241	46,156	85	653,462	643,561	9,901	.....	.....	.....
1955	1,276,240	1,231,359	44,881	122,042	121,626	416	1,154,198	1,109,733	44,465	.....	.....	.....
1960	1,896,397	1,810,636	85,761	214,343	212,101	2,242	1,529,535	1,450,540	78,995	152,519	149,995	4,524
1961	2,155,241	2,055,264	99,977	276,245	273,546	2,699	1,592,441	1,506,745	85,696	286,555	274,973	11,582
1962	2,399,793	2,284,032	115,761	332,542	330,095	2,447	1,685,539	1,590,130	95,409	381,712	353,807	17,905
1963	2,520,317	2,392,083	128,234	339,245	336,792	2,453	1,730,758	1,627,426	103,332	450,314	427,865	22,449
1964	2,603,931	2,464,841	139,090	340,327	337,685	2,642	1,781,621	1,670,564	111,057	481,983	456,592	25,391
1965	2,688,592	2,537,530	151,062	339,507	337,002	2,505	1,816,888	1,700,683	116,205	532,197	499,845	32,352
1966	2,803,375	2,650,924	152,451	349,389	346,629	2,760	1,852,524	1,739,074	113,450	601,462	565,221	36,241
1967	2,928,284	2,761,620	166,664	345,272	342,600	2,672	1,933,850	1,812,009	121,841	649,162	607,011	42,151
1968	3,077,959	2,830,350	247,609	343,942	339,968	3,974	2,021,769	1,830,385	191,384	712,248	659,997	52,251
1969	3,197,121	2,894,519	302,602	339,518	334,988	4,530	2,109,052	1,873,721	235,331	748,551	685,810	62,741
1970	3,314,578	2,976,862	337,716	354,373	349,223	5,150	2,161,094	1,900,050	261,044	799,111	727,589	71,522
1971	3,437,999	3,066,606	371,393	358,398	352,746	5,652	2,209,834	1,926,914	282,920	869,767	786,946	82,821
1972	3,576,145	3,170,897	405,248	367,794	361,024	6,770	2,239,764	1,938,302	301,462	968,587	871,571	97,016
1973	3,715,850	3,266,264	449,586	389,758	380,806	8,952	2,286,356	1,964,644	321,712	1,039,736	920,814	118,922
1974	3,755,526	3,296,586	458,740	386,628	378,583	8,045	2,244,976	1,926,061	318,915	1,123,722	991,942	131,780
1975	3,835,412	3,350,148	485,264	390,573	374,730	15,843	2,205,781	1,889,734	316,047	1,239,058	1,085,684	153,374
1976	3,818,607	3,323,178	495,429	385,259	371,570	13,689	2,147,728	1,832,508	315,220	1,285,620	1,119,100	166,520
1977	3,813,037	3,310,859	502,178	389,607	380,031	9,576	2,102,530	1,786,155	316,375	1,320,900	1,144,673	176,227
1978	3,700,984	3,204,891	496,093	376,656	365,922	10,734	2,027,574	1,719,474	308,100	1,296,754	1,119,495	177,259
1979	3,565,640	3,078,834	486,806	365,948	355,971	9,977	1,960,490	1,658,543	301,947	1,239,202	1,064,320	174,882
	Disabled children, aged 18 or older											
1957	28,869	25,758	3,111	16,686	13,970	2,716	12,183	11,788	395	.....	.....	.....
1958 [1]	47,025	42,851	4,174	26,743	22,951	3,792	20,266	19,884	392	16	16	0
1959	82,453	73,323	9,130	44,672	36,874	7,798	36,010	34,834	1,176	1,771	1,615	156
1960	104,054	93,551	10,503	53,825	45,378	8,447	47,267	45,500	1,767	2,962	2,673	289
1961	124,221	111,219	13,002	62,095	52,171	9,924	57,854	55,224	2,630	4,272	3,824	448
1962	147,264	132,105	15,159	72,417	61,143	11,274	69,387	66,161	3,226	5,460	4,801	659
1963	166,642	149,773	16,869	79,037	66,704	12,333	80,704	76,970	3,734	6,901	6,099	802
1964	183,522	164,767	18,755	83,812	70,740	13,072	91,844	87,111	4,733	7,866	6,916	950
1965	198,390	178,258	20,132	87,122	73,599	13,523	102,287	96,781	5,506	8,981	7,878	1,003
1966	213,721	192,715	21,006	91,022	77,124	13,898	112,473	106,703	5,770	10,226	8,888	1,338
1967	229,658	206,626	23,032	92,866	78,300	14,566	125,252	118,243	7,009	11,540	10,083	1,457
1968	243,654	217,747	25,907	95,050	79,944	15,106	135,838	126,632	9,206	12,766	11,171	1,595
1969	257,222	229,370	27,852	96,897	81,147	15,750	146,727	136,411	10,316	13,598	11,812	1,786
1970	270,557	240,952	29,605	101,341	84,757	16,584	154,921	143,802	11,119	14,295	12,393	1,902
1971	285,673	254,396	31,277	102,421	85,615	16,806	167,733	155,414	12,319	15,519	13,367	2,152
1972	305,007	271,170	33,837	106,782	89,335	17,447	180,641	166,769	13,872	17,584	15,066	2,518
1973	319,988	283,792	36,196	110,147	91,932	18,215	191,653	176,413	15,240	18,188	15,447	2,741
1974	341,082	302,670	38,412	114,489	95,826	18,663	205,619	189,031	16,588	20,974	17,813	3,161
1975	362,335	321,808	40,527	118,802	99,730	19,072	219,340	201,674	17,666	24,193	20,404	3,789
1976	381,563	338,760	42,803	122,997	103,589	19,408	231,673	212,493	19,180	26,893	22,678	4,215
1977	404,246	358,181	46,065	130,953	110,819	20,134	243,212	222,041	21,171	30,081	25,321	4,760
1978	419,896	372,162	47,734	132,783	112,646	20,137	255,529	232,952	22,577	31,584	26,564	5,020
1979	435,338	384,079	51,259	137,185	116,272	20,913	265,890	240,964	24,926	32,263	26,843	5,420
	Students aged 18–21											
1965	205,677	194,268	11,409	34,152	33,343	809	155,088	146,251	8,837	16,437	14,674	1,763
1966	375,873	357,861	18,012	67,079	64,977	2,102	266,910	255,546	11,364	41,884	37,338	4,546
1967	427,267	405,754	21,513	72,087	70,211	1,876	303,338	289,435	13,903	51,842	46,108	5,734
1968	474,056	439,979	34,077	79,643	76,976	2,667	332,791	308,058	24,733	61,622	54,945	6,677
1969	498,015	456,224	41,791	81,340	78,133	3,207	349,907	319,040	30,867	66,768	59,051	7,717
1970	537,179	488,171	48,999	89,994	86,221	3,773	371,982	335,978	36,004	75,194	65,972	9,222
1971	583,484	526,459	57,025	97,624	93,276	4,348	400,399	358,681	41,718	85,461	74,502	10,959
1972	634,481	569,207	65,274	105,425	100,437	4,988	426,796	379,799	46,997	102,260	88,971	13,289
1973	651,540	580,798	70,742	113,918	108,023	5,895	434,269	384,167	50,102	103,353	88,608	14,745
1974	679,101	600,051	79,050	117,993	110,329	7,664	443,012	390,164	52,848	118,096	99,558	18,538
1975	774,261	683,062	91,199	133,189	122,225	10,964	493,819	436,384	57,435	147,253	124,453	22,800
1976	834,975	734,114	100,861	144,531	134,118	10,413	523,309	459,342	63,967	167,135	140,654	26,481
1977	865,542	759,725	105,817	157,733	149,076	8,657	530,961	462,330	68,631	176,848	148,319	28,529
1978	817,492	716,043	101,449	151,383	142,011	9,372	497,257	432,926	64,331	168,852	141,106	27,746
1979	793,185	695,487	97,698	148,869	140,841	8,028	484,457	420,470	63,987	159,859	134,176	25,683

[1] November data; December data not available.

Table 102.—Benefits in current-payment status for survivors of deceased workers: Average monthly benefit amount, by type of beneficiary, at end of 1940–81

Year	Widowed mothers and fathers [1]	Nondisabled		Parents	Children				Disabled widows	Disabled widowers
		Widows	Widowers		Total	Under age 18	Disabled, aged 18 and over	Students, aged 18–21		
1940	$19.61	$20.28	.....	$13.09	$12.22	$12.22	.....	.....	.....	.....
1941	19.50	20.22	.....	12.97	12.19	12.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
1942	19.57	20.15	.....	13.05	12.24	12.24	.....	.....	.....	.....
1943	19.72	20.15	.....	13.11	12.31	12.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
1944	19.80	20.17	.....	13.08	12.38	12.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
1945	19.83	20.19	.....	13.06	12.43	12.43	.....	.....	.....	.....
1946	20.07	20.22	.....	13.15	12.57	12.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
1947	20.44	20.40	.....	13.44	12.77	12.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948	20.80	20.60	.....	13.63	12.99	12.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
1949	21.08	20.82	.....	13.77	13.18	13.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	34.24	36.54	$37.23	36.69	28.43	28.43	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951	33.24	36.04	30.03	36.68	28.05	28.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
1952	36.13	40.67	33.09	41.33	31.30	31.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953	37.49	40.85	34.08	41.96	32.28	32.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954	44.52	46.28	39.27	47.44	37.01	37.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955	45.91	48.70	46.51	49.93	38.12	38.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956	47.35	50.14	47.11	50.78	39.36	39.36	.....	.....	.....	.....
1957	49.05	51.09	47.77	51.87	40.85	40.78	$48.38	.....	.....	.....
1958	50.53	51.91	48.84	52.83	42.10	41.98	49.63	.....	.....	.....
1959	57.37	56.73	53.28	58.86	47.48	47.34	52.89	.....	.....	.....
1960	59.29	57.69	53.81	60.31	51.37	51.29	54.10	.....	.....	.....
1961	59.38	64.92	61.66	67.15	52.74	52.64	55.50	.....	.....	.....
1962	59.38	65.88	62.12	68.18	53.57	53.47	55.99	.....	.....	.....
1963	59.43	66.85	63.17	69.11	54.33	54.23	56.58	.....	.....	.....
1964	59.40	67.85	63.49	70.05	54.99	54.87	57.27	.....	.....	.....
1965	65.46	73.75	69.68	76.03	61.26	60.21	62.14	$72.98	.....	.....
1966	65.59	74.11	70.52	76.52	61.84	60.37	62.67	71.71	.....	.....
1967	65.86	74.99	71.22	77.23	62.57	60.99	63.37	72.33	.....	.....
1968	74.93	86.54	82.14	88.21	70.85	68.90	73.11	81.76	$72.27	$72.40
1969	75.06	87.48	83.08	88.96	71.10	69.11	73.77	81.93	71.02	66.50
1970	86.51	102.02	96.50	103.21	82.23	79.82	85.79	94.77	81.99	73.10
1971	95.61	113.57	106.13	114.26	90.94	88.12	95.03	104.80	90.11	83.10
1972	115.45	138.19	127.98	138.95	110.36	106.87	115.25	126.63	109.50	98.80
1973	118.20	157.40	146.70	140.60	111.70	108.20	116.20	128.50	111.20	101.70
1974	134.20	177.30	164.30	157.30	126.48	122.52	130.33	144.79	125.90	118.60
1975	147.25	193.92	178.27	171.86	139.40	135.00	142.26	157.81	137.70	128.10
1976	159.77	208.99	191.78	185.07	151.94	147.49	152.88	169.80	147.00	133.80
1977 [2]	173.80	224.30	177.10	198.30	165.70	161.50	163.60	183.10	156.20	131.60
1978	190.40	241.40	186.10	214.00	182.20	178.30	176.20	200.80	165.70	129.70
1979	212.60	269.80	209.00	238.70	205.60	201.70	195.90	226.60	180.80	132.40
1980	246.20	311.50	239.40	276.10	239.50	235.30	226.40	265.40	205.40	145.50
1981	276.70	349.80	266.80	310.40	270.90	265.70	254.00	301.70	227.20	158.80

[1] Father's benefits first payable as of March 1975.

[2] Children's data estimated.

Table 123.—Benefits in current-payment status for survivors of deceased workers: Number and percentage distribution, by type of beneficiary and primary insurance amount, at end of 1979

Primary insurance amount	Widowed mothers and fathers		Widows and widowers (nondisabled)		Parents		Disabled widows and widowers		Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	573,750	100.0	4,191,663	100.0	16,040	100.0	129,833	100.0	2,710,837	100.0
$133.90 or less	18,805	3.3	284,707	6.8	493	3.1	5,917	4.6	163,666	6.0
134.00–139.90	2,022	.4	22,896	.5	71	.4	117	.5	15,967	.6
140.00–159.90	8,361	1.5	94,573	2.3	426	2.7	2,324	1.8	60,964	2.2
160.00–179.90	9,721	1.7	121,594	2.9	587	3.7	3,096	2.4	66,311	2.4
180.00–199.90	15,420	2.7	176,023	4.2	1,146	7.1	4,280	3.3	103,193	3.8
200.00–219.90	21,066	3.7	214,122	5.1	1,954	12.2	5,523	4.3	133,948	4.9
220.00–239.90	22,189	3.9	222,368	5.3	1,184	7.4	5,906	4.5	133,953	4.9
240.00–259.90	22,599	3.9	228,131	5.4	900	5.6	5,997	4.6	129,058	4.8
260.00–279.90	24,321	4.2	238,331	5.7	896	5.6	6,563	5.1	132,096	4.9
280.00–299.90	21,693	3.8	186,588	4.5	812	5.1	5,907	4.5	111,166	4.1
300.00–319.90	30,383	5.3	414,510	9.9	1,097	6.8	9,462	7.3	156,158	5.8
320.00–339.90	25,423	4.4	480,240	11.5	1,076	6.7	9,917	7.6	207,562	7.7
340.00–359.90	35,666	6.2	538,978	12.9	1,383	8.6	13,955	10.7	174,056	6.4
360.00–379.90	60,160	10.5	351,358	8.4	993	6.2	11,957	9.2	179,021	6.6
380.00–399.90	39,837	6.9	223,243	5.3	767	4.8	12,082	9.3	161,104	5.9
400.00–419.90	36,172	6.3	146,012	3.5	616	3.8	9,546	7.4	138,760	5.1
420.00–439.90	32,494	5.7	92,052	2.2	463	2.9	6,857	5.3	120,415	4.4
440.00–459.90	28,561	5.0	51,349	1.2	350	2.2	4,143	3.2	105,935	3.9
460.00–479.90	19,355	3.4	28,040	.7	199	1.2	2,204	1.7	69,876	2.6
480.00–499.90	22,014	3.8	25,679	.6	212	1.3	1,786	1.4	79,126	2.9
500.00 or more	77,578	13.5	50,868	1.2	415	2.6	1,774	1.4	268,502	9.9

Table 104.—Benefits in current-payment status for mothers and fathers:[1] Number and total monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, 1950–79

[Amounts in thousands]

Year	Total		Widowed[2]						Surviving divorced[2]	
			Total		With at least 1 child under age 18		Entitled solely because of at least 1 disabled child aged 18 and over[3]			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1950	169,438	$5,801	169,426	$5,800	169,426	$5,800	.....	.....	12	(4)
1951	203,782	6,776	203,662	6,771	203,662	6,771	.....	.....	120	$4
1952	228,984	8,273	228,815	8,266	228,815	8,266	.....	.....	169	7
1953	253,873	9,517	253,670	9,508	253,670	9,508	.....	.....	203	9
1954	271,536	12,089	271,313	12,078	271,313	12,078	.....	.....	223	11
1955	291,916	13,403	291,656	13,389	291,656	13,389	.....	.....	260	14
1956	301,240	14,262	300,978	14,248	300,978	14,248	.....	.....	262	14
1957	328,309	16,102	328,018	16,087	325,636	15,958	2,382	$129	291	16
1958	353,964	17,887	353,650	17,869	349,649	17,649	4,001	220	314	18
1959	376,145	21,579	375,819	21,557	370,545	21,245	5,274	312	326	22
1960	401,358	23,795	400,976	23,768	394,560	23,383	6,416	385	382	27
1961	428,138	25,425	427,699	25,395	420,258	24,938	7,441	457	439	30
1962	451,984	26,838	451,520	26,805	443,182	26,290	8,338	515	464	33
1963	461,675	27,438	461,211	27,405	452,106	26,830	9,105	575	464	32
1964	470,597	27,954	470,100	27,920	460,348	27,295	9,752	625	497	34
1965	471,816	30,882	471,286	30,842	461,011	30,132	10,275	710	530	40
1966	487,755	31,983	486,958	31,927	476,275	31,188	10,683	739	797	56
1967	496,307	32,686	495,308	32,616	483,808	31,791	11,500	825	999	71
1968	504,916	37,833	503,774	37,743	492,674	36,849	11,100	894	1,142	90
1969	511,639	38,406	510,355	38,305	499,324	37,402	11,031	902	1,284	101
1970	523,136	45,258	521,698	45,127	510,215	44,039	11,483	1,089	1,438	131
1971	535,126	51,163	533,560	51,055	520,301	49,603	13,259	1,402	1,566	158
1972	540,965	62,457	539,153	62,237	526,548	60,612	12,605	1,625	1,812	220
1973	571,907	67,578	565,327	66,823	551,509	64,985	13,818	1,838	6,580	754
1974	573,506	76,980	562,801	75,605	544,335	72,914	18,466	2,692	10,705	1,374
1975	581,845	85,676	565,941	83,435	544,866	80,068	21,075	3,366	15,904	2,241
1976	578,727	92,466	558,933	89,400	537,002	85,637	21,931	3,764	19,794	3,065
1977	583,195	101,345	558,886	97,227	536,481	93,091	22,405	4,136	24,309	4,117
1978	576,343	109,714	548,463	104,506	525,879	100,028	22,584	4,478	27,880	5,209
1979	573,750	121,957	541,480	115,284	518,564	110,235	22,916	5,049	32,270	6,674

[1] Father's benefits first payable as of March 1975.
[2] With entitled children in their care.
[3] Excludes mothers who had both disabled and nondisabled entitled children in their care.
[4] Less than $500.

Table 105.—Benefits in current-payment status for widows and widowers: Number and total monthly benefits, by type of entitlement, 1950–81

[Amounts in thousands]

Year	Total		Entitled because of age				Entitled because of disability, widows and widowers	
			Widows		Widowers			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1950	314,189	$11,481	314,126	$11,479	63	$2	.....	.....
1951	384,265	13,849	384,011	13,841	254	8	.....	.....
1952	454,563	18,482	454,064	18,466	499	17	.....	.....
1953	540,653	22,096	539,854	22,069	799	27	.....	.....
1954	638,091	29,526	637,012	29,483	1,079	42	.....	.....
1955	701,360	34,152	700,294	34,103	1,066	50	.....	.....
1956	913,069	45,780	911,841	45,722	1,228	58	.....	.....
1957	1,095,137	55,944	1,093,645	55,872	1,492	71	.....	.....
1958	1,232,583	63,977	1,230,953	63,897	1,630	80	.....	.....
1959	1,393,587	79,047	1,391,686	78,946	1,901	101	.....	.....
1960	1,543,843	89,054	1,541,790	88,943	2,053	110	.....	.....
1961	1,697,308	110,179	1,694,977	110,035	2,331	144	.....	.....
1962	1,859,191	122,475	1,856,658	122,318	2,533	157	.....	.....
1963	2,010,769	134,403	2,008,102	134,234	2,667	168	.....	.....
1964	2,158,912	146,476	2,156,143	146,300	2,769	176	.....	.....
1965	2,371,433	174,883	2,368,629	174,688	2,804	195	.....	.....
1966	2,602,015	192,821	2,599,178	192,620	2,837	200	.....	.....
1967	2,769,618	207,692	2,766,736	207,487	2,882	205	.....	.....
1968	2,937,890	253,924	2,913,376	252,123	2,951	242	21,563	$1,558
1969	3,091,710	269,799	3,049,177	266,741	3,064	235	39,469	2,803
1970	3,227,160	328,245	3,174,846	323,912	3,033	293	49,281	4,041
1971	3,366,304	380,963	3,306,528	375,528	3,033	322	56,743	5,113
1972	3,509,777	483,161	3,442,595	475,746	3,015	386	64,167	7,029
1973	3,656,353	571,654	3,574,458	562,441	3,126	459	78,769	8,754
1974	3,769,559	663,569	3,674,376	651,471	3,055	502	92,128	11,596
1975	3,888,705	747,902	3,776,090	732,269	3,104	553	109,511	15,080
1976	3,994,380	827,325	3,671,894	809,181	3,059	587	119,427	17,557
1977	4,119,487	914,738	3,980,324	892,764	11,887	2,105	127,276	19,869
1978	4,211,710	1,005,929	4,066,673	981,615	15,287	2,845	129,751	21,469
1979	4,321,496	1,153,272	4,173,743	1,126,089	17,918	3,745	129,833	23,438
1980	4,414,589	1,360,201	4,267,579	1,329,375	20,351	4,871	126,659	25,955
1981	4,507,941	1,560,130	4,363,708	1,526,511	22,643	6,042	121,590	27,550

Table 106.—Benefits in current-payment status for widows (nondisabled): Percentage distribution, by monthly benefit amount and age, at end of 1979

Monthly amount	Total	Age attained during 1979							
		60–61	62–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90 and over
Total number	4,173,745	158,738	387,411	768,916	817,529	787,930	662,474	411,404	179,343
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$133.80 or less	3.9	9.0	8.9	6.7	4.6	1.6	.5	1.3	2.2
133.90	4.5	(1)	(1)	.6	2.7	6.3	7.9	9.4	12.9
134.00–139.90	.8	1.3	1.0	.9	.8	.7	.7	.8	1.1
140.00–149.90	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6
150.00–159.90	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.3	3.1
160.00–169.90	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.1	3.0
170.00–179.90	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5
180.00–189.90	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.8
190.00–199.90	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.3	4.1
200.00–209.90	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.9	5.0
210.00–219.90	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.7
220.00–229.90	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.8	4.9
230.00–239.90	3.2	4.2	3.9	3.4	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	4.1
240.00–249.90	3.5	6.1	5.3	4.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.9
250.00–259.90	4.2	7.6	6.9	4.7	3.4	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.9
260.00–269.90	4.0	5.3	6.0	5.9	3.8	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.9
270.00–279.90	4.5	5.6	5.9	6.3	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.9	5.0
280.00–289.90	5.0	6.9	6.1	6.3	4.9	4.5	4.9	2.9	2.0
290.00–299.90	4.6	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.4	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.1
300.00 or more	39.8	23.7	26.7	34.2	44.3	48.6	45.7	39.7	26.2
Average benefit	$269.80	$247.50	$253.70	$269.80	$280.80	$280.60	$273.40	$260.00	$235.80

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 107.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired-worker, survivor, and disabled-worker families: Selected characteristics for family groups, at end of 1979

[Number of families and beneficiaries in thousands. Based on 2.5-percent sample for retired-worker families, on 4-percent sample for survivor families, and on 5-percent sample for disabled-worker families]

Family classification [1]	Total [2]				Numbers and averages based on earnings after 1930			
	Number of [3]—		Average		Number of—		Average	
	Families [4]	Beneficiaries	Primary insurance amount	Monthly amount per family	Families [4]	Beneficiaries	Primary insurance amount	Monthly amount per family
Total	27,830	35,126	$302.70	$325.60	24,955	31,969	$318.00	$341.30
Retired-worker families	18,973	22,613	299.30	321.90	17,022	20,489	314.50	336.20
Worker only	15,748	15,748	289.60	287.00	13,944	13,944	305.60	299.20
Men	7,044	7,044	341.60	324.00	6,533	6,533	354.20	336.10
Full benefit	3,142	3,142	354.10	356.10	2,969	2,969	364.30	366.20
Reduced benefit	3,902	3,902	331.60	298.20	3,565	3,565	345.80	311.00
Women	8,704	8,704	247.60	257.10	7,411	7,411	262.70	266.70
Full benefit	2,758	2,758	277.00	298.30	2,469	2,469	291.00	307.90
Reduced benefit	5,947	5,947	234.00	238.00	4,942	4,942	248.50	246.10
Worker and wife [5]	2,710	5,421	349.90	488.60	2,600	5,200	357.00	498.70
Full worker benefit	1,333	2,667	366.10	532.60	1,291	2,582	372.60	541.60
Full wife benefit	415	831	389.10	587.30	401	803	396.50	598.70
Reduced wife benefit	919	1,835	356.20	507.90	890	1,778	361.80	515.90
Reduced worker benefit	1,377	2,755	333.90	445.90	1,309	2,619	341.70	456.40
Full wife benefit	201	403	338.00	474.80	190	381	346.90	487.30
Reduced wife benefit	1,176	2,352	333.20	441.00	1,118	2,238	340.80	451.20
Worker and husband [6]	39	77	243.30	336.00	33	67	256.00	353.80
Worker and children	237	526	333.20	484.40	220	487	346.10	503.80
Male worker [7]	203	455	349.00	509.30	192	428	359.60	525.20
Female worker [8]	34	71	239.20	336.00	28	59	254.10	358.60
Worker, wife, and children	238	841	341.60	569.30	225	791	351.30	588.10
Wife entitlement not dependent on children [9]	52	165	339.60	590.50	51	158	345.80	603.10
Wife entitlement dependent on children	186	676	342.20	563.30	174	632	352.90	583.80
1 entitled child	114	342	355.10	581.40	108	324	365.20	600.60
Full worker benefit	30	90	354.80	619.50	29	87	362.20	634.20
Reduced worker benefit	84	251	355.50	568.30	79	237	366.60	588.90
2 or more entitled children	72	334	321.70	534.60	66	309	332.90	556.40
Full worker benefit	19	88	328.00	589.30	18	83	337.60	609.80
Reduced worker benefit	53	245	319.90	515.90	49	226	331.70	537.90
Survivor families	5,874	7,623	307.60	312.10	5,196	6,866	323.00	329.20
Widow or widower only [10]	4,149	4,155	299.50	267.80	3,598	3,603	316.10	281.60
Full benefit [11]	1,840	1,846	286.90	283.40	1,571	1,577	304.60	300.80
Reduced widow or widower benefit	2,146	2,146	308.60	259.30	1,877	1,877	324.40	271.20
Surviving divorced wife	39	39	319.90	275.60	34	34	336.30	288.80
Disabled widow or widower	124	124	321.70	181.50	115	115	333.10	187.30
Widow or widower and children [10]	83	172	296.00	474.90	74	153	310.60	499.00
Full widow or widower benefit	43	88	288.00	479.90	36	78	303.70	497.10
Reduced widow or widower benefit	40	83	304.40	477.30	38	75	317.60	494.10
Remarried widow	84	84	305.20	264.20	75	75	318.30	274.80

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 107.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired-worker, survivor, and disabled-worker families: Selected characteristics for family groups, at end of 1979—Continued

[Number of families and beneficiaries in thousands. Based on 2.5-percent sample for retired-worker families, on 4-percent sample for survivor families, and on 5-percent sample for disabled-worker families]

Family classification [1]	Total [2]				Numbers and averages based on earnings after 1950			
	Number of [3]—		Average		Number of—		Average	
	Families [4]	Beneficiaries	Primary insurance amount	Monthly amount per family	Families [4]	Beneficiaries	Primary insurance amount	Monthly amount per family
Widowed mother or father and children [10 12]	569	1,747	$365.40	$602.60	548	1,675	$372.60	$615.40
1 child	234	480	357.70	532.90	224	448	366.10	545.30
2 children	187	574	375.80	655.00	181	555	382.50	668.10
3 children	89	361	369.50	659.10	86	349	375.80	671.90
4 or more children	59	332	357.10	628.00	57	323	362.00	637.80
Children only	974	1,450	309.60	322.10	890	1,347	321.60	336.70
1 child	657	657	303.40	230.70	586	586	318.00	240.80
Survivor of male worker	522	522	321.40	243.50	471	471	336.00	253.70
Survivor of female worker	135	135	233.70	181.00	115	115	244.10	187.70
2 children	209	417	322.90	480.50	199	399	329.30	490.10
Survivors of male worker	150	301	355.70	531.20	145	291	361.50	539.90
Survivors of female worker	58	116	238.00	349.40	54	108	242.60	355.90
3 children	74	222	325.20	575.50	71	213	330.50	586.50
Survivors of male worker	53	159	361.40	657.90	51	154	367.30	670.20
Survivors of female worker	21	63	233.10	366.10	20	60	235.50	370.20
4 or more children	35	155	313.80	559.90	33	149	318.50	569.50
Survivors of male worker	26	114	347.00	635.60	25	110	353.10	648.20
Survivors of female worker	9	41	222.10	351.10	9	39	222.90	352.10
Parents [13]	15	16	291.50	252.70	12	13	318.60	277.50
Survivors of male workers	12	13	289.90	252.10	9	10	321.90	281.70
Survivors of female workers	3	3	298.80	255.60	3	3	307.00	262.70
Disabled-worker families	2,872	4,778	323.40	387.20	2,737	4,614	329.90	396.30
Worker only	2,050	2,050	310.30	308.90	1,930	1,930	317.80	316.20
Men	1,248	1,248	345.50	343.60	1,192	1,192	352.30	350.20
Women	802	802	255.60	254.80	738	738	262.00	261.20
Worker and spouse [14]	80	159	386.90	497.10	78	157	389.80	500.40
Full spouse benefit	13	25	361.60	501.00	12	25	364.10	504.40
Reduced spouse benefit	67	134	391.70	496.40	66	132	394.60	499.70
Worker and child	346	916	332.30	529.00	338	897	335.60	534.50
Male worker	219	584	362.70	580.40	215	574	365.50	585.20
Female worker	127	332	280.00	440.40	123	323	283.20	445.80
Worker, wife, and children	396	1,652	370.30	646.70	390	1,629	372.90	652.00
1 child	154	463	368.20	632.70	152	454	371.40	638.80
2 or more children	242	1,190	371.60	655.70	239	1,175	373.90	660.40
Persons with special age-72 benefit	111	112	91.70	92.20	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] The term "full benefits" applies to benefits not subject to actuarial reduction and the term "reduced benefits" applies to benefits subject to actuarial reduction.

[2] Includes benefits to individuals under the transitional status provision and the special minimum provision.

[3] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

[4] The number of retired worker and disabled-worker families with benefits in current-payment status exceeds the number of retired and disabled workers because of the inclusion of families where the worker's benefit was for some temporary, technical reason not in current-payment status; the number of benefits for these families were 3,100 for retired workers and 1,300 for disabled workers.

[5] Includes approximately 3,400 families in which the wife was entitled because of children in her care but benefits of children were being temporarily withheld.

[6] Includes 25,200 families with only worker's benefit reduced, 1,100 families with only husband's benefit reduced, and 6,800 families with both benefits reduced.

[7] Includes 139,700 families with reduced male worker's benefits.

[8] Includes 26,400 families with reduced female worker's benefits.

[9] Includes 19,000 families with only worker's benefit reduced, 5,600 families with only wife's benefit reduced, and 10,300 families with worker and wife's benefits reduced.

[10] With or without parents.

[11] Includes 16,600 widower only families.

[12] Surviving divorced mothers are included with mothers.

[13] Includes 500 families with one parent and children, 14,400 families with one parent only, and 300 families with two parents.

[14] Approximately 20 percent of the wives are also entitled to benefits as retired workers. The benefit amounts included here for wives represent the difference between the amounts entitled as wives and as retired workers.

Table 108.—Benefits in current-payment status for benefit-family groups receiving special minimum benefits: Number and average primary insurance and monthly amounts, at end of 1973–79

[Based on 2.5-percent sample for retired-worker families, on 4-percent sample for survivor families, and on 5-percent sample for disabled-worker families]

Year	Number of—		Average	
	Families	Beneficiaries	Primary insurance amount	Monthly amount per family
1973	179,651	206,251	$164.20	$159.80
1974	108,754	123,828	175.50	169.70
1975	26,218	28,243	176.90	166.20
1976	3,969	4,295	178.90	166.80
1977	257	257	177.20	152.80
1978	(1)	(1)	.....	.....
1979	78,279	85,407	245.40	235.30

[1] Less than 100.

Table 109.—Benefits in current-payment status for disabled-children families: Selected characteristics for family groups, at end of 1979

[Based on 2.5-percent sample for retired-worker families, on 4-percent sample for survivor families, and on 5-percent sample for disabled-worker families]

Family classification	Families in which child beneficiaries consist of—									
	Disabled children only				Disabled children and other entitled children					
	Number of—		Average		Number of—				Average	
	Families	Disabled children	Primary insurance amount	Monthly amount per family	Families	Disabled children	Children under age 18	Children aged 18–21	Primary insurance amount	Monthly amount per family
Total disabled-child families	379,447	397,312	$285.60	$370.30	36,305	38,026	50,001	13,218	$302.20	$522.00
Retired-worker families	124,319	129,214	321.10	507.10	7,728	7,971	10,964	2,225	298.40	512.50
Worker and children	68,936	71,202	308.00	447.20	2,549	2,711	3,803	809	306.80	527.10
Worker, wife aged 62 or older,[1] and children	35,317	36,611	329.10	578.40	445	445	364	162	334.20	561.30
Worker, wife under age 65,[2] and children	20,066	21,401	352.20	587.50	4,734	4,815	6,797	1,254	290.50	500.10
Survivor families	234,959	245,953	263.80	286.00	18,925	19,937	23,322	7,436	296.90	508.90
Children only	158,328	164,874	253.80	203.30	9,264	9,684	10,697	3,706	286.40	462.60
Widowed or surviving divorced mother and children	21,887	23,889	302.80	456.60	9,364	9,932	12,476	3,557	308.20	556.60
Aged widow and children	54,744	57,190	277.10	457.00	297	321	149	173	270.80	449.40
Disabled-worker families	20,169	22,145	320.70	509.90	9,652	10,118	15,715	2,250	315.60	535.20
Worker and children	12,897	13,425	306.90	458.10	3,041	3,223	3,974	891	298.90	521.00
Worker, wife, and children	8,172	8,720	342.40	591.70	6,611	6,895	11,741	1,359	323.30	570.90

[1] Wife's entitlement not dependent on having entitled children in her care.

[2] Wife's entitlement dependent on having entitled children in her care.

Table 110.—Benefits in current-payment status for student-child families: Selected characteristics for family groups, at end of 1979

[Based on 2.9-percent sample for retired-worker families, on 4-percent sample for survivor families, on 5-percent sample for disabled-worker families]

Family classification	Families in which child beneficiaries consist of—									
	Student children only				Student children and other entitled children					
	Number of—		Average		Number of—				Average	
	Families	Student children	Primary insurance amount	Monthly amount per family	Families	Student children	Children under age 18	Disabled children	Primary insurance amount	Monthly amount per family
Total student-child families	444,913	489,308	$346.70	$399.40	269,853	303,877	430,101	11,170	$347.30	$600.80
Retired-worker families	108,208	115,994	371.00	536.80	29,795	32,875	43,053	2,225	335.40	563.00
Worker and children	99,290	106,953	369.00	527.20	7,255	8,066	10,296	850	332.00	563.40
Worker, wife aged 62 or older,[1] and children	8,715	8,798	393.40	649.50	649	689	689	162	304.50	502.80
Worker, wife under age 65,[2] and children	203	243	413.90	730.70	21,891	24,120	32,068	1,213	337.40	564.60
Survivor families	257,953	287,848	332.50	297.50	172,942	196,609	266,306	6,695	345.10	594.70
Children only	240,585	269,912	331.30	281.70	79,899	89,386	116,142	3,434	318.00	520.70
Widowed or surviving divorced mother and children	469	469	377.50	499.70	92,401	106,556	140,472	1,088	368.80	639.20
Aged widow and children	16,899	17,467	348.80	517.00	642	667	692	173	306.70	512.80
Disabled-worker families	78,752	85,466	359.90	544.40	67,116	74,393	120,742	2,250	358.20	633.50
Worker and children	77,560	84,274	359.50	543.20	22,722	24,986	36,486	891	324.90	573.10
Worker, wife, and children	1,192	1,192	387.10	625.40	44,394	49,407	84,256	1,359	375.20	664.40

[1] Wife's entitlement not dependent on having entitled children in her care.

[2] Wife's entitlement dependent on having entitled children in her care.

Table 111.—Benefits in current-payment status for selected retired-worker and disabled-worker families: Percentage distribution, by monthly benefit amount, at end of 1979 [1]

(Based on 2.5-percent sample for retired-worker families and on 5-percent sample for disabled-worker families)

Monthly family benefit amount [2]	Retired worker only		Retired worker and wife [3]	Retired worker, wife,[4] and—		Disabled worker only		Disabled worker, wife,[4] and—	
	Men	Women		1 child	2 or more children	Men	Women	1 child	2 or more children
Total number	7,043,800	8,704,400	2,710,300	114,000	71,600	1,248,100	802,100	154,000	241,800
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $134.00	5.7	11.8	.....	.....	.....	2.3	7.5	.....	.....
134.00–139.90	.9	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.3	1.1	.....	.....
140.00–159.90	2.4	5.1	3.1	.....	.....	1.2	4.8	.....	.....
160.00–179.90	3.0	7.8	1.2	[6] 1.5	[6] 2.7	1.7	5.2	.....	.....
180.00–199.90	3.7	8.1	3.2	3.0	4.0	3.1	8.5	.....	.....
200.00–219.90	4.1	7.6	1.8	2.3	3.6	4.9	11.3	[7] 1.2	[7] 1.5
220.00–239.90	4.0	6.8	1.3	1.3	2.5	5.4	10.7	.5	.7
240.00–259.90	4.2	6.3	1.6	1.9	2.9	5.1	9.4	.7	.7
260.00–279.90	4.4	5.9	2.1	2.2	3.2	5.4	8.1	.7	.5
280.00–299.90	4.7	5.4	2.6	3.0	4.4	4.6	6.0	1.7	2.0
300.00–319.90	4.7	6.2	2.5	2.2	2.7	6.5	6.6	1.6	2.1
320.00–339.90	8.6	6.1	2.6	2.1	2.7	5.4	4.4	2.2	2.2
340.00–359.90	9.1	5.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	6.8	4.0	2.9	2.8
360.00–379.90	8.4	4.6	2.7	2.2	2.6	6.8	3.3	2.8	2.7
380.00–399.90	7.1	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.3	7.8	2.9	2.5	2.7
400.00–419.90	6.2	2.3	3.0	1.4	1.5	7.2	2.0	1.8	2.5
420.00–439.90	4.7	1.7	3.2	1.4	1.5	6.6	1.4	2.0	2.3
440.00–459.90	3.2	1.2	4.3	1.8	1.5	5.9	1.0	1.9	1.6
460.00–479.90	2.1	.8	5.0	1.8	2.3	3.9	.6	2.6	2.2
480.00–499.90	1.9	.6	6.1	1.8	2.2	4.1	.5	2.0	1.6
500.00–519.90	1.7	.5	7.2	2.1	1.9	2.6	.3	3.0	2.4
520.00–539.90	1.7	.4	6.6	2.5	2.3	1.7	.3	2.4	2.4
540.00–559.90	1.9	.7	6.1	2.1	1.5	.6	.2	2.5	2.0
560.00–579.90	.....	.....	5.4	2.9	2.3	.....	.....	3.2	2.4
580.00–599.90	.....	.....	4.6	2.6	1.8	.....	.....	2.6	2.0
600.00–619.90	.....	.....	3.8	2.4	1.8	.....	.....	3.5	2.6
620.00–639.90	.....	.....	3.0	2.5	2.9	.....	.....	2.4	1.7
640.00–659.90	.....	.....	2.3	2.4	1.9	.....	.....	3.5	2.7
660.00–679.90	.....	.....	2.0	3.5	3.1	.....	.....	3.4	1.9
680.00–699.90	.....	.....	1.6	4.5	3.4	.....	.....	2.7	2.5
700.00–719.90	.....	.....	1.3	4.6	4.0	.....	.....	2.8	1.9
720.00–739.90	.....	.....	1.2	4.7	5.0	.....	.....	4.8	3.9
740.00–759.90	.....	.....	1.0	5.0	4.4	.....	.....	5.9	5.5
760.00–779.90	.....	.....	1.0	4.2	2.7	.....	.....	4.8	4.5
780.00–799.90	.....	.....	.8	3.9	3.5	.....	.....	4.3	4.2
800.00–819.90	.....	.....	.8	3.3	3.1	.....	.....	3.8	3.8
820.00–839.90	.....	.....	.6	3.2	2.5	.....	.....	3.7	3.8
840.00 or more	.....	.....	1.7	9.1	7.6	.....	.....	13.5	21.6
Monthly amount per family:									
Average	$324.00	$257.10	$488.60	$581.40	$534.60	$343.60	$254.80	$632.70	$655.70
Highest possible	[8] 553.30	[8] 553.30	[8] 830.00	[8] 967.90	[8] 967.90	[9] 728.50	[9] 728.50	[9] 1,274.70	[9] 1,274.70

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

[2] Cases involving actuarial reduction may be represented in all amount-of-benefit intervals for which values are shown.

[3] Wife's entitlement not dependent on having entitled children in her care.

[4] Wife's entitlement dependent on having entitled children in her care.

[5] $157.50 minimum possible.

[6] $174.20 minimum possible.

[7] $200.90 minimum possible.

[8] Benefit based on a worker at age 65 who retired in 1979 with career maximum earnings.

[9] Benefit based on a worker who becomes disabled in 1978, before age 30.

Table 112.—Benefits in current-payment status for selected survivor families: Percentage distribution, by monthly benefit amount, at end of 1979

[Based on 4-percent sample]

Monthly family benefit amount	Widowed mother or father and—				Children only					
	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 or more children	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 or more children	Aged widow [1]	Aged parent
Total number	234,400	187,400	88,800	58,500	656,600	208,500	73,900	34,800	3,964,100	14,400
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $134.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.6	.....	.....	.....	8.2	6.5
134.00–139.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.8	1.5
140.00–159.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.8	.....	.....	.....	3.3	7.6
160.00–179.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.7	.....	.....	.....	4.1	13.5
180.00–199.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.2	.6	.6	.6	5.3	10.6
200.00–219.90	[2] 4.3	[2] 3.6	4.1	4.3	6.7	8.6	8.8	10.5	6.0	6.3
220.00–239.90	1.2	.9	1.3	1.4	7.7	2.0	2.2	2.9	6.4	6.3
240.00–259.90	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	9.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	7.8	8.1
260.00–279.90	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	11.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	8.4	8.7
280.00–299.90	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.8	6.9	3.8	3.6	4.8	9.5	10.4
300.00–319.90	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	5.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	11.6	5.7
320.00–339.90	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.6	4.1	3.1	3.4	4.1	10.2	3.7
340.00–359.90	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.9	3.1	3.0	7.5	2.8
360.00–379.90	3.0	2.0	2.2	3.2	2.5	3.9	3.2	3.3	4.4	3.1
380.00–399.90	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.2	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.0
400.00–419.90	3.2	1.6	1.2	2.3	.9	3.2	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.5
420.00–439.90	2.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	.4	3.0	2.4	2.3	.9	.9
440.00–459.90	3.8	1.3	1.4	2.2	.2	3.4	1.5	1.1	.5	.2
460.00–479.90	2.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	.1	3.2	1.9	1.2	.3	.2
480.00–499.90	4.0	1.5	1.6	1.8	.1	3.8	1.7	2.1	.3	.4
500.00–519.90	4.7	1.5	1.9	2.4	.1	4.2	2.2	2.3	.2	.....
520.00–539.90	4.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	.....	4.2	1.2	1.5	.2	.....
540.00–559.90	5.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	.....	5.6	2.2	1.7	.1	.....
560.00–579.90	5.1	2.2	1.4	1.8	.....	3.8	1.7	1.1	.1	.....
580.00–599.90	4.9	2.0	1.8	2.3	.....	3.4	1.4	2.1	.1	.....
600.00–619.90	5.1	2.6	2.0	1.7	.....	3.8	2.0	2.2	.1	.....
620.00–639.90	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.7	.....	2.7	1.7	.5	.....	.....
640.00–659.90	3.9	3.1	2.4	2.1	.....	2.5	2.0	1.9	.....	.....
660.00–679.90	3.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	.....	2.0	1.5	1.9	.....	.....
680.00–699.90	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.8	.....	2.1	1.7	1.6	.....	.....
700.00–719.90	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.9	.....	1.2	1.7	1.4	.....	.....
720.00–739.90	2.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	.....	1.7	2.6	2.2	.....	.....
740.00–759.90	2.5	5.1	4.9	3.7	.....	1.4	3.2	2.5	.....	.....
760.00–779.90	1.9	4.6	4.3	4.6	.....	1.2	3.2	3.3	.....	.....
780.00–799.90	2.1	5.0	4.6	3.8	.....	2.2	3.2	2.5	.....	.....
800.00–819.90	1.4	4.4	4.0	2.8	.....	1.2	3.1	2.3	.....	.....
820.00–839.90	.6	4.4	4.4	2.9	.....	.6	3.3	2.3	.....	.....
840.00 or more	3.1	23.0	26.8	23.6	.....	2.8	18.2	18.7	.....	.....
Monthly amount per family:										
Average	$532.90	$655.00	$659.10	$628.00	$230.70	$480.50	$575.50	$559.90	$270.30	$240.10
Highest possible	[3] 1,092.80	[3] 1,274.70	[3] 1,274.70	[3] 1,274.70	[3] 546.40	[3] 1,092.80	[3] 1,274.70	[3] 1,274.70	[4] 553.30	[4] 456.50

[1] Excludes transitionally insured widows and surviving divorced wives.
[2] $200.90 minimum possible.
[3] Benefit based on death in 1978 of a worker before age 30.
[4] Benefit based on death in 1979 of a worker at age 65.

Table 113.—Benefits withheld: Number, by reason for withholding payment, type of beneficiary, and age, at end of 1979

Reason for withholding payment and age of beneficiary [1]	Total [2]	Retired workers			Disabled workers	Wives and husbands				Children	Widowed mothers and fathers	Widows and widowers	Parents	Special age-72 beneficiaries
		Total	Men	Women		Total [3]	Wives		Husbands					
							Without children [4]	With children [5]						
Total	914,485	469,690	374,963	94,727	14,130	119,042	77,003	30,590	11,450	116,373	67,641	32,385	161	95,063
Earnings of retired workers	525,906	448,119	360,037	88,082	.....	63,947	58,448	5,299	200	13,840	.....	.....	....	.....
Under age 62	18,852	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,012	.....	5,012	.....	13,840	.....	.....	....	.....
62–71	507,054	448,119	360,037	88,082	.....	58,935	58,448	287	200	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
62–64	39,818	32,594	22,600	9,994	.....	7,224	6,929	287	8	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
65–71	467,236	415,525	337,437	78,088	.....	51,711	51,519	.....	192	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Earnings of other beneficiaries	81,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,931	5,164	4,077	690	6,591	48,956	16,111	....	.....
Under age 62	60,844	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,014	.....	4,014	.....	6,591	45,315	1,924	....	.....
62–71	20,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,917	5,164	63	690	.....	641	14,187	....	.....
62–64	7,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	815	720	63	32	.....	641	6,408	....	.....
65–71	12,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,102	4,444	.....	658	.....	.....	7,779	....	.....
Entitled child not in care of beneficiary	27,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,932	117	12,815	.....	.....	14,316	.....	....	.....
Payee not determined	5,878	466	260	206	710	47	28	19	.....	4,420	10	199	....	26
Overpayment for reasons other than earnings	2,242	307	207	100	386	436	150	270	16	919	63	131	....	.....
Address unknown	29,406	9,448	5,963	3,483	3,792	1,283	568	697	18	8,663	689	4,504	45	984
Determination of continuing disability pending	13,096	.....	.....	.....	6,063	1,267	29	1,238	.....	5,673	.....	91	....	.....
Workers' compensation offset	5,691	.....	.....	.....	807	1,304	73	1,231	.....	3,580	.....	.....	....	.....
Government pension offset	33,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	33,811
Receipt of public assistance	57,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	57,090
Other [6]	132,528	11,352	8,496	2,856	2,372	27,895	12,425	4,944	10,526	72,685	3,607	11,349	116	3,152

[1] Age on birthday in 1979.
[2] Includes parents.
[3] Includes husbands.
[4] Aged 62 and over.
[5] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.
[6] See "Withholding" in Glossary.

Table 114.—Benefits withheld for wives, husbands, and children: Number, by reason for withholding payment and type of beneficiary, at end of 1979

Reason for withholding payment	Wives and husbands of—		Children								
			Under age 18 of—			Disabled, aged 18 and over of—			Students aged 18–21 of—		
	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers
Total	100,452	18,590	9,583	8,343	15,686	2,610	2,919	580	15,907	40,450	20,295
Earnings of—											
Retired workers	63,947	.....	7,913	.....	.....	1,559	.....	.....	4,368	.....	.....
Other beneficiaries	6,808	3,123	190	588	401	36	70	5	1,472	2,645	1,184
Entitled child not in care of beneficiary	5,688	7,244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payee not determined	30	17	271	2,175	1,224	111	556	49	.....	24	10
Overpayment for reasons other than earnings	107	329	18	61	733	11	5	17	7	26	41
Address unknown	673	610	402	2,287	2,320	177	662	122	271	1,818	604
Determination of continuing disability pending	21	1,246	.....	.....	4,497	217	471	170	.....	.....	320
Workers' compensation offset	.....	1,304	.....	.....	3,283	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	266
Other	23,178	4,717	789	3,232	3,228	499	1,155	186	9,789	35,937	17,870

Table 115.—Benefits for disabled-worker and disabled-worker families reduced or withheld as a result of the workers' compensation offset: Number and average amount before and after offset, by offset status, 1967–81

Year and offset status	Number of—		Average amount			Year and offset status	Number of—		Average amount		
			Monthly benefit amount						Monthly benefit amount		
	Families	Beneficiaries	Before offset	After offset	Average offset		Families	Beneficiaries	Before offset	After offset	Average offset
	Disabled worker with 1 or more auxiliaries						Disabled worker only				
Total:						Total:					
1967	5,909	25,740	$240.00	$72.90	$167.10	1967	4,056	4,056	$111.66	$49.08	$62.58
1968	8,940	39,689	255.93	120.57	135.36	1968	4,486	4,486	117.46	53.10	64.36
1969	12,333	54,502	254.14	115.43	138.71	1969	6,569	6,569	117.21	51.93	65.28
1970	15,712	68,430	287.85	142.92	144.93	1970	9,103	9,103	136.32	65.21	71.11
1971	20,353	87,198	316.17	158.00	158.17	1971	12,440	12,440	154.64	76.15	78.49
1972	28,187	121,090	383.96	263.70	120.26	1972	10,577	10,557	185.94	115.87	70.07
1973	22,979	94,979	379.83	237.38	142.45	1973	11,911	11,911	186.68	110.16	76.52
1974	26,738	108,675	424.98	265.83	159.15	1974	16,508	16,508	211.28	124.16	87.12
1975	29,202	118,338	466.43	287.59	178.84	1975	18,110	18,110	233.45	136.34	97.11
1976	34,127	136,126	511.87	313.23	198.64	1976	22,885	22,885	256.91	149.83	107.08
1977	37,419	146,906	558.11	335.76	222.35	1977	28,399	28,399	282.47	163.02	119.45
1978	36,924	143,445	614.33	371.16	243.17	1978	30,568	30,568	311.48	184.60	126.88
1979	35,609	135,628	686.56	427.45	259.11	1979	21,965	21,965	334.58	190.51	140.30
1980	36,147	135,657	787.97	510.27	277.70	1980	23,445	23,445	389.50	230.61	158.89
1981	34,475	126,159	861.74	569.94	291.80	1981	23,639	23,639	435.94	262.39	173.55
Family benefit partially offset:						Worker with benefit partially offset:					
1967	4,858	20,446	247.09	88.67	158.42	1967	3,137	3,137	117.03	63.46	53.57
1968	8,252	36,538	261.80	130.62	131.18	1968	3,840	3,840	121.10	62.03	59.07
1969	10,692	47,109	265.24	133.15	132.09	1969	5,158	5,158	123.09	66.14	56.95
1970	14,649	63,707	294.13	153.29	140.84	1970	7,910	7,910	139.88	75.05	64.83
1971	19,146	81,884	321.79	167.96	153.83	1971	11,138	11,138	157.85	85.05	72.80
1972	27,965	120,015	584.68	265.79	118.89	1972	10,303	10,303	186.74	118.96	67.78
1973	22,429	92,459	381.65	243.20	138.45	1973	11,022	11,022	189.55	119.04	70.51
1974	26,572	107,857	425.15	267.49	157.66	1974	16,220	16,220	211.93	126.36	85.57
1975	28,924	117,245	467.74	290.35	177.39	1975	17,564	17,564	234.58	140.58	94.00
1976	33,854	135,100	513.02	315.76	197.26	1976	22,398	22,398	257.82	153.09	104.73
1977	36,996	145,245	559.72	339.60	220.12	1977	27,640	27,640	283.84	167.50	116.34
1978	36,557	142,087	616.19	374.88	241.31	1978	29,929	29,929	312.61	188.54	124.07
1979	35,351	134,651	687.87	430.57	257.30	1979	21,422	21,442	335.64	195.34	140.30
1980	35,932	134,864	789.07	513.32	275.75	1980	22,890	22,890	390.78	236.20	154.58
1981	34,283	125,473	863.23	573.13	290.10	1981	23,200	23,200	437.32	267.35	169.97
Families with benefit totally offset:						Worker with benefit totally offset:					
1967	1,051	5,294	207.24	.....	207.24	1967	919	919	93.34	.....	93.34
1968	688	3,151	185.49	.....	185.49	1968	646	646	95.84	.....	95.84
1969	1,641	7,393	181.84	.....	181.84	1969	1,411	1,411	95.73	.....	95.73
1970	1,063	4,723	201.22	.....	201.22	1970	1,193	1,193	112.76	.....	112.76
1971	1,208	5,314	226.98	.....	226.98	1971	1,302	1,302	127.12	.....	127.12
1972	222	1,075	293.21	.....	293.21	1972	274	274	155.77	.....	155.77
1973	550	2,520	305.91	.....	305.91	1973	889	889	151.10	.....	151.10
1974	166	818	397.42	.....	397.42	1974	288	288	174.51	.....	174.51
1975	278	1,093	329.80	.....	329.80	1975	546	546	196.90	.....	196.90
1976	273	1,026	368.43	.....	368.43	1976	487	487	215.07	.....	215.07
1977	423	1,661	416.80	.....	416.80	1977	759	759	232.44	.....	232.44
1978	367	1,358	429.18	.....	429.18	1978	639	639	258.53	.....	258.53
1979	258	977	507.73	.....	507.73	1979	543	543	292.64	.....	292.64
1980	215	793	604.39	.....	604.39	1980	555	555	336.51	.....	336.51
1981	192	686	594.95	.....	594.95	1981	439	439	363.00	.....	363.00

Table 116 (1979).—Benefits for disabled-worker families reduced or withheld as a result of the workers' compensation offset: Number and average monthly benefit amount before and after offset, by family classification of beneficiaries, at end of 1979

Family classification	Number of—		Average monthly family benefit		Average offset
	Families	Beneficiaries	Before offset	After offset	
Total	37,574	137,393	$352.28	$337.06	$215.22
Disabled worker only	21,965	21,965	334.58	190.51	144.07
Benefit:					
Partially reduced	21,422	21,422	335.64	195.34	140.30
Withheld	543	543	292.64	.....	292.64
Disabled worker and 1 or more dependents	35,609	135,628	686.56	427.45	259.11
Family benefit partially reduced	35,351	134,651	687.87	430.57	257.30
Disabled-worker's benefit:					
Not reduced	16,057	60,104	715.65	582.17	133.48
Reduced	19,294	74,547	664.75	304.41	360.34
Family benefit withheld	258	977	507.73	.....	507.73

Table 116 (1980).—Benefits for disabled-worker families reduced or withheld as a result of the workers' compensation offset: Number and average monthly benefit amount before and after offset, by family classification of beneficiaries, at end of 1980

Family classification	Number of—		Average monthly family benefit		Average offset
	Families	Beneficiaries	Before offset	After offset	
Total	59,592	159,102	$631.20	$400.24	$230.96
Disabled worker only	23,445	23,445	389.50	230.61	158.89
Benefit:					
Partially reduced	22,890	22,890	390.78	236.20	154.58
Withheld	555	555	336.51	.....	336.51
Disabled worker and 1 or more dependents	36,147	135,657	787.97	510.27	277.70
Family benefit partially reduced	35,932	134,864	789.07	513.32	275.75
Disabled-worker's benefit:					
Not reduced	16,220	60,135	818.97	676.78	142.19
Reduced	19,712	74,729	764.47	378.83	385.64
Family benefit withheld	215	793	604.39	.....	604.39

Table 117.—Benefits terminated: Number, by type of beneficiary, 1940–77

Year	Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Wives and husbands	Children				Widowed mothers	Widows and widowers	Parents	Special age-72 beneficiaries
					Total	Children under age 18	Disabled, aged 18 and over	Students, aged 18–21				
Total	51,939,867	16,290,249	4,264,840	8,072,364	16,103,290	10,906,682	182,354	5,014,254	2,449,557	3,720,798	84,557	954,212
1940	9,266	3,864	.....	1,620	2,605	2,605	.....	.....	1,109	49	19	.....
1941	30,561	11,193	.....	5,242	9,095	9,095	.....	.....	4,524	405	102	.....
1942	50,069	17,457	.....	8,304	14,785	14,785	.....	.....	8,328	975	220	.....
1943	69,014	23,278	.....	11,389	20,582	20,582	.....	.....	11,801	1,668	296	.....
1944	87,624	28,945	.....	14,256	26,327	26,327	.....	.....	15,106	2,583	407	.....
1945	108,791	34,408	.....	17,179	33,446	33,446	.....	.....	19,828	3,455	475	.....
1946	147,949	47,683	.....	24,024	41,092	41,092	.....	.....	29,573	4,993	584	.....
1947	182,319	60,317	.....	30,575	51,460	51,460	.....	.....	31,767	7,427	773	.....
1948	217,416	75,409	.....	38,486	60,773	60,773	.....	.....	32,773	9,028	947	.....
1949	239,566	87,085	.....	43,997	64,064	64,064	.....	.....	32,057	11,241	1,122	.....
1930	266,615	98,280	.....	51,200	69,062	69,062	.....	.....	33,313	13,642	1,118	.....
1951	354,282	141,665	.....	73,706	82,516	82,516	.....	.....	37,016	17,399	1,380	.....
1952	383,780	160,284	.....	85,349	75,352	75,352	.....	.....	40,085	20,978	1,732	.....
1953	455,652	193,688	.....	99,409	89,292	89,292	.....	.....	44,331	27,006	1,926	.....
1954	501,694	212,894	.....	111,788	99,375	99,375	.....	.....	45,870	29,871	1,896	.....
1955	579,229	247,998	.....	125,880	117,443	117,443	.....	.....	49,330	36,488	2,090	.....
1956	624,981	269,006	.....	134,700	128,391	128,391	.....	.....	51,874	38,849	2,161	.....
1957	789,331	334,710	16,131	178,464	146,828	146,540	288	.....	54,715	56,022	2,461	.....
1958	817,512	322,279	52,949	173,608	156,944	156,348	596	.....	52,088	57,422	2,222	.....
1959	1,163,018	458,175	81,982	255,169	211,711	209,948	1,763	.....	67,346	85,401	3,234	.....
1960	1,170,592	440,535	89,090	249,792	235,965	233,512	2,453	.....	67,555	84,396	3,259	.....
1961	1,327,950	471,552	115,546	276,437	290,895	287,599	3,296	.....	77,778	92,322	3,420	.....
1962	1,410,718	507,807	128,299	282,569	311,045	307,200	3,845	.....	78,261	99,332	3,405	.....
1963	1,672,045	591,951	137,850	330,576	397,764	392,606	5,158	.....	92,246	117,743	3,915	.....
1964	1,739,693	616,124	138,576	333,969	424,680	418,834	5,846	.....	96,116	126,328	3,900	.....
1965	1,868,804	646,734	156,648	345,229	481,215	448,344	6,628	26,243	98,058	137,031	3,889	.....
1966	2,178,105	696,038	168,630	351,877	704,131	457,688	7,329	239,114	92,054	158,302	3,749	3,324
1967	2,545,076	748,184	208,899	373,803	820,610	503,110	9,178	308,322	102,004	172,411	3,789	115,376
1968	2,654,191	789,586	222,197	386,245	837,390	514,363	10,620	312,407	100,344	188,844	4,004	125,581
1969	2,860,287	827,151	251,269	399,689	946,481	564,725	11,922	369,834	107,119	205,188	3,525	119,865
1970	2,841,523	817,129	260,444	388,574	956,566	582,918	11,795	361,853	102,578	208,843	3,313	104,075
1971	2,944,134	846,103	266,471	394,422	1,011,381	607,138	11,621	392,622	104,577	223,988	3,162	94,030
1972	2,949,327	839,018	261,739	384,297	1,037,251	605,569	13,924	417,758	108,995	232,375	2,950	82,702
1973	3,132,957	873,593	304,792	396,828	1,137,641	637,851	12,445	487,345	103,056	234,039	2,955	80,053
1974	3,296,247	921,897	320,958	416,891	1,205,329	699,400	15,288	490,641	116,061	243,139	2,886	69,086
1975	3,313,151	931,953	329,532	421,973	1,209,574	695,082	15,195	499,297	110,493	249,274	2,574	57,778
1976	3,405,273	941,162	351,504	424,417	1,262,306	711,425	16,104	534,777	114,823	256,020	2,412	52,629
1977	3,551,125	955,114	401,334	430,431	1,331,923	740,822	17,060	574,041	114,603	265,721	2,285	49,712

Table 118.—Benefits terminated: Number, by reason for termination and type of beneficiary, 1977

Reason for termination	Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Wives and husbands	Children	Widowed mothers	Widows and widowers	Parents	Special age-72 beneficiaries
Total	3,551,125	955,114	401,534	430,431	1,331,923	114,605	265,721	2,285	49,712
Death of beneficiary	1,379,160	890,319	140,340	80,724	9,434	2,921	205,771	2,230	47,431
Termination resulting from death of beneficiary	261,177	.....	.....	197,866	63,311	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marriage, remarriage, or divorce of beneficiary	97,928	.....	.....	8,921	54,423	25,241	9,337	6	.....
Marriage, death, or adoption of last entitled child	5,747	.....	.....	3,093	.....	2,654	.....	.....	.....
Attainment of age—									
18 by beneficiary	554,065	.....	.....	.....	554,065	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 by disabled-worker beneficiary	246,201	.....	194,329	30,100	21,772	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 by last entitled child	143,191	.....	.....	67,298	.....	75,893	.....	.....	.....
22 by student	134,350	.....	.....	.....	134,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 by disabled widow or widower	7,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,420	.....	.....
Entitlement to equal or larger benefit	139,378	56,323	.....	13,031	28,539	4,985	34,501	31	2,204
Recovery [1] of—									
Disabled-worker beneficiary or of last entitled child	148,264	.....	60,916	18,254	67,418	1,351	325	.....	.....
Disabled child	1,784	.....	.....	.....	1,784	.....	.....	.....	.....
Withdrawal of application	7,702	5,847	45	705	427	134	541	1	2
Beneficiary no longer a full-time student	384,059	.....	.....	.....	384,059	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	40,699	2,625	5,704	10,439	12,341	1,426	7,826	17	85

[1] Disabled person ceased to meet medical standard for disability or continued to meet medical standards for disability but engaged in substantial gainful activity.

Table 119.—Benefits terminated for wives, husbands, and children: Number, by reason for termination and type of beneficiary, 1977

Reason for termination	Wives and husbands of—		Children								
			Under age 18 of—			Disabled aged 18 and over of—			Students aged 18–21 of—		
	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers
Total	307,712	122,719	92,005	340,084	308,733	4,268	7,502	5,290	105,301	331,367	137,373
Death of beneficiary	78,064	2,660	243	1,614	747	1,396	4,024	264	157	799	190
Termination resulting from death of beneficiary	173,802	24,064	.....	.....	52,835	.....	.....	1,280	.....	.....	9,156
Marriage, remarriage, or divorce of beneficiary	2,361	6,560	3,179	12,994	9,316	441	1,099	326	4,794	16,479	6,795
Marriage, death, or adoption of last entitled child	1,326	1,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attainment of age—											
18 by beneficiary	.....	.....	81,620	314,752	137,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 by disabled-worker beneficiary	.....	30,100	.....	.....	14,949	.....	.....	2,337	.....	.....	4,486
18 by last entitled child	33,743	33,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 by student	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,326	83,594	19,430
Entitlement to equal or larger benefits	11,633	1,398	6,353	8,194	5,638	1,822	1,056	447	2,035	1,789	1,305
Recovery [1] of—											
Disabled-worker beneficiary or of last entitled child	(2)	18,249	.....	.....	63,244	.....	.....	535	.....	.....	3,639
Disabled child	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	496	1,226	62	.....	.....	.....
Beneficiary no longer a full-time student	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,387	227,271	90,401
Other	6,783	4,366	610	2,500	5,341	113	97	39	602	1,435	2,031

[1] Disabled person ceased to meet medical standards for disability or continued to meet medical standards for disability but engaged in substantial gainful activity.

[2] Data not available.

Table 120 (1980).—Total benefits paid during year: Amount of payments, by type of program and beneficiary and by State, calendar year 1980

[In millions]

State	Total [1]	OASI				DI		
		Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children	Survivors [2]	Total	Disabled workers	Spouses and children
Total	$120,472	$104,916	$70,359	$7,547	$27,010	$15,437	$12,817	$2,621
Alabama	1,917	1,600	966	129	505	315	257	58
Alaska	69	60	35	3	21	10	8	2
Arizona	1,454	1,264	890	96	277	190	158	31
Arkansas	1,283	1,060	690	89	281	222	182	40
California	11,225	9,642	6,705	675	2,262	1,572	1,332	239
Colorado	1,111	978	641	76	262	132	109	23
Connecticut	1,816	1,647	1,192	95	360	167	142	25
Delaware	313	273	184	17	72	40	34	7
District of Columbia	269	235	161	12	62	33	29	4
Florida	7,145	6,332	4,607	456	1,269	808	681	127
Georgia	2,322	1,891	1,191	121	579	430	354	76
Hawaii	366	328	230	30	68	38	32	6
Idaho	439	391	267	32	92	48	40	8
Illinois	5,952	5,337	3,600	352	1,385	609	512	97
Indiana	2,949	2,596	1,733	181	683	350	289	61
Iowa	1,696	1,550	1,032	133	385	143	120	23
Kansas	1,293	1,182	795	96	287	108	91	17
Kentucky	1,805	1,489	904	126	459	315	251	64
Louisiana	1,739	1,423	802	124	496	314	250	64
Maine	640	561	384	39	137	78	64	14
Maryland	1,850	1,628	1,075	103	450	220	186	34
Massachusetts	3,297	2,966	2,100	176	690	328	275	53
Michigan	5,000	4,327	2,809	322	1,196	670	553	117
Minnesota	2,067	1,894	1,279	157	459	169	140	28
Mississippi	1,160	943	579	72	291	216	176	40
Missouri	2,868	2,515	1,695	183	636	351	291	60
Montana	400	352	232	28	92	47	39	9
Nebraska	855	785	530	66	189	69	57	11
Nevada	327	280	198	16	66	47	40	7
New Hampshire	493	444	322	26	96	49	41	8
New Jersey	4,368	3,852	2,706	224	922	512	433	80
New Mexico	529	447	284	38	125	81	64	17
New York	10,679	9,355	6,602	560	2,192	1,313	1,094	219
North Carolina	2,738	2,300	1,509	145	646	436	366	70
North Dakota	332	307	197	32	78	25	20	4
Ohio	5,770	5,014	3,182	393	1,439	750	620	130
Oklahoma	1,531	1,334	871	107	356	196	162	33
Oregon	1,461	1,294	923	90	281	166	140	26
Pennsylvania	7,515	6,635	4,422	472	1,740	873	739	135
Rhode Island	600	527	385	27	116	72	61	11
South Carolina	1,354	1,107	706	66	335	245	205	40
South Dakota	373	341	222	31	88	31	26	5
Tennessee	2,233	1,865	1,185	146	535	365	301	64
Texas	5,704	5,010	3,121	420	1,469	689	567	121
Utah	509	460	309	37	114	49	41	9
Vermont	272	239	164	17	58	33	27	6
Virginia	2,281	1,935	1,243	133	559	343	283	60
Washington	2,083	1,845	1,292	130	423	235	198	38
West Virginia	1,176	951	553	86	312	223	177	46
Wisconsin	2,719	2,449	1,683	186	580	267	221	46
Wyoming	169	154	103	11	40	15	12	2
Outlying areas:								
American Samoa	3	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Guam	6	5	2	1	2	1	1	.....
Puerto Rico	1,084	709	413	86	210	375	282	93
Virgin Islands	21	18	12	2	5	2	2	1
Abroad	839	787	437	77	273	52	39	12

[1] Includes special age-72 payments.
[2] Widows and widowers, children, widowed mothers and fathers, and parents.

Table 120 (1981).—Total benefits paid during year: Amount of payments, by type of program and beneficiary and by State, calendar year 1981

[In millions]

State	Total [1]	OASI				DI		
		Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children	Survivors [2]	Total	Disabled workers	Spouses and children
Total	$140,995	$123,685	$83,615	$8,865	$31,205	$17,200	$14,380	$2,820
Alabama	2,240	1,885	1,150	150	585	355	290	65
Alaska	80	70	40	5	25	12	10	.....
Arizona	1,710	1,495	1,060	115	320	215	180	35
Arkansas	1,500	1,250	820	105	325	245	205	40
California	13,135	11,380	7,970	795	2,615	1,750	1,495	255
Colorado	1,300	1,150	760	90	300	145	120	25
Connecticut	2,125	1,940	1,415	110	415	185	160	25
Delaware	365	320	220	20	80	45	40	5
District of Columbia	315	275	190	15	70	40	35	5
Florida	8,380	7,480	5,475	535	1,470	900	765	135
Georgia	2,720	2,225	1,415	140	670	475	395	80
Hawaii	430	385	270	35	80	40	35	5
Idaho	515	460	315	40	105	55	45	10
Illinois	6,975	6,295	4,280	415	1,600	680	575	105
Indiana	3,450	3,060	2,060	210	790	390	325	65
Iowa	1,985	1,825	1,225	155	445	160	135	25
Kansas	1,515	1,395	950	115	330	120	100	20
Kentucky	2,110	1,755	1,075	150	530	350	280	70
Louisiana	2,035	1,670	955	145	570	350	280	70
Maine	750	660	455	45	160	85	70	15
Maryland	2,165	1,915	1,275	120	520	245	210	35
Massachusetts	3,860	3,505	2,495	210	800	365	310	55
Michigan	5,850	5,100	3,340	380	1,380	745	620	125
Minnesota	2,420	2,235	1,520	185	530	190	160	30
Mississippi	1,355	1,110	690	85	335	240	195	45
Missouri	3,355	2,965	2,015	215	735	390	325	65
Montana	475	410	275	30	105	55	45	10
Nebraska	1,000	925	630	75	220	75	65	10
Nevada	380	330	235	20	75	55	45	10
New Hampshire	575	525	385	30	110	55	45	10
New Jersey	5,110	4,545	3,215	265	1,065	570	485	85
New Mexico	620	530	340	45	145	90	70	20
New York	12,500	11,035	7,845	660	2,530	1,465	1,230	235
North Carolina	3,200	2,710	1,795	170	745	485	410	75
North Dakota	390	360	235	35	90	30	25	5
Ohio	6,750	5,905	3,780	460	1,665	835	695	140
Oklahoma	1,790	1,570	1,035	125	410	215	180	35
Oregon	1,710	1,525	1,095	105	325	185	155	30
Pennsylvania	8,795	7,820	5,255	555	2,010	975	830	145
Rhode Island	700	620	455	30	135	80	70	10
South Carolina	1,585	1,310	840	80	390	275	230	45
South Dakota	435	400	265	35	100	35	30	5
Tennessee	2,610	2,200	1,410	170	620	405	335	70
Texas	6,675	5,905	3,710	495	1,700	765	635	130
Utah	595	535	365	40	130	55	45	10
Vermont	320	285	195	20	70	35	30	5
Virginia	2,670	2,275	1,475	155	645	380	315	65
Washington	2,440	2,175	1,535	150	490	260	220	40
West Virginia	1,375	1,120	660	100	360	250	200	50
Wisconsin	3,180	2,890	2,000	220	670	300	250	50
Wyoming	195	185	120	15	50	20	15	5
Outlying areas:								
American Samoa	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Guam	7	6	3	1	2	1	1	.....
Puerto Rico	1,270	835	490	100	245	415	315	100
Virgin Islands	25	23	15	2	6	2	2	.....
Abroad	980	925	520	90	315	60	45	15

[1] Includes special age-72 payments.

[2] Widows and widowers, children, widowed mothers and fathers, and parents.

Table 121.—Benefits in current-payment status: Number of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary and by State, June 1980

State	Total [1]	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Wives and Husbands of—		Children of—			Widowed mothers and fathers	Widows and widowers	Parents	Special age-72 beneficiaries
				Retired workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers				
Total	35,219,930	19,167,531	2,862,919	2,986,813	467,560	632,762	2,668,216	1,403,175	560,303	4,354,184	15,329	101,138
Alabama	636,923	294,320	61,057	57,209	11,443	16,032	62,145	32,474	13,633	87,018	541	1,051
Alaska	20,880	9,323	1,641	1,162	244	820	4,398	1,008	826	1,435	9	14
Arizona	414,688	236,579	33,448	37,628	5,715	7,456	31,108	15,712	6,397	39,782	139	724
Arkansas	438,479	217,162	44,219	42,794	8,443	9,765	30,667	23,403	6,331	54,321	204	1,170
California	3,179,084	1,800,002	287,191	256,322	37,277	35,188	224,095	119,080	44,250	344,982	804	9,893
Colorado	327,514	179,634	24,062	31,105	3,747	4,604	26,789	11,219	5,356	39,824	73	1,101
Connecticut	472,490	293,890	30,428	32,236	3,825	6,486	30,116	12,272	6,189	55,086	136	1,826
Delaware	86,115	47,527	7,373	6,070	1,033	1,315	7,281	3,306	1,528	10,438	29	215
District of Columbia	87,690	49,936	7,458	4,832	534	1,518	8,984	2,311	1,664	9,996	49	408
Florida	2,038,867	1,248,196	149,450	182,668	23,045	26,849	105,327	61,281	22,661	214,420	523	4,447
Georgia	764,043	363,851	86,151	52,283	13,666	13,851	80,122	44,351	16,587	90,571	505	2,103
Hawaii	111,003	62,094	6,984	9,779	1,049	7,056	8,990	3,445	2,020	9,192	68	326
Idaho	130,046	74,511	8,936	12,762	1,449	2,319	9,856	4,113	1,776	13,933	18	373
Illinois	1,620,344	924,049	109,574	127,796	14,444	24,089	130,487	47,751	26,258	209,808	660	5,428
Indiana	811,096	449,681	61,540	67,037	9,473	11,923	52,215	29,642	12,455	104,991	243	1,896
Iowa	489,191	281,153	26,954	53,817	3,998	6,846	28,234	11,359	5,391	68,783	87	2,569
Kansas	372,822	218,597	20,602	38,606	2,785	4,889	22,117	8,419	4,089	50,729	75	1,914
Kentucky	594,936	275,179	57,744	58,891	13,764	12,109	47,641	35,034	11,063	81,982	288	1,241
Louisiana	578,705	242,405	58,036	54,930	13,407	12,546	60,544	38,275	13,724	82,549	280	2,009
Maine	196,631	111,930	15,163	15,943	2,701	3,095	12,850	7,851	2,765	23,744	63	526
Maryland	525,682	290,711	40,469	38,257	5,180	8,182	47,441	16,145	9,584	67,549	247	1,917
Massachusetts	918,712	558,545	60,877	63,880	9,248	12,112	58,965	27,040	13,057	111,725	252	3,011
Michigan	1,349,424	709,892	113,022	115,495	18,035	23,347	111,997	55,793	22,570	175,881	464	2,928
Minnesota	612,321	358,859	31,491	63,871	4,780	11,094	38,925	14,094	7,420	78,750	102	2,935
Mississippi	426,810	192,887	44,286	35,631	8,260	13,232	43,468	26,853	8,974	51,985	327	907
Missouri	854,098	477,029	66,262	75,836	10,550	12,806	57,059	31,098	11,618	109,161	228	2,451
Montana	118,007	64,557	8,521	11,240	1,463	2,165	9,624	4,210	1,725	14,012	35	455
Nebraska	253,237	148,237	13,375	27,087	1,903	3,366	15,606	5,927	2,931	33,326	53	1,426
Nevada	92,333	53,702	8,478	6,052	1,040	1,433	8,273	3,194	1,678	8,321	17	145
New Hampshire	138,535	86,441	9,137	9,468	1,377	1,877	8,992	4,152	1,856	14,715	18	502
New Jersey	1,151,500	673,159	91,842	77,907	12,554	15,231	80,770	38,455	17,961	140,279	477	2,865
New Mexico	172,564	82,531	14,596	16,373	3,629	4,456	18,139	10,636	4,118	17,563	124	399
New York	2,862,307	1,662,389	232,232	192,716	34,295	46,197	197,087	107,241	41,067	338,827	1,126	9,130
North Carolina	887,467	454,907	89,335	64,241	13,171	15,481	83,829	39,093	17,304	107,420	587	2,099
North Dakota	104,346	57,459	4,917	13,461	869	2,339	6,921	2,455	1,338	14,099	25	463
Ohio	1,611,006	837,806	132,036	148,767	21,682	23,822	121,616	63,584	25,423	231,260	496	4,514
Oklahoma	476,212	254,654	37,856	47,586	6,376	6,985	32,362	17,828	6,488	64,601	168	1,308
Oregon	406,639	244,966	30,123	34,608	4,243	6,031	25,362	12,020	4,619	43,525	85	1,057
Pennsylvania	2,052,847	1,144,788	158,565	175,944	24,189	26,729	132,220	61,759	30,508	291,273	850	6,022
Rhode Island	168,213	103,216	14,103	9,679	1,895	1,894	10,002	5,558	2,220	19,055	44	547
South Carolina	443,333	212,591	50,075	27,923	7,688	8,293	50,182	23,514	10,893	50,798	345	1,031
South Dakota	118,438	66,125	6,287	13,554	1,042	2,162	8,014	2,796	1,575	16,271	16	596
Tennessee	730,591	359,750	72,925	65,289	12,562	14,345	59,574	36,188	12,867	94,598	469	2,024
Texas	1,799,293	912,303	131,071	180,974	24,237	36,993	162,099	70,340	35,400	240,429	925	4,522
Utah	145,738	82,842	8,757	14,142	1,403	2,665	13,088	4,322	2,418	15,748	24	269
Vermont	80,073	45,270	6,276	6,613	1,046	1,209	5,356	3,083	1,120	9,799	21	280
Virginia	712,313	363,852	66,074	56,022	11,412	12,885	62,917	31,782	13,360	91,155	433	2,421
Washington	574,855	339,106	41,880	48,912	5,828	8,889	39,181	17,710	6,822	64,688	109	1,730
West Virginia	358,438	153,816	38,207	35,573	9,781	8,107	27,345	22,903	6,717	54,881	214	894
Wisconsin	761,058	444,594	47,819	70,562	7,386	12,858	47,740	22,856	9,252	94,988	146	2,857
Wyoming	48,981	28,383	2,728	4,400	391	756	4,390	1,234	777	5,750	15	157
Outlying areas:												
American Samoa	2,394	415	123	212	78	476	593	283	144	64	6	0
Guam	3,013	860	180	293	52	277	809	191	199	147	5	0
Puerto Rico	568,427	177,755	81,266	51,814	24,782	36,733	49,441	97,624	11,287	36,750	961	0
Virgin Islands	7,578	3,439	460	590	94	560	1,349	366	249	454	17	0
Abroad	311,600	139,676	9,257	37,971	2,997	18,019	33,514	8,542	9,801	50,713	1,104	0

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

Table 122.—Benefits in current-payment status: Amount of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary and by State, June 1980

[In thousands]

State	Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Wives and husbands of—		Children of —			Widowed mothers and fathers	Widows and widowers	Parents	Special age-72 beneficiaries
				Retired workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers				
Total	$10,463,412	$6,486,951	$1,058,835	$509,142	$51,616	$86,624	$631,416	$154,554	$135,288	$1,334,419	$4,083	$10,484
Alabama	164,599	89,087	21,253	8,328	1,208	1,878	13,395	3,349	3,028	22,833	131	109
Alaska	3,952	3,200	666	169	24	96	1,065	122	193	415	1	1
Arizona	126,908	82,100	13,071	6,586	669	1,012	7,369	1,798	1,557	12,636	36	74
Arkansas	110,862	63,618	15,070	6,006	856	1,004	6,555	2,294	1,370	13,920	46	123
California	977,653	618,168	110,083	45,206	4,324	8,059	55,472	14,483	10,900	109,698	230	1,030
Colorado	96,356	59,083	8,987	5,276	452	689	6,773	1,357	1,357	12,255	18	109
Connecticut	159,395	109,879	11,763	6,352	436	1,141	7,689	1,504	1,619	18,737	44	191
Delaware	27,265	16,931	2,793	1,158	124	218	1,816	401	405	3,387	9	23
District of Columbia	23,375	14,801	2,420	784	52	197	1,767	247	311	2,740	13	43
Florida	626,383	424,752	56,298	32,058	2,721	3,935	25,291	7,236	5,599	67,891	144	498
Georgia	199,842	109,767	29,245	7,871	1,369	1,648	17,526	4,572	3,651	23,865	116	212
Hawaii	31,977	21,183	2,607	1,515	112	839	2,120	379	467	2,701	20	34
Idaho	38,271	24,619	3,294	2,153	170	351	2,475	468	455	4,250	2	34
Illinois	518,147	331,912	42,327	23,928	1,734	3,860	32,242	5,897	6,660	68,819	198	570
Indiana	256,138	159,756	23,848	12,288	1,159	1,983	16,090	3,678	3,315	33,752	72	197
Iowa	147,684	93,180	9,898	9,409	471	1,078	7,177	1,377	1,421	21,382	22	269
Kansas	112,702	73,698	7,531	6,851	321	753	5,557	999	1,043	15,737	16	196
Kentucky	154,930	83,301	20,709	8,556	1,483	1,402	10,832	3,556	2,614	22,284	66	127
Louisiana	148,332	73,978	20,656	8,382	1,408	1,417	12,904	3,612	3,080	22,615	69	211
Maine	55,683	35,410	5,305	2,671	281	436	2,989	819	659	7,040	17	56
Maryland	160,536	99,103	15,382	6,863	623	1,253	11,439	2,050	2,362	21,184	74	201
Massachusetts	288,445	193,577	22,706	11,973	1,049	1,935	14,058	3,114	3,230	36,414	74	315
Michigan	432,811	258,946	45,657	21,431	2,209	4,025	28,942	7,002	5,978	58,169	145	307
Minnesota	180,176	117,917	11,602	10,653	547	1,708	9,689	1,684	1,868	24,183	21	304
Mississippi	99,574	53,399	14,499	4,541	766	1,173	8,349	2,404	1,774	12,502	75	92
Missouri	249,350	156,305	24,057	12,592	1,193	1,836	13,776	3,511	2,863	32,907	60	250
Montana	34,697	21,398	3,183	1,901	174	325	2,395	502	429	4,336	6	48
Nebraska	74,566	48,867	4,748	4,673	209	507	3,807	672	736	10,185	12	150
Nevada	28,518	18,225	3,305	1,055	126	217	2,111	407	434	2,619	5	14
New Hampshire	43,282	29,717	3,388	1,732	155	300	2,275	491	476	4,688	7	53
New Jersey	381,410	249,503	35,764	15,108	1,488	2,591	20,071	4,770	4,592	47,066	158	299
New Mexico	45,608	26,205	5,282	2,493	367	488	3,818	998	883	5,003	29	42
New York	932,380	608,674	90,405	36,646	4,080	7,589	45,077	13,146	10,306	112,123	358	956
North Carolina	236,845	139,167	30,199	9,465	1,327	1,956	18,495	4,202	3,840	27,230	147	217
North Dakota	28,797	18,126	1,668	2,179	91	324	1,612	261	317	4,170	4	43
Ohio	498,517	293,391	51,248	27,143	2,604	3,882	30,593	7,609	6,614	74,813	149	471
Oklahoma	132,675	80,345	13,388	7,520	700	902	7,693	1,934	1,562	18,456	38	137
Oregon	127,830	85,086	11,571	6,135	512	1,006	6,746	1,522	1,243	13,877	25	107
Pennsylvania	652,881	407,725	61,026	32,827	2,996	4,468	32,738	7,589	7,959	94,677	247	629
Rhode Island	52,592	35,476	5,078	1,797	207	314	2,382	627	555	6,084	14	58
South Carolina	116,654	65,134	16,958	4,184	749	1,038	10,603	2,392	2,318	13,085	82	108
South Dakota	32,404	20,509	2,148	2,123	111	290	1,773	303	350	4,736	0	61
Tennessee	192,535	109,293	24,884	9,746	1,296	1,741	13,462	3,703	2,956	25,129	115	210
Texas	492,271	287,718	46,892	28,912	2,507	4,277	36,785	7,016	8,100	69,390	226	458
Utah	44,345	28,483	3,348	2,507	173	403	3,230	505	619	5,044	6	27
Vermont	23,723	15,110	2,240	1,133	112	184	1,299	343	280	2,966	6	30
Virginia	197,053	114,626	23,379	8,805	1,246	1,718	14,635	3,483	3,189	25,593	113	246
Washington	181,864	119,150	16,331	8,828	703	1,453	10,315	2,272	1,805	20,795	31	181
West Virginia	100,479	51,029	14,606	5,744	1,172	1,056	6,536	2,474	1,700	16,017	53	90
Wisconsin	237,188	155,169	18,226	12,534	879	2,112	12,153	2,755	2,454	30,568	42	296
Wyoming	14,681	9,460	1,008	752	45	114	1,148	147	204	1,785	3	15
Outlying areas:												
American Samoa	261	87	30	12	3	23	66	9	17	12	2	0
Guam	526	226	55	27	2	15	123	13	32	32	1	0
Puerto Rico	91,847	38,051	23,322	4,746	1,538	2,039	7,206	5,755	1,718	7,262	210	0
Virgin Islands	1,804	1,069	156	78	7	51	241	34	45	119	4	0
Abroad	71,873	40,262	3,262	4,735	276	1,315	5,651	707	1,776	13,623	266	0

Table 123.—Benefits in current-payment status: Number, by age, race, and sex and by State, June 1980

State	Total [1]	Age					Race			Sex [2]	
		Under age 22	22–59	60–64	65–71	72 or older	White	Black	Other	Men	Women
Total	35,219,930	4,294,440	3,405,415	4,136,817	10,337,862	13,045,396	31,090,448	3,566,193	563,289	12,298,970	18,216,807
Alabama	636,923	101,396	77,253	75,434	180,011	202,829	462,590	172,199	1,134	213,264	313,008
Alaska	20,880	6,069	2,588	2,405	5,355	4,463	15,308	586	4,986	6,841	7,813
Arizona	414,688	51,499	37,555	54,438	131,751	139,435	385,532	9,771	19,385	156,894	203,518
Arkansas	438,479	59,082	50,567	53,174	125,562	150,094	365,609	71,818	1,052	161,812	212,832
California	3,179,084	368,627	307,221	370,932	939,841	1,192,463	2,830,838	215,250	132,996	1,139,548	1,641,173
Colorado	327,514	39,927	28,803	37,528	93,375	123,881	314,448	8,844	4,222	115,843	169,059
Connecticut	472,490	43,282	35,161	56,132	147,819	190,096	448,877	21,091	2,522	164,387	259,229
Delaware	86,115	10,923	8,500	11,262	25,525	29,905	72,831	12,747	537	29,392	44,821
District of Columbia	87,690	11,852	8,291	8,396	24,913	34,238	30,524	56,338	828	27,389	47,488
Florida	2,038,867	180,709	155,909	256,011	651,850	794,388	1,854,381	176,826	7,660	787,290	1,058,120
Georgia	764,043	128,027	101,437	90,241	213,044	231,294	559,483	202,921	1,639	245,828	379,891
Hawaii	111,003	18,247	11,268	13,717	32,579	35,192	30,404	543	80,056	43,667	47,845
Idaho	130,046	15,121	10,076	16,266	41,068	47,515	128,410	258	1,378	49,740	64,018
Illinois	1,620,344	184,416	133,253	178,532	482,353	641,790	1,426,743	183,384	10,217	545,511	872,506
Indiana	811,096	93,953	74,218	96,666	238,444	307,815	752,852	55,529	2,715	278,809	428,507
Iowa	489,191	40,710	32,670	52,205	144,133	219,473	482,482	5,468	1,241	174,672	268,080
Kansas	372,822	31,653	24,280	37,466	111,504	167,919	354,464	16,099	2,259	131,876	205,521
Kentucky	594,936	85,515	75,343	70,341	162,715	201,022	553,697	40,217	1,022	207,428	292,724
Louisiana	578,705	103,156	77,703	65,139	154,860	177,847	397,559	179,058	2,088	193,040	274,300
Maine	196,631	21,338	18,200	23,575	56,710	76,808	195,474	425	732	70,102	102,733
Maryland	525,682	65,605	48,396	66,772	156,505	188,404	425,207	97,672	2,803	176,350	277,564
Massachusetts	918,712	87,445	73,140	101,175	272,618	384,334	890,919	21,496	6,297	306,294	514,301
Michigan	1,349,424	173,411	134,306	173,892	390,402	477,413	1,185,480	158,382	5,562	475,429	682,858
Minnesota	612,321	57,049	39,651	68,989	183,108	263,524	603,682	5,021	3,618	222,152	326,056
Mississippi	426,810	77,852	54,876	46,001	112,276	135,805	272,145	153,393	1,272	141,803	201,454
Missouri	854,098	92,011	76,585	95,876	249,330	340,296	777,050	74,856	2,192	298,778	454,357
Montana	118,007	14,724	10,026	14,598	35,370	43,289	115,115	242	2,650	43,844	58,164
Nebraska	253,237	22,128	16,391	24,411	74,649	115,658	245,563	6,269	1,405	90,257	138,081
Nevada	92,333	12,441	8,961	13,263	30,281	27,387	86,083	4,515	1,735	35,695	43,738
New Hampshire	138,535	13,574	10,817	16,650	42,661	54,833	137,816	365	354	48,551	74,963
New Jersey	1,151,500	122,339	103,908	138,262	348,677	438,314	1,038,156	105,635	7,709	392,801	624,243
New Mexico	172,564	31,498	20,444	19,866	48,506	52,250	156,564	3,154	12,846	60,513	78,820
New York	2,862,307	314,493	268,328	319,477	818,741	1,141,268	2,561,192	260,082	41,033	967,306	1,544,476
North Carolina	887,467	125,409	105,310	112,477	260,968	283,303	682,918	197,625	6,924	297,453	451,611
North Dakota	104,346	10,242	7,065	11,330	31,816	43,893	102,842	184	1,320	39,634	52,997
Ohio	1,611,006	187,998	158,526	196,669	471,881	595,932	1,461,019	146,037	3,950	554,795	847,189
Oklahoma	476,212	52,048	43,850	52,521	141,507	186,286	437,518	28,791	9,903	170,866	248,171
Oregon	406,639	39,652	31,723	50,935	127,785	156,544	398,399	4,586	3,654	154,542	208,684
Pennsylvania	2,052,847	195,116	179,792	267,410	639,312	771,217	1,895,828	148,351	8,668	719,332	1,112,807
Rhode Island	168,213	15,663	15,180	20,282	50,240	66,848	163,863	3,356	994	57,247	93,512
South Carolina	443,333	75,347	59,420	55,884	124,358	128,326	306,065	136,385	883	142,148	219,196
South Dakota	118,438	11,563	8,288	12,297	34,308	51,982	114,598	193	3,647	43,958	61,508
Tennessee	730,591	100,143	86,694	87,183	209,920	246,651	618,145	110,920	1,526	251,622	368,862
Texas	1,799,293	250,227	171,619	197,418	530,537	649,492	1,552,066	223,948	23,279	621,886	907,975
Utah	145,738	18,514	11,083	16,597	45,018	54,526	142,845	667	2,226	51,459	74,204
Vermont	80,073	8,643	7,387	9,317	23,289	31,437	79,598	213	262	28,463	41,962
Virginia	712,313	97,865	80,194	89,069	206,541	238,644	567,483	142,543	2,287	240,451	364,278
Washington	574,855	60,273	44,995	71,525	178,700	219,362	553,908	10,214	10,733	213,062	350,013
West Virginia	358,438	51,833	48,901	45,432	97,416	114,856	341,444	15,826	1,168	126,551	173,532
Wisconsin	761,058	74,404	57,999	89,502	230,404	308,749	740,032	17,421	3,605	277,585	400,019
Wyoming	48,981	5,968	3,435	5,540	15,208	18,830	48,042	328	611	17,681	24,920
Outlying areas:											
American Samoa	2,394	1,342	399	176	302	175	111	8	2,275	470	572
Guam	3,013	1,256	501	259	614	383	587	46	2,380	822	914
Puerto Rico	568,427	171,484	118,922	53,228	109,537	115,256	466,151	46,222	56,054	187,022	197,607
Virgin Islands	7,578	2,197	858	807	2,064	1,652	2,325	4,791	462	2,377	2,926
Abroad	311,600	57,181	27,149	21,867	75,591	129,812	257,183	6,084	48,333	96,438	155,087

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Beneficiaries" at the end of the Monthly Benefits section.

[2] Excludes child beneficiaries.

Table 124.—Benefits in current-payment status for retired workers, ranked by State average benefit: Number and amount of monthly benefits and percentage distribution, by monthly amount and by State, June 1980

State	Monthly benefit		Number of retired workers	Percent of beneficiaries receiving—										
	Average	Median		Total	$199.90 or less	$200.00–249.90	$250.00–299.90	$300.00–349.90	$350.00–399.90	$400.00–449.90	$450.00–499.90	$500.00–549.90	$550.00–599.90	$600.00 or more
Total	$338.43	$341.69	19,167,531	100.0	16.9	12.3	11.3	11.4	15.1	14.0	9.1	4.5	2.5	2.9
Connecticut	373.88	382.20	293,890	100.0	9.6	9.3	9.0	10.9	17.4	17.7	12.5	6.4	3.6	3.7
New Jersey	370.64	377.75	673,159	100.0	10.7	10.0	9.5	10.6	16.7	16.7	11.6	6.3	3.7	4.3
New York	366.15	371.36	1,662,389	100.0	11.0	10.0	10.3	11.6	16.5	16.3	10.9	5.8	3.3	4.3
Michigan	364.76	376.84	709,892	100.0	11.5	9.5	8.2	9.7	20.6	18.4	11.0	5.2	2.8	3.1
Illinois	359.19	365.89	924,049	100.0	13.5	10.9	10.0	10.7	15.5	15.5	10.8	5.7	3.4	4.2
Delaware	356.24	363.69	47,527	100.0	13.1	11.4	10.5	10.8	15.5	15.8	10.9	5.6	3.2	3.3
Pennsylvania	356.16	365.10	1,144,788	100.0	12.7	10.7	10.3	11.4	16.5	16.6	11.0	5.2	2.8	2.9
Indiana	355.26	364.58	449,681	100.0	12.7	10.9	10.1	11.3	17.3	16.5	10.5	5.1	2.8	2.9
Washington	351.37	361.25	339,106	100.0	14.2	11.1	10.0	11.1	16.2	16.0	11.0	5.0	2.7	2.7
Ohio	350.19	362.53	837,806	100.0	15.3	11.2	9.5	9.9	16.3	16.6	10.7	5.0	2.7	3.0
Wisconsin	349.01	358.07	444,594	100.0	13.7	12.2	10.5	11.0	16.3	15.9	10.3	4.9	2.6	2.6
Oregon	347.33	356.04	244,966	100.0	14.2	11.6	10.7	11.6	16.4	15.6	10.3	4.7	2.5	2.4
Arizona	347.03	357.51	236,579	100.0	15.3	11.4	10.1	10.8	16.5	15.4	10.3	5.0	2.7	2.6
Massachusetts	346.57	350.90	558,545	100.0	14.1	11.6	11.8	12.2	15.7	14.8	9.5	4.7	2.6	3.0
New Hampshire	343.79	347.11	86,441	100.0	12.9	11.4	12.4	14.1	16.8	14.7	9.1	4.2	2.2	2.3
Utah	343.79	349.02	82,842	100.0	16.7	12.5	10.5	10.5	13.6	14.4	10.5	5.4	2.9	3.0
Rhode Island	343.70	343.88	103,216	100.0	12.5	11.9	13.1	14.2	16.4	14.2	8.6	4.3	2.2	2.6
California	343.43	351.19	1,800,002	100.0	16.4	11.6	10.4	11.2	15.6	14.8	9.6	4.7	2.7	3.0
Alaska	343.21	335.75	9,323	100.0	18.9	12.8	11.3	9.8	11.9	11.5	9.7	5.5	3.7	5.0
Hawaii	341.16	346.29	62,094	100.0	16.0	11.0	11.1	12.8	16.1	14.2	9.1	4.4	2.6	2.6
Maryland	340.90	343.83	290,711	100.0	17.4	12.1	10.8	11.0	14.1	14.0	9.5	4.9	2.7	3.4
Florida	340.29	348.59	1,248,196	100.0	15.4	12.1	11.0	11.8	17.2	14.6	9.0	4.2	2.3	2.4
Nevada	339.35	340.19	53,702	100.0	16.6	13.0	11.2	11.5	14.6	13.6	9.0	4.7	2.7	3.2
Iowa	338.52	336.86	281,153	100.0	14.5	13.3	12.8	12.8	15.2	13.4	8.7	4.5	2.5	2.6
Kansas	337.13	334.57	218,597	100.0	16.0	13.3	12.2	12.3	14.6	13.0	8.6	4.5	2.6	2.9
Vermont	333.77	333.62	45,270	100.0	15.2	13.0	12.9	13.3	15.6	13.6	8.4	4.1	2.0	2.0
Wyoming	333.23	328.89	28,383	100.0	17.1	13.6	12.4	12.1	14.1	12.5	8.5	4.6	2.6	2.6
West Virginia	331.76	336.77	153,816	100.0	18.0	12.0	11.3	11.8	16.0	14.1	9.1	3.6	1.9	2.1
Montana	331.54	331.30	64,557	100.0	16.8	13.2	12.5	12.1	15.5	13.4	8.3	4.0	2.1	2.2
Idaho	330.42	328.76	74,511	100.0	16.2	13.5	12.8	13.2	15.1	13.1	8.5	3.9	2.0	1.9
Nebraska	329.65	322.08	148,237	100.0	16.2	14.1	13.7	13.5	14.2	11.8	7.5	4.1	2.4	2.6
Colorado	328.92	325.62	179,634	100.0	18.8	13.3	11.9	11.8	14.1	12.8	8.3	4.2	2.4	2.5
Minnesota	328.59	324.82	358,859	100.0	17.9	14.2	12.1	11.6	14.2	12.9	8.5	4.2	2.3	2.2
Missouri	327.67	323.06	477,029	100.0	18.1	13.9	12.5	11.9	14.3	12.7	8.1	3.9	2.1	2.3
New Mexico	317.49	309.79	82,531	100.0	22.0	13.7	12.0	11.6	13.7	11.6	7.4	3.8	2.1	2.2
Maine	316.36	311.54	111,930	100.0	18.6	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.7	11.8	6.6	2.9	1.5	1.5
Oklahoma	315.52	305.59	254,654	100.0	21.3	14.7	12.9	12.1	13.4	11.4	7.1	3.3	1.9	2.1
North Dakota	315.47	300.98	57,459	100.0	18.8	16.2	14.7	13.4	12.7	9.8	6.4	3.4	2.2	2.5
Texas	315.37	300.77	912,303	100.0	22.4	14.6	12.8	11.5	12.3	10.6	7.2	3.7	2.2	2.7
Virginia	315.03	303.66	363,852	100.0	22.6	14.0	12.6	11.7	12.7	11.1	7.3	3.7	2.1	2.4
South Dakota	312.16	297.01	66,125	100.0	19.1	16.4	15.4	13.7	13.0	9.7	6.2	3.2	1.7	1.6
South Carolina	306.38	294.90	212,591	100.0	22.9	14.2	14.4	13.6	12.4	9.6	6.3	3.2	1.6	1.8
North Carolina	305.92	292.96	454,907	100.0	22.5	15.1	14.5	13.1	12.5	9.9	6.2	3.0	1.6	1.8
Louisiana	305.19	287.05	242,405	100.0	26.5	14.3	12.3	10.6	11.5	10.1	6.9	3.5	1.9	2.5
Tennessee	303.80	286.47	359,750	100.0	25.1	15.4	13.1	11.4	11.6	9.8	6.6	3.3	1.8	2.1
Kentucky	302.71	286.71	275,179	100.0	24.7	15.8	12.9	11.4	12.4	10.1	6.2	3.0	1.6	1.9
Alabama	302.67	286.35	294,320	100.0	25.9	14.7	13.0	11.3	11.7	10.0	6.7	3.2	1.7	2.0
Georgia	301.70	284.82	363,851	100.0	24.5	15.4	14.5	12.3	11.4	9.1	6.1	3.1	1.7	2.0
District of Columbia	296.39	270.37	49,936	100.0	28.7	15.8	13.5	10.9	9.6	7.9	5.4	3.0	1.9	3.3
Arkansas	292.96	275.27	217,162	100.0	26.3	16.6	14.2	11.8	11.5	9.0	5.5	2.5	1.3	1.5
Mississippi	276.83	251.69	192,897	100.0	32.6	16.9	13.9	10.4	9.3	7.2	4.6	2.3	1.3	1.9
Outlying areas:														
Virgin Islands	310.75	299.49	3,439	100.0	21.8	14.4	14.0	13.8	12.7	9.2	6.0	3.8	2.0	2.4
Guam	262.08	236.69	860	100.0	34.2	21.3	15.5	10.2	7.3	4.1	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.3
Puerto Rico	214.07	177.47	177,755	100.0	56.3	17.3	10.1	6.2	4.4	2.7	1.4	.7	.4	.5
American Samoa	212.42	172.42	415	100.0	57.8	19.5	7.5	6.0	3.1	2.9	1.5	.7	.2	.7
Abroad	288.30	298.54	139,676	100.0	22.2	18.4	16.3	14.3	14.1	8.7	3.6	1.3	.6	.5

Table 125.—Benefits in current-payment status for children: Number, by type of child beneficiary and by State, June 1980

State	Children												
	Total	Under age 18 of—				Disabled, aged 18 or older of—				Students aged 18–21 of—			
		Total	Retired worker	Disabled worker	Deceased worker	Total	Retired worker	Disabled worker	Deceased worker	Total	Retired worker	Disabled worker	Deceased worker
Total	4,704,153	3,502,249	357,017	1,213,323	1,931,909	441,705	137,641	32,439	271,625	760,199	138,104	157,413	464,682
Alabama	110,651	84,948	10,066	28,633	46,249	10,186	3,060	837	6,289	15,517	2,906	3,004	9,607
Alaska	6,226	5,419	657	925	3,837	194	47	13	134	613	116	70	427
Arizona	54,276	43,693	4,817	13,939	24,937	3,205	1,185	288	1,732	7,378	1,454	1,485	4,439
Arkansas	63,835	51,461	6,515	21,183	23,763	5,328	1,827	498	3,003	7,046	1,423	1,722	3,901
California	398,363	290,208	30,616	100,380	159,212	31,435	10,314	3,009	18,112	76,720	14,258	15,691	46,771
Colorado	42,612	32,208	2,471	9,777	19,960	2,933	903	199	1,851	7,451	1,230	1,243	4,978
Connecticut	48,874	32,900	2,846	10,186	19,868	5,840	1,777	302	3,761	10,134	1,863	1,784	6,487
Delaware	11,902	8,750	689	2,825	5,236	1,094	311	70	713	2,058	315	411	1,332
District of Columbia	12,813	8,988	832	1,875	6,281	1,026	271	64	691	2,799	415	372	2,012
Florida	193,457	149,136	16,196	53,596	79,344	13,850	4,699	1,196	7,955	30,471	5,954	6,489	18,028
Georgia	138,324	107,339	8,025	38,866	60,447	11,260	3,165	1,113	6,982	19,725	2,660	4,372	12,693
Hawaii	19,491	15,211	5,568	2,941	6,702	1,326	503	68	755	2,954	985	456	1,513
Idaho	16,285	12,762	1,350	3,705	7,707	1,297	464	62	771	2,229	505	346	1,378
Illinois	202,327	147,198	12,608	40,887	93,703	19,265	5,528	1,058	12,679	35,864	5,953	5,806	24,105
Indiana	103,780	78,902	6,505	26,272	46,125	10,801	3,084	701	7,016	14,077	2,334	2,669	9,074
Iowa	46,439	32,490	3,156	9,737	19,597	6,228	2,095	285	3,848	7,721	1,395	1,337	4,789
Kansas	35,425	26,142	2,482	7,436	16,224	4,128	1,409	182	2,537	5,155	958	801	3,356
Kentucky	94,784	74,935	7,355	31,814	35,766	10,247	3,161	907	6,179	9,602	1,593	2,313	5,696
Louisiana	111,365	89,852	7,903	34,743	47,206	9,403	2,672	903	5,828	12,110	1,971	2,629	7,510
Maine	23,796	17,374	1,578	6,731	9,065	2,647	798	173	1,676	3,775	719	947	2,109
Maryland	71,768	52,093	4,274	13,646	34,173	6,623	1,897	403	4,323	13,052	2,011	2,096	8,945
Massachusetts	98,117	66,385	5,185	22,380	38,820	11,143	3,271	568	7,304	20,589	3,656	4,092	12,841
Michigan	191,137	137,966	11,216	47,161	79,589	18,712	6,159	1,388	11,165	34,459	5,972	7,244	21,243
Minnesota	64,113	42,138	4,808	11,474	25,856	7,335	2,703	299	4,333	14,640	3,583	2,321	8,736
Mississippi	83,553	66,816	9,083	23,976	33,757	6,433	1,978	598	3,857	10,304	2,171	2,279	5,854
Missouri	100,963	77,168	7,142	27,721	42,305	10,086	3,132	750	6,204	13,709	2,532	2,627	8,550
Montana	15,999	11,627	1,153	3,606	6,868	1,333	397	75	861	3,039	615	529	1,895
Nebraska	24,899	17,702	1,530	5,106	11,066	2,985	996	109	1,880	4,212	840	712	2,660
Nevada	12,900	10,893	1,046	2,931	6,916	561	161	40	360	1,446	226	223	997
New Hampshire	15,021	11,044	959	3,561	6,524	1,551	471	106	974	2,426	447	485	1,494
New Jersey	134,456	93,682	7,199	31,539	54,944	12,838	3,540	831	8,467	27,936	4,492	6,085	17,359
New Mexico	33,231	27,600	3,051	9,683	14,866	1,934	647	190	1,097	3,697	758	763	2,176
New York	350,525	238,446	21,852	87,189	129,405	37,392	11,199	2,441	23,752	74,687	13,146	17,611	43,930
North Carolina	138,403	101,553	8,188	33,087	60,278	14,047	4,043	944	9,060	22,803	3,250	3,062	14,491
North Dakota	11,715	7,911	1,146	2,060	4,705	1,565	551	45	969	2,239	642	250	1,347
Ohio	209,022	150,653	11,763	54,448	84,442	22,356	6,238	1,668	14,450	36,013	5,821	7,468	22,724
Oklahoma	57,175	45,340	4,088	16,225	25,027	5,678	1,865	419	3,394	6,157	1,032	1,184	3,941
Oregon	43,413	31,626	3,053	10,335	18,238	3,905	1,330	250	2,325	7,882	1,648	1,435	4,799
Pennsylvania	220,708	155,287	12,612	51,693	90,782	27,104	7,536	1,596	17,972	38,317	6,581	8,270	23,466
Rhode Island	17,454	12,144	839	4,658	6,647	1,879	518	98	1,263	3,431	537	902	2,092
South Carolina	81,989	62,191	4,542	20,213	37,436	7,275	1,951	609	4,715	12,523	1,800	2,692	8,031
South Dakota	12,972	9,368	1,118	2,432	5,818	1,522	518	51	953	2,082	526	313	1,243
Tennessee	110,107	85,134	8,412	32,253	44,469	10,843	3,500	933	6,410	14,130	2,433	3,002	8,695
Texas	269,432	216,958	24,165	63,551	129,242	21,433	7,065	1,476	12,894	31,041	5,765	5,313	19,963
Utah	20,075	15,572	1,424	3,861	10,287	1,641	565	79	977	2,862	656	382	1,824
Vermont	9,648	7,021	634	2,668	3,719	1,069	300	67	702	1,558	273	348	937
Virginia	107,584	78,203	6,954	26,997	44,252	10,557	2,960	854	6,743	18,824	2,971	3,931	11,922
Washington	65,780	46,430	4,430	14,831	27,169	5,685	1,893	382	3,410	13,665	2,566	2,497	8,602
West Virginia	58,355	44,495	4,924	20,266	19,305	7,134	1,980	750	4,404	6,726	1,203	1,887	3,636
Wisconsin	83,454	58,382	6,048	19,616	32,718	9,728	3,334	444	5,950	15,344	3,476	2,796	9,072
Wyoming	6,380	5,097	423	1,124	3,550	471	166	17	288	812	167	93	332
Outlying areas:													
American Samoa	1,352	1,225	419	275	531	15	7	2	6	112	50	6	56
Guam	1,277	1,140	230	175	735	25	15	1	9	112	32	15	65
Puerto Rico	183,798	151,589	25,826	87,909	37,854	13,996	6,305	1,939	5,752	18,213	4,602	7,776	5,835
Virgin Islands	2,275	1,924	446	324	1,154	91	37	6	48	260	77	36	147
Abroad	60,075	49,530	14,599	7,698	27,233	3,047	1,122	83	1,842	7,498	2,298	761	4,439

Table 126.—Benefits in current-payment status at end of year for retired workers: Number and average monthly benefit amount, by State, 1940–79 and June 1980

State and geographic division	Number [1]						Average monthly amount					
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1979	1980	1940	1950	1960	1970	1979	1980
Total	112,331	1,770,984	8,061,469	13,349,175	18,969,230	19,167,531	$22.60	$43.86	$74.04	$118.10	$294.27	$338.43
New England	11,987	175,568	592,470	854,484	1,190,441	1,199,292	22.88	46.08	76.87	123.58	304.50	349.51
Connecticut	2,070	35,470	130,652	195,240	291,057	293,890	23.57	49.01	82.47	131.84	325.62	373.88
Maine	1,063	17,026	58,048	82,319	110,957	111,930	20.74	41.92	66.77	111.31	275.24	316.36
Massachusetts	6,374	91,176	292,985	413,223	554,974	558,545	23.41	46.36	77.25	123.68	302.14	346.57
New Hampshire	941	10,694	37,867	58,318	85,932	86,441	21.10	42.88	72.54	119.90	299.27	343.79
Rhode Island	1,102	15,826	50,915	72,789	102,590	103,216	22.86	45.97	75.90	121.05	299.52	343.70
Vermont	437	5,376	22,003	32,595	44,931	45,270	20.94	42.02	69.45	114.59	290.44	333.77
Middle Atlantic	33,477	454,917	1,728,014	2,596,117	3,461,228	3,480,336	23.57	46.08	78.97	127.70	316.68	363.73
New Jersey	4,951	74,350	295,417	465,217	667,661	673,159	24.59	47.43	80.90	129.43	322.63	370.64
New York	16,577	223,500	880,561	1,320,102	1,660,623	1,662,369	23.67	45.29	78.62	128.51	318.98	366.15
Pennsylvania	11,949	157,067	552,036	810,798	1,132,944	1,444,788	23.00	46.57	78.50	125.39	309.80	356.16
East North Central	24,684	393,844	1,680,768	2,518,403	3,329,620	3,366,022	23.19	45.06	78.28	124.91	309.43	356.26
Illinois	7,760	115,306	477,430	705,309	919,218	924,049	23.63	45.66	78.62	125.07	312.37	359.19
Indiana	3,099	51,135	231,335	334,426	445,218	449,681	22.19	42.57	75.03	122.63	308.46	355.26
Michigan	3,724	73,917	334,912	526,343	697,418	709,892	23.04	45.96	81.97	129.50	316.45	364.76
Ohio	7,416	111,527	426,740	627,806	828,135	837,806	23.20	45.66	78.31	123.73	304.18	350.19
Wisconsin	2,685	41,959	210,351	324,519	439,631	444,594	23.27	43.29	75.18	121.72	303.03	349.01
West North Central	8,433	133,372	803,420	1,234,185	1,596,231	1,607,459	21.80	40.44	71.37	114.40	286.81	330.09
Iowa	1,623	24,210	135,167	224,650	278,749	281,153	20.79	38.88	72.17	116.60	293.84	338.52
Kansas	1,118	17,809	109,628	167,316	217,870	218,597	21.03	38.35	69.97	115.28	292.87	337.13
Minnesota	1,922	29,510	170,776	270,155	354,697	358,859	23.42	42.46	72.51	114.99	285.32	328.59
Missouri	2,777	45,782	227,882	359,244	474,425	477,029	21.67	41.68	71.34	113.61	284.92	327.67
Nebraska	669	10,271	77,364	116,173	147,837	148,237	21.53	38.16	69.67	113.75	286.81	329.65
North Dakota	131	2,495	28,482	44,381	56,912	57,459	21.14	36.56	71.64	110.01	273.85	315.47
South Dakota	193	3,295	34,121	52,266	65,741	66,125	21.84	38.12	69.93	109.66	269.73	310.16
South Atlantic	10,213	170,356	972,100	1,911,523	3,139,488	3,185,387	20.66	41.31	68.98	111.26	282.58	325.02
Delaware	304	4,282	18,389	30,635	46,843	47,527	20.65	44.83	74.66	121.73	309.19	356.24
District of Columbia	412	6,583	28,429	40,640	49,738	49,936	22.99	43.43	69.61	107.84	258.59	296.39
Florida	1,578	40,719	278,993	668,172	1,230,780	1,248,196	22.75	43.25	76.22	118.99	296.11	340.39
Georgia	1,282	19,766	114,482	224,687	358,425	363,851	18.89	37.03	62.28	100.66	262.01	301.70
Maryland	1,520	23,473	103,996	189,391	286,420	290,711	22.06	43.62	72.36	118.31	296.63	340.90
North Carolina	1,617	21,856	150,728	281,270	447,314	454,307	18.62	37.65	62.38	102.19	265.70	305.92
South Carolina	743	9,919	65,407	126,331	209,044	212,591	18.62	37.59	62.26	101.28	265.87	306.38
Virginia	1,302	22,949	131,669	232,396	358,610	363,852	20.18	40.70	65.22	107.45	273.82	315.03
West Virginia	1,455	20,809	80,007	118,003	152,314	153,816	21.54	43.38	71.55	114.61	287.88	331.76
East South Central	4,976	72,167	443,087	778,114	1,110,491	1,122,136	19.45	37.73	61.82	100.18	259.11	298.60
Alabama	1,475	20,192	103,069	193,713	290,903	294,320	19.43	37.77	63.08	101.73	262.64	302.67
Kentucky	1,566	22,271	131,617	208,076	272,480	275,179	20.28	39.60	65.08	104.19	262.70	302.71
Mississippi	542	8,581	76,105	135,025	191,585	192,887	17.51	33.97	55.76	91.14	240.25	276.83
Tennessee	1,393	21,123	132,296	241,300	355,523	359,750	19.29	37.24	61.08	100.55	263.62	303.80
West South Central	5,015	91,785	553,847	1,092,842	1,611,156	1,626,524	20.25	37.78	65.80	105.43	270.09	310.89
Arkansas	653	12,466	81,432	148,189	214,836	217,162	18.48	34.72	60.27	97.72	255.25	292.96
Louisiana	992	17,557	80,958	165,525	240,254	242,405	19.92	37.90	65.95	104.10	265.22	305.19
Oklahoma	738	16,350	95,813	180,953	252,652	254,654	20.53	37.80	67.85	108.71	274.15	315.52
Texas	2,632	45,412	295,644	598,175	903,414	912,303	20.73	38.56	66.62	106.71	274.01	313.37
Mountain	2,377	44,104	244,589	470,186	787,565	802,739	22.34	41.11	73.40	116.74	291.86	335.82
Arizona	245	6,311	42,667	113,162	231,126	236,579	22.31	42.73	75.95	120.55	301.72	347.03
Colorado	865	14,231	68,220	120,087	177,329	179,634	22.53	41.87	72.66	115.09	285.83	328.92
Idaho	261	5,407	30,125	48,508	73,014	74,511	22.16	37.84	71.58	114.91	286.83	330.42
Montana	297	5,835	32,579	47,033	63,711	64,557	22.71	40.56	75.05	117.13	288.22	331.54
Nevada	75	1,964	9,272	22,839	51,913	53,702	24.17	42.07	74.80	117.67	295.31	339.35
New Mexico	161	2,755	20,703	46,141	81,000	82,531	20.43	38.15	67.55	109.01	275.95	317.49
Utah	337	5,251	28,310	51,639	81,338	82,842	22.63	42.20	75.56	120.48	298.83	343.79
Wyoming	136	2,350	12,713	20,777	28,134	28,383	21.29	41.30	72.64	115.76	289.45	333.23
Pacific	11,134	227,647	939,531	1,664,587	2,423,746	2,455,491	22.99	44.31	75.10	120.89	299.74	344.86
Alaska	20	983	2,908	4,953	8,977	9,323	25.00	41.44	73.02	114.93	298.41	343.21
California	7,685	158,897	674,210	1,230,146	1,779,345	1,800,002	23.32	44.44	75.09	120.78	298.63	343.43
Hawaii	270	3,980	15,711	33,517	60,667	62,094	19.14	40.57	70.02	117.13	297.50	341.16
Oregon	1,187	25,175	102,527	166,998	241,076	244,966	22.02	43.23	74.58	120.53	301.15	347.33
Washington	1,972	38,612	144,175	228,973	333,681	339,106	22.81	44.92	76.08	122.44	305.03	351.37
Outlying areas		64	46,493	114,214	179,651	182,469		42.38	46.60	76.57	188.20	216.11
American Samoa				150	394	415				78.25	187.82	212.42
Guam				237	807	860				69.37	230.48	262.08
Puerto Rico		52	45,953	112,273	175,056	177,755		42.79	46.51	76.17	186.39	214.07
Virgin Islands		12	540	1,554	3,394	3,439		40.58	54.42	103.53	271.95	310.75
Abroad	35	7,160	37,150	114,520	140,203	139,676	25.03	48.91	76.29	113.56	251.92	283.30

[1] See page 8 for "Special Provisions for Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries at the end of the Monthly Benefits section."

Table 127.—Benefits in current-payment status for aged widows and widowers, ranked by State average benefit: Number and amount of monthly benefits and percentage distribution, by monthly amount and by State, June 1980

State	Monthly benefit		Number of beneficiaries	Percent of beneficiaries receiving—										
	Average	Median		Total	$199.90 or less	$200.00–249.90	$250.00–274.90	$275.00–299.90	$300.00–324.90	$325.00–349.90	$350.00–374.90	$375.00–399.90	$400.00–424.90	$425.00 or more
Total	$309.55	$319.13	4,224,922	100.0	15.7	11.8	6.8	8.6	9.3	12.3	10.3	10.6	6.6	8.0
Connecticut	342.68	347.94	53,915	100.0	6.6	6.7	5.1	8.0	9.8	15.0	13.5	15.0	9.1	11.3
New Jersey	339.45	344.56	135,566	100.0	7.1	7.1	5.3	8.4	10.3	15.1	13.4	13.7	8.8	10.9
New York	334.68	340.62	328,281	100.0	8.3	8.4	5.9	8.5	10.0	14.4	12.6	12.9	8.6	10.6
Michigan	333.80	342.61	170,648	100.0	7.9	7.8	5.2	8.0	10.2	15.5	13.8	14.9	8.4	8.4
Illinois	330.99	339.03	204,294	100.0	9.9	9.2	5.9	8.0	9.3	13.7	12.3	13.1	8.1	10.6
Massachusetts	328.62	335.68	109,046	100.0	10.1	9.1	6.2	8.7	9.9	13.8	11.6	12.3	8.1	10.1
Pennsylvania	328.19	334.55	282,686	100.0	8.3	9.3	6.7	9.4	10.8	14.6	11.9	12.3	7.8	9.0
Delaware	328.11	334.87	10,129	100.0	8.9	9.7	6.3	9.1	10.4	14.3	11.9	12.0	8.2	9.3
Ohio	327.22	337.75	223,209	100.0	10.6	9.2	5.7	8.0	9.3	14.1	12.2	13.4	8.4	9.1
Indiana	324.57	332.97	101,943	100.0	9.6	10.1	6.5	9.0	10.3	14.1	12.2	12.3	7.4	8.5
Wisconsin	324.00	333.78	93,016	100.0	10.0	11.0	6.3	8.2	9.6	13.9	12.2	12.7	7.9	8.2
Washington	323.72	333.87	63,162	100.0	11.4	9.5	6.1	8.1	9.8	14.5	11.5	12.8	7.6	8.7
Rhode Island	322.37	328.20	18,527	100.0	9.6	9.7	7.3	10.2	11.4	14.6	11.8	11.0	6.3	8.3
Utah	321.50	331.81	15,441	100.0	12.1	9.9	6.4	8.5	9.5	13.3	11.4	12.2	7.8	9.0
Oregon	321.33	330.82	42,387	100.0	10.8	10.2	6.4	8.9	10.3	14.4	11.6	12.4	6.9	8.1
California	320.84	331.38	335,139	100.0	12.7	9.8	6.0	8.5	9.6	13.5	11.4	12.0	7.6	8.9
New Hampshire	320.74	326.86	14,412	100.0	10.2	10.2	7.4	9.8	11.3	13.2	11.6	10.5	7.3	8.3
Arizona	320.56	331.21	38,699	100.0	12.7	9.5	6.1	8.6	9.8	13.3	11.5	11.8	7.6	9.2
Florida	319.42	329.05	209,335	100.0	12.8	10.2	6.5	8.7	9.8	13.1	11.2	11.8	7.2	8.9
Nevada	318.55	325.73	8,001	100.0	12.7	9.9	6.8	9.2	11.1	12.9	11.1	10.3	6.9	9.3
Maryland	316.53	325.15	65,546	100.0	13.1	11.1	6.8	8.8	10.0	12.8	10.8	10.3	7.1	9.1
Iowa	312.71	316.40	67,602	100.0	10.9	14.0	8.3	10.0	10.4	12.5	10.2	10.6	6.0	7.3
Wyoming	312.36	316.84	5,635	100.0	11.9	13.6	8.1	9.5	10.1	12.8	10.5	9.6	5.8	8.0
Montana	312.07	319.71	13,681	100.0	12.2	12.5	7.7	9.4	10.4	12.9	10.2	11.8	5.9	7.0
Kansas	311.97	316.15	49,807	100.0	12.7	13.5	8.1	9.4	9.7	12.1	10.0	10.2	6.0	8.2
Colorado	310.18	319.16	38,809	100.0	14.9	12.0	7.1	9.0	9.3	12.8	10.2	10.3	6.7	7.9
Minnesota	308.55	315.75	77,624	100.0	14.0	14.2	7.2	8.8	9.1	12.2	10.1	10.9	6.3	7.1
Idaho	307.41	312.98	13,626	100.0	13.1	13.6	7.6	10.1	10.9	12.4	10.2	9.8	5.7	6.7
Nebraska	307.14	306.44	32,820	100.0	12.8	15.1	9.1	10.4	10.0	11.5	8.8	9.2	5.6	7.5
Vermont	305.92	310.05	9,503	100.0	13.9	14.2	7.9	10.0	10.0	12.1	9.7	9.4	5.8	7.0
Missouri	304.43	310.39	106,006	100.0	16.8	13.4	7.3	8.8	9.0	11.5	9.7	9.7	6.1	7.8
Maine	299.27	302.64	23,146	100.0	15.9	14.2	8.5	10.2	10.0	11.7	9.1	8.8	5.4	6.1
North Dakota	297.03	294.41	13,917	100.0	15.0	17.5	9.6	10.2	9.7	10.4	8.4	8.5	4.4	6.4
West Virginia	295.88	301.15	52,353	100.0	17.1	13.9	8.3	10.2	9.9	12.4	9.2	8.9	4.8	5.2
Hawaii	295.78	300.24	8,986	100.0	17.8	12.5	8.2	11.4	10.8	12.1	8.8	7.7	4.6	6.1
South Dakota	292.68	290.00	16,018	100.0	15.2	18.5	10.0	10.5	9.9	10.5	8.0	8.0	4.2	5.2
Alaska	291.97	297.27	1,373	100.0	23.7	12.2	7.3	7.6	9.3	9.6	7.5	9.1	5.5	8.3
Texas	290.86	290.77	234,481	100.0	21.9	15.1	7.6	8.6	8.4	10.0	8.1	7.8	5.2	7.5
Oklahoma	288.40	288.93	62,725	100.0	21.4	15.4	8.1	9.1	8.8	10.0	8.3	8.0	4.8	6.1
New Mexico	287.52	289.82	17,025	100.0	22.9	14.1	7.7	8.8	8.6	10.5	8.0	7.8	5.2	6.5
Virginia	284.25	283.80	87,883	100.0	23.3	15.7	7.8	9.0	8.8	9.8	7.6	7.2	4.7	6.2
District of Columbia	279.53	271.20	9,498	100.0	27.0	16.3	7.9	8.1	7.1	8.6	6.7	6.4	4.6	7.4
Louisiana	277.95	275.91	78,746	100.0	26.6	15.3	7.7	8.6	8.2	9.0	7.4	6.7	4.2	8.2
Kentucky	274.82	271.02	79,161	100.0	26.3	17.1	7.9	8.6	8.2	9.2	7.3	6.5	4.0	5.1
Tennessee	268.61	260.23	91,156	100.0	30.3	16.5	7.7	8.1	7.5	8.4	6.5	5.8	3.8	5.5
Georgia	267.45	259.08	86,653	100.0	29.5	17.5	8.3	8.4	7.6	8.1	6.2	5.5	3.7	5.2
Alabama	264.99	256.69	84,091	100.0	31.1	16.8	7.6	8.1	7.5	8.2	6.3	5.8	3.7	4.7
North Carolina	262.89	252.29	103,120	100.0	30.3	18.9	8.5	8.5	7.5	7.6	5.8	5.1	3.3	4.5
South Carolina	261.79	253.05	48,422	100.0	31.7	17.2	8.4	8.5	7.8	7.9	5.7	5.0	3.2	4.7
Arkansas	259.16	247.20	52,384	100.0	32.3	18.7	8.1	8.2	7.1	7.4	5.7	4.9	3.3	4.2
Mississippi	242.97	224.25	50,076	100.0	41.1	18.3	7.2	6.8	5.8	5.9	4.7	4.0	2.5	3.8
Outlying areas:														
Virgin Islands	264.91	253.90	442	100.0	31.2	17.7	7.2	7.9	10.0	5.9	5.2	6.6	2.5	5.9
Guam	217.91	189.38	144	100.0	52.8	22.2	3.5	4.2	2.1	2.1	4.2	3.5	3.5	2.1
Puerto Rico	200.58	158.67	34,713	100.0	63.0	15.6	4.8	4.2	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.6
American Samoa	187.00	129.11	63	100.0	76.2	9.5	3.2	3.2	1.6	.0	1.6	.0	.0	4.8
Abroad	270.09	267.82	49,851	100.0	26.6	17.4	8.4	8.7	8.2	9.7	7.2	7.3	3.6	2.8

Table 128.—Benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers, ranked by State average benefit: Number and amount of monthly benefits and percentage distribution, by monthly amount and by State, June 1980

State	Monthly benefit		Number of disabled workers	Percent of beneficiaries receiving—										
	Average	Median		Total	$199.90 or less	$200.00-249.90	$250.00-299.90	$300.00-344.90	$350.00-399.90	$400.00-449.90	$450.00-499.90	$500.00-544.90	$550.00-599.90	$600.00 or more
Total	$369.85	$363.68	2,862,919	100.0	8.4	11.5	14.0	12.8	12.3	12.0	11.9	8.9	5.6	2.8
Michigan	403.98	414.33	113,022	100.0	5.6	8.1	10.8	10.4	11.3	13.3	15.5	12.5	8.4	6.2
Alaska	403.86	401.03	1,641	100.0	6.0	9.0	10.5	11.5	12.7	11.9	12.3	10.5	8.8	6.9
Arizona	390.79	396.66	33,448	100.0	6.2	9.0	11.5	11.4	12.8	14.2	14.6	10.7	6.4	3.2
Washington	389.97	393.15	41,880	100.0	6.4	9.1	12.0	11.3	12.4	13.2	13.9	10.5	7.1	3.5
Nevada	389.80	391.20	8,478	100.0	5.0	8.7	12.6	12.9	13.1	14.2	14.3	10.0	6.3	2.9
New Jersey	389.41	389.08	91,842	100.0	5.6	10.2	13.2	12.1	11.4	12.1	13.3	11.4	7.4	3.4
New York	389.27	386.79	232,232	100.0	5.5	10.1	13.4	12.3	11.9	12.2	12.9	10.8	7.1	3.9
Ohio	388.15	392.66	132,036	100.0	7.4	9.8	12.1	11.1	11.4	12.2	14.0	11.5	7.4	3.3
Indiana	387.55	390.59	61,540	100.0	7.1	9.5	12.0	11.4	12.3	13.1	13.6	10.6	7.1	3.3
Connecticut	386.54	388.09	30,428	100.0	5.3	9.8	13.1	12.0	12.8	13.1	14.0	11.4	6.1	2.5
Illinois	386.33	383.21	109,574	100.0	6.1	10.3	13.1	12.6	12.0	12.2	12.5	10.3	7.4	3.6
Pennsylvania	384.87	385.56	158,565	100.0	6.6	9.9	12.9	12.1	11.9	12.4	13.5	11.0	6.8	2.8
Oregon	384.18	388.22	30,123	100.0	7.1	9.5	12.0	11.3	13.1	13.7	14.0	10.4	6.2	2.7
California	383.30	383.17	287,191	100.0	6.3	10.0	12.7	12.5	12.9	13.4	13.3	9.8	6.2	3.0
West Virginia	382.29	385.53	38,207	100.0	7.1	9.5	12.0	11.9	13.4	13.8	14.4	9.4	5.9	2.7
Utah	382.28	383.77	8,757	100.0	8.1	10.7	12.6	10.9	11.4	12.7	12.4	10.6	7.6	3.1
Wisconsin	381.11	381.42	47,819	100.0	8.2	10.5	12.6	11.5	11.4	12.4	12.8	10.4	6.8	3.4
Maryland	380.11	377.15	40,469	100.0	7.3	11.1	13.2	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	10.3	6.9	3.1
Delaware	378.88	374.30	7,373	100.0	7.2	12.5	12.9	11.9	11.3	11.2	12.2	10.5	7.0	3.3
Florida	376.70	376.14	149,450	100.0	7.7	10.8	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.7	13.5	9.6	5.7	2.7
Montana	374.11	371.88	8,521	100.0	8.3	10.9	13.5	12.1	12.1	13.3	12.0	9.3	5.6	3.1
Colorado	373.63	369.35	24,062	100.0	8.7	11.0	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.4	11.9	9.2	5.7	3.3
Hawaii	373.22	369.03	6,584	100.0	8.5	10.9	13.6	12.6	11.6	12.0	12.5	9.5	5.9	3.0
Massachusetts	372.98	366.66	60,877	100.0	6.3	11.5	15.0	13.1	12.5	12.5	12.2	9.0	5.2	2.7
New Hampshire	370.95	367.13	9,137	100.0	6.5	10.2	14.7	14.0	13.2	13.3	13.0	8.5	4.5	2.0
Wyoming	368.88	364.00	2,728	100.0	8.9	11.6	14.0	12.2	11.8	14.1	10.8	7.7	5.7	3.2
Idaho	368.85	367.08	8,936	100.0	8.8	11.0	13.2	12.4	13.2	13.5	12.2	8.2	4.6	2.9
Minnesota	368.32	362.80	31,491	100.0	9.9	11.6	14.0	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.8	9.3	6.1	2.8
Iowa	367.05	362.67	26,954	100.0	10.0	11.9	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.9	12.3	8.9	5.2	2.7
Kansas	365.31	361.84	20,602	100.0	9.3	12.0	13.7	11.9	13.0	12.3	11.6	8.8	5.0	2.3
Missouri	363.07	354.61	66,262	100.0	9.5	12.2	14.2	13.1	12.2	11.7	11.3	8.3	5.3	2.3
New Mexico	361.98	357.10	14,596	100.0	8.7	11.7	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.1	11.3	7.5	4.0	2.3
Rhode Island	360.15	349.04	14,103	100.0	7.4	12.6	16.3	14.0	12.4	11.8	11.4	8.3	3.9	1.9
Vermont	360.04	354.47	6,276	100.0	8.4	11.2	15.0	14.1	13.7	12.9	11.4	7.7	3.8	1.7
Kentucky	358.68	349.49	57,744	100.0	9.6	12.5	14.6	13.6	12.9	11.9	11.0	7.2	4.5	2.5
Texas	357.66	348.41	131,071	100.0	10.2	12.6	14.5	13.2	12.5	11.9	10.8	7.4	4.7	2.4
Louisiana	355.89	344.50	58,036	100.0	11.9	12.7	14.2	12.6	11.9	11.2	10.2	7.3	5.1	3.1
Nebraska	355.02	344.83	13,375	100.0	10.3	13.5	14.4	13.2	12.9	11.6	10.0	7.4	4.2	2.6
Virginia	353.91	342.16	66,074	100.0	9.8	12.9	15.6	13.9	12.7	11.4	10.3	7.0	4.2	2.3
Oklahoma	353.72	346.28	37,856	100.0	9.9	12.7	14.8	13.5	13.5	12.5	10.5	6.7	3.8	2.0
Maine	349.80	341.05	15,163	100.0	8.6	12.8	16.2	15.2	13.9	12.6	10.2	6.2	3.0	1.4
Alabama	348.07	334.67	61,057	100.0	10.9	13.5	16.1	13.8	12.3	11.0	9.9	6.7	3.9	2.1
South Dakota	341.63	329.55	6,287	100.0	13.5	14.4	14.4	13.2	12.6	11.0	9.0	6.6	3.4	2.1
Tennessee	341.24	326.12	72,925	100.0	11.2	14.6	16.8	14.3	12.3	10.5	9.1	6.2	3.5	1.6
Arkansas	340.73	329.60	44,219	100.0	11.9	13.9	15.7	14.4	13.3	11.5	9.0	5.4	3.2	1.7
North Dakota	339.65	324.48	4,917	100.0	13.8	15.3	14.7	12.7	12.0	10.3	9.2	6.1	3.5	2.5
Georgia	339.44	323.11	86,151	100.0	11.2	14.4	17.3	15.2	12.2	10.1	8.7	5.5	3.2	2.1
South Carolina	338.62	327.97	50,075	100.0	10.8	13.6	17.4	15.9	13.7	10.7	8.3	5.3	2.9	1.5
North Carolina	338.09	324.60	89,335	100.0	11.0	14.0	17.4	15.4	13.3	10.5	8.6	5.4	2.9	1.5
Mississippi	327.41	308.59	44,286	100.0	13.8	15.8	17.9	14.5	11.4	9.6	7.7	5.0	2.6	1.7
District of Columbia	324.53	308.62	7,458	100.0	10.5	17.2	19.3	17.1	12.7	9.2	6.8	4.0	2.1	1.2
Outlying areas:														
Virgin Islands	340.53	321.88	460	100.0	9.8	15.4	17.8	15.9	12.6	8.3	9.4	5.7	2.0	3.3
Guam	311.49	301.92	180	100.0	15.6	18.3	15.6	14.4	12.8	9.4	9.4	3.9	.6	.0
Puerto Rico	287.01	272.16	81,266	100.0	20.8	19.9	21.0	14.3	9.8	6.5	4.1	2.0	.9	.8
American Samoa	250.75	228.98	123	100.0	35.0	25.2	15.5	13.0	3.3	4.9	.8	.8	.0	1.6
Abroad	352.69	343.56	9,257	100.0	6.1	12.3	16.8	16.9	15.6	13.4	9.9	4.8	2.5	1.8

Table 129 (June 1980).—Benefits in current-payment status for **individuals**, by country or continent: Number and amount of monthly benefits to beneficiaries living abroad, by type of beneficiary, June 1980

Beneficiary's place of residence [1]	Number of beneficiaries					Amount of monthly benefits (in thousands)		
	Total	Retired and disabled workers	Wives	Children	Widows	Total	Retired and disabled workers	All other beneficiaries
Africa	1,218	440	114	408	256	$275	$138	$138
Cape Verde Islands	509	87	51	227	144	94	26	68
South Africa	279	147	29	35	68	78	46	33
Other	430	206	34	146	44	102	66	37
Asia	15,799	7,856	2,015	1,960	3,968	4,030	2,427	1,603
Cyprus	513	303	86	35	89	116	81	35
Hong Kong	2,540	677	454	150	1,259	553	179	374
India	195	92	18	56	29	51	28	22
Israel	6,820	4,330	858	631	1,001	1,959	1,428	532
Japan	3,733	1,782	414	348	1,189	903	494	410
Lebanon	371	154	30	96	91	84	46	38
Macao	111	36	13	.....	62	25	9	16
Taiwan	127	66	9	33	19	34	21	13
Thailand	221	51	18	110	42	57	18	38
Turkey	204	71	11	50	72	52	22	35
Yemen	451	115	60	233	43	83	42	41
Other	513	179	1,971	218	72	113,790	58,764	50,026
Canada	47,917	26,936	6,144	5,379	9,458	12,379	8,030	4,349
Central America and West Indies	9,806	5,767	886	2,037	1,116	2,391	1,688	703
Bahamas	388	222	48	45	73	98	66	32
Barbados	634	442	58	48	86	176	136	40
Belize	113	61	4	35	13	28	18	10
Bermuda	288	181	26	34	47	80	55	25
Brit. Leeward and Windward Islands	1,223	613	161	308	141	262	175	86
Costa Rica	1,064	616	121	222	105	271	192	79
Dominican Republic	1,701	1,001	145	437	118	388	282	107
El Salvador	420	205	22	136	57	88	53	36
Guatemala	441	226	42	118	55	111	68	43
Haiti	230	144	16	50	20	60	44	16
Honduras	464	198	50	159	57	108	65	43
Jamaica	1,348	1,003	80	146	119	354	287	66
Netherland Antilles	170	114	17	15	24	49	36	13
Nicaragua	295	156	22	68	49	60	39	21
Panama	486	242	35	118	91	116	66	49
Trinidad	428	269	31	81	47	113	82	31
Other	113	74	8	17	14	29	23	6

See footnote at end of table.

Table 129 (June 1980).—Benefits in current-payment status for individuals, by country or continent: Number and amount of monthly benefits to beneficiaries living abroad, by type of beneficiary, June 1980—Continued

Beneficiary's place of residence [1]	Number of beneficiaries					Amount of monthly benefits (in thousands)		
	Total	Retired and disabled workers	Wives	Children	Widows	Total	Retired and disabled workers	All other beneficiaries
Europe	140,587	79,349	17,510	12,243	31,485	$36,877	$23,580	$13,297
Austria	2,111	1,469	157	117	368	625	464	161
Belgium	920	602	89	53	184	269	187	82
Bulgaria	180	56	29	11	84	48	17	31
Czechoslovakia	1,631	439	176	41	975	466	133	331
Denmark	1,199	739	99	92	269	342	227	115
Finland	983	688	60	30	205	284	209	76
France	4,549	3,073	438	391	647	1,278	952	326
Germany (Federal Republic)	16,402	10,400	1,206	1,847	2,949	4,670	3,182	1,488
Greece	16,983	7,973	2,874	1,633	4,503	3,919	2,213	1,706
Hungary	373	273	20	12	68	114	88	267
Ireland	6,662	4,459	466	903	834	1,819	1,389	430
Italy	41,633	22,179	6,300	3,274	9,880	10,294	6,348	3,946
Malta	652	344	90	113	105	163	109	55
Netherlands	1,457	831	178	157	291	406	257	149
Norway	5,231	3,301	634	263	1,033	1,484	1,025	459
Poland	3,348	1,701	401	184	1,062	928	515	413
Portugal	5,997	3,216	1,021	513	1,247	1,351	851	501
Spain	6,252	3,462	795	581	1,414	1,640	1,049	591
Sweden	3,969	2,805	292	120	752	1,158	860	298
Switzerland	2,542	1,739	249	147	407	746	550	196
United Kingdom	12,649	7,657	1,104	1,480	2,408	3,556	2,346	1,211
Yugoslavia	4,484	1,693	799	242	1,750	1,209	531	678
Other	372	250	33	39	50	106	78	27
Mexico	55,354	15,239	7,536	24,714	7,865	8,446	3,923	4,523
Oceania	1,908	1,067	164	343	334	505	320	186
Australia	1,475	845	125	222	283	398	254	144
New Zealand	292	161	25	73	33	80	49	31
Other	141	61	14	48	18	27	17	10
Philippines	33,825	9,701	6,094	11,759	6,271	5,760	2,683	3,077
South America	5,107	2,552	498	1,204	853	1,223	736	488
Argentina	1,091	564	128	164	235	273	162	111
Brazil	998	484	113	224	177	249	144	104
Chile	362	184	40	74	64	90	57	34
Colombia	936	459	77	273	127	208	128	80
Ecuador	675	328	53	220	74	148	90	59
Peru	275	118	27	76	54	70	39	31
Venezuela	498	265	39	102	92	115	70	45
Other	272	150	21	71	30	70	46	24
Areas under U.S. administration	79	32	7	28	12	16	10	6

[1] Data for places with 100 or more beneficiaries shown separately.

Table 129 (December 1980).—Benefits in current-payment status for individuals, by country or continent: Number and amount of monthly benefits to beneficiaries living abroad, by type of beneficiary, December 1980

Beneficiary's place of residence [1]	Number of beneficiaries					Amount of monthly benefits (in thousands)		
	Total	Retired and disabled workers	Wives	Children	Widows	Total	Retired and disabled workers	All other beneficiaries
Total	313,262	150,017	41,599	58,319	63,327	$80,734	$48,613	$32,121
Africa	1,158	376	127	350	305	295	131	164
Cape Verde Islands	436	76	43	193	124	92	26	66
South Africa	304	164	38	31	71	93	56	37
Other	418	136	46	126	110	110	49	61
Asia	15,840	7,919	2,075	1,803	4,043	4,513	2,719	1,794
Cyprus	534	304	96	35	99	135	91	44
Hong Kong	2,339	601	398	128	1,212	572	178	394
India	217	96	19	60	42	62	31	31
Israel	6,868	4,324	908	616	1,020	2,180	1,581	599
Japan	3,258	1,574	354	247	1,083	898	491	407
Lebanon	295	135	23	61	76	78	44	34
Macao	102	29	13	2	58	26	9	17
Taiwan	144	80	14	31	19	42	28	14
Thailand	308	67	24	162	55	87	26	61
Turkey	208	76	16	47	69	59	26	33
Yemen	550	125	77	298	50	105	52	53
Other	1,017	508	133	116	260	269	162	107
Canada	49,505	28,153	6,706	4,776	9,870	14,373	9,379	4,994
Central America and West Indies	10,528	6,201	1,057	2,132	1,138	2,839	2,002	837
Bahamas	385	222	51	35	77	110	73	37
Barbados	599	405	59	43	92	187	140	47
Belize	129	68	6	41	14	35	23	12
Bermuda	309	199	33	29	48	96	66	30
Brit. Leeward and Windward Islands	213	640	170	258	145	299	202	97
Costa Rica	1,124	654	129	235	106	317	226	91
Dominican Republic	2,270	1,307	207	602	154	556	404	152
El Salvador	346	188	17	98	43	83	52	31
Guatemala	430	242	44	119	25	131	83	48
Haiti	268	167	23	57	21	77	56	21
Honduras	509	230	61	164	54	130	83	47
Jamaica	1,384	981	116	161	126	393	311	82
Netherland Antilles	184	123	21	15	25	58	43	15
Nicaragua	266	148	18	48	52	64	41	23
Panama	505	251	50	114	90	134	78	56
Trinidad	468	294	38	85	51	138	99	39
Other	139	82	14	28	15	31	22	9

See footnote at end of table.

Table 129 (December 1980).—Benefits in current-payment status for individuals, by country or continent: Number and amount of monthly benefits to beneficiaries living abroad, by type of beneficiary, December 1980—Continued

Beneficiary's place of residence [1]	Number of beneficiaries					Amount of monthly benefits (in thousands)		
	Total	Retired and disabled workers	Wives	Children	Widows	Total	Retired and disabled workers	All other beneficiaries
Europe	138,233	77,788	17,067	11,809	31,569	$40,361	$25,633	$14,728
Austria	1,997	1,372	149	104	372	655	480	175
Belgium	906	576	89	58	185	289	198	91
Bulgaria	175	55	33	12	75	51	18	33
Czechoslovakia	1,506	411	155	40	900	483	141	342
Denmark	1,169	719	95	85	270	375	247	129
Finland	983	677	58	34	214	317	230	87
France	4,420	3,007	420	313	680	1,386	1,032	354
Germany (Federal Republic)	16,745	10,275	1,183	2,234	3,053	5,272	3,491	1,781
Greece	16,915	7,989	2,845	1,469	4,612	4,342	2,449	1,893
Hungary	382	293	21	9	59	132	106	26
Ireland	6,429	4,297	470	832	830	1,962	1,497	465
Italy	40,615	21,727	5,995	3,084	9,809	11,207	6,896	4,311
Malta	606	321	82	94	109	170	112	58
Netherlands	1,430	807	164	148	311	443	274	169
Norway	5,035	3,142	640	220	1,033	1,596	1,091	505
Poland	3,124	1,562	367	163	1,032	968	525	443
Portugal	6,388	3,557	1,075	490	1,266	1,616	1,045	571
Spain	6,207	3,391	782	608	1,426	1,798	1,136	662
Sweden	3,700	2,589	273	106	732	1,205	882	323
Switzerland	2,501	1,705	257	137	402	810	596	214
United Kingdom	12,415	7,532	1,126	1,317	2,440	3,896	2,565	1,331
Yugoslavia	4,242	1,593	746	223	1,680	1,279	553	726
Other	341	191	42	29	79	109	69	40
Mexico	56,944	16,251	8,033	24,108	8,552	9,817	4,583	5,234
Oceania	2,156	1,241	189	332	394	635	403	232
Australia	1,677	967	153	232	325	502	321	181
New Zealand	313	178	22	74	39	98	60	38
Other	166	96	14	26	30	35	22	13
Philippines	33,318	9,300	5,737	11,757	6,524	6,413	2,867	3,546
South America	5,319	2,658	582	1,173	906	1,412	844	568
Argentina	1,082	558	148	142	234	299	176	123
Brazil	1,082	535	125	236	186	299	177	122
Chile	351	183	42	68	58	98	62	36
Columbia	914	465	81	244	124	228	141	87
Ecuador	798	384	72	250	92	192	116	76
Peru	322	141	44	79	58	88	49	39
Venezuela	490	252	40	92	106	128	75	53
Other	280	140	30	62	48	80	48	32
Areas under U.S. administration	100	42	12	34	12	28	19	9
Unknown	161	88	14	45	14	48	33	15

[1] Data for places with 100 or more beneficiaries shown separately.

Table 130.—Worker disability awards during a year: Number and percentage distribution, by selected leading causes of disability,[1] 1957–77[2]

Year	Total	Chronic ischemic heart (412)	Emphysema (492) (519)	Schizophrenia (295)	Osteoarthritis (713)	Pulmonary tuberculosis (011)	Displacement of intervertebral disc (725)	Diabetes (250)	Rheumatoid arthritis (712)	Malignant neoplasm of lung (162)
	Number									
1957	165,003	29,920	8,835	6,439	4,654	8,618	675	4,185	5,469	1,850
1958	184,476	32,830	10,905	11,180	4,187	11,210	750	4,492	5,002	2,952
1959	178,952	34,172	11,941	10,183	5,494	9,134	1,075	4,480	4,404	3,221
1960	179,419	35,685	12,343	7,745	6,449	7,456	1,450	4,672	4,469	3,581
1961	241,060	43,814	15,271	14,281	6,748	10,775	2,165	5,941	6,468	4,343
1962	286,434	49,023	17,630	19,870	9,378	11,206	3,888	7,146	7,206	5,171
1963	224,229	41,168	14,897	12,712	7,255	8,009	3,139	5,988	5,974	4,792
1964	209,475	39,425	13,780	11,038	7,223	5,936	2,888	5,419	5,755	4,976
1965	267,738	45,529	16,879	16,335	9,817	7,870	5,363	6,595	6,936	5,543
1966	273,513	45,714	16,998	13,097	10,336	8,643	8,544	6,845	7,028	5,868
1967	310,947	51,660	19,227	14,087	13,084	8,157	9,807	7,130	7,587	6,849
1968	330,783	51,473	16,305	20,524	13,123	7,484	10,051	7,822	8,624	7,744
1969	344,741	64,206	18,804	19,773	14,463	6,468	11,333	8,401	8,443	7,000
1970	350,384	67,860	19,951	16,527	16,448	5,547	13,016	9,328	8,889	7,288
1971	415,897	84,417	24,131	17,545	21,477	5,034	15,968	11,032	10,352	7,800
1972	455,398	94,539	25,775	17,637	24,625	4,532	18,352	11,970	11,176	8,976
1973	491,776	104,483	26,690	17,701	29,464	3,819	20,084	13,116	11,347	10,838
1975	592,049	111,131	29,449	25,900	37,711	3,317	24,109	16,074	11,624	12,622
1976	565,138	95,698	23,942	22,428	31,990	2,068	20,085	13,728	10,072	11,479
1977	568,874	106,014	26,696	26,927	34,081	2,055	23,677	15,647	10,305	13,249
	Percentage distribution									
1957	100.0	18.1	5.4	3.9	2.8	5.2	0.4	2.5	3.3	1.0
1958	100.0	17.8	5.9	6.1	2.3	6.1	.4	2.4	2.7	1.6
1959	100.0	19.1	6.7	5.7	3.1	5.1	.6	2.5	2.5	1.8
1960	100.0	19.9	6.9	4.3	3.6	4.2	.8	2.6	2.5	2.0
1961	100.0	18.2	6.3	5.9	2.8	4.5	.9	2.5	2.7	1.8
1962	100.0	17.1	6.2	6.9	3.3	3.9	1.4	2.5	2.5	1.8
1963	100.0	18.4	6.6	5.7	3.2	3.6	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.1
1964	100.0	18.8	6.6	5.3	3.4	2.8	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.4
1965	100.0	17.0	6.3	6.1	3.7	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.1
1966	100.0	16.7	6.2	4.8	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.1
1967	100.0	16.6	6.2	4.5	4.2	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.2
1968	100.0	15.6	4.9	6.2	4.0	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.3
1969	100.0	18.6	4.6	5.7	4.2	1.9	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.0
1970	100.0	19.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	1.6	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.1
1971	100.0	20.3	4.4	4.2	5.2	1.2	3.8	2.7	2.5	1.9
1972	100.0	20.8	3.8	3.9	5.4	1.0	4.0	2.6	2.5	2.0
1973	100.0	21.2	5.4	3.6	6.0	.8	4.1	2.7	2.3	2.2
1975	100.0	18.8	5.0	4.4	6.4	.6	4.1	2.7	2.0	2.1
1976	100.0	16.9	4.2	4.0	5.7	.4	3.6	2.4	1.8	2.0
1977	100.0	18.6	4.7	4.7	6.0	.4	4.2	2.8	1.8	2.3

[1] Beginning 1969, coding based on the **International Classification of Diseases, Adapted**, vol. 1, eighth revision, which gives greater emphasis to hypertensive diseases: hypertension is associated with chronic ischemic heart disease, and, in the seventh revision, chronic ischemic heart disease was described as arteriosclerotic heart. The 1969 data therefore represent a break in the historical series.

[2] Data for 1974 not available.

Table 131.—Worker disability awards during year: Number and percentage distribution, by diagnostic group, sex, and race, 1977

Diagnostic group	Total			White			Black			Other		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	Number											
Total	568,874	394,522	174,352	472,020	329,909	142,111	80,223	53,213	27,010	16,631	11,400	5,231
Infective and parasitic	5,807	4,107	1,700	4,098	2,833	1,265	1,505	1,126	379	204	148	57
Neoplasms	59,833	38,630	21,203	51,749	33,558	18,191	6,595	4,106	2,489	1,489	967	522
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic	21,725	13,240	8,485	16,494	10,401	6,092	4,415	2,296	2,118	816	542	274
Blood and blood-forming organs	1,516	901	615	896	545	351	584	340	244	36	16	20
Mental disorders	70,825	47,785	23,040	55,730	36,901	18,828	11,864	8,602	3,262	3,232	2,282	950
Nervous system and sense organs	36,751	24,467	12,284	30,058	19,909	10,150	5,319	3,694	1,625	1,373	864	509
Circulatory system	167,801	125,146	42,655	140,444	107,184	33,259	23,618	15,367	8,250	3,739	2,594	1,145
Respiratory system	35,002	26,614	8,387	30,709	23,504	7,204	3,582	2,597	985	711	513	198
Digestive system	15,342	11,102	4,241	12,886	9,265	3,622	2,014	1,484	530	442	353	89
Genitourinary system	5,271	3,023	2,248	4,026	2,307	1,719	1,022	590	433	223	127	96
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,766	847	919	1,467	703	764	276	132	144	24	12	12
Musculoskeletal system	107,840	68,487	39,353	90,228	57,539	32,688	14,513	8,951	5,562	3,100	1,997	1,103
Congenital anomalies	6,681	4,411	2,270	5,755	3,782	1,973	753	526	227	173	103	70
Accidents	31,942	25,342	6,600	26,823	21,133	5,690	4,052	3,329	723	1,067	880	137
Other	773	419	353	659	346	314	111	71	40	3	3	0
	Percentage distribution											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infective and parasitic	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1
Neoplasms	10.5	9.8	12.2	11.0	10.2	12.8	8.2	7.7	9.2	9.0	8.5	10.0
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic	3.8	3.4	4.9	3.5	3.2	4.3	5.5	4.3	7.8	4.9	4.8	5.2
Blood and blood-forming organs	.3	.2	.4	.2	.2	.3	.7	.6	.9	.2	.1	.4
Mental disorders	12.5	12.1	13.2	11.8	11.2	13.3	14.8	16.2	12.1	19.4	20.0	18.2
Nervous system and sense organs	6.5	6.2	7.1	6.4	6.0	7.1	6.6	6.9	6.0	8.3	7.6	9.7
Circulatory system	29.5	31.7	24.5	29.8	32.5	23.4	29.4	28.9	30.5	22.5	22.8	21.9
Respiratory system	6.2	6.8	4.8	6.5	7.1	5.1	4.5	4.9	3.7	4.3	4.5	3.8
Digestive system	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.7	3.1	1.7
Genitourinary system	.9	.8	1.3	.9	.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	.3	.2	.5	.3	.2	.5	.3	.3	.5	.1	.1	.2
Musculoskeletal system	19.0	17.4	22.6	19.1	17.4	23.0	18.1	16.8	20.6	18.6	17.5	21.1
Congenital anomalies	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	.9	1.0	.8	1.0	.9	1.3
Accidents	5.6	6.4	3.8	5.7	6.4	4.0	5.1	6.3	2.7	6.4	7.7	3.6
Other	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.....	.....	.....

Table 132.—Worker disability awards during year: Number and percentage distribution, by diagnostic group and age, 1977

Diagnostic group	Number				Percentage distribution			
	Total	Under 35	35–49	50 or older	Total	Under 35	35–49	50 or older
Total	568,874	66,295	115,642	386,938	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infective and parasitic	5,807	947	1,738	3,122	1.0	1.4	1.5	.8
Neoplasms	59,833	4,266	10,610	44,957	10.5	6.4	9.2	11.6
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic	21,725	1,754	3,940	16,031	3.8	2.7	3.4	4.1
Blood and blood-forming organs	1,516	525	248	743	.3	.8	.2	.2
Mental disorders	70,325	24,880	20,290	25,656	12.5	37.5	17.6	6.6
Nervous system and sense organs	36,751	7,670	8,485	20,596	6.5	11.6	7.3	5.3
Circulatory system	167,801	2,751	26,130	138,919	29.5	4.2	22.6	35.9
Respiratory system	35,002	570	4,372	30,060	6.2	.9	3.8	7.8
Digestive system	15,342	1,188	3,865	10,289	2.7	1.8	3.3	2.7
Genitourinary system	5,271	935	1,133	3,702	.9	1.4	1.0	.8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,766	256	423	1,087	.3	.4	.4	.3
Musculoskeletal system	107,840	7,976	24,480	75,384	19.0	12.0	21.2	19.5
Congenital anomalies	6,681	1,831	2,006	2,844	1.2	2.8	1.7	.7
Accidents	31,942	10,685	7,745	13,512	5.6	16.1	6.7	3.5
Other	773	61	175	537	.1	.1	.2	.1

Table 133.—Worker disability awards during year: Number and percentage distribution, by diagnostic group and industry division, 1977

Diagnostic group	Industry division											
	Total	Farming	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance	Services	Other	Unknown
	Number											
Total	568,874	22,913	6,557	54,586	128,134	34,474	6,241	60,576	12,479	110,032	26,530	105,352
Infective parasitic	5,807	282	33	549	876	273	119	591	140	1,258	257	1,430
Neoplasms	59,833	2,147	405	4,999	12,788	3,487	718	6,848	1,961	11,322	2,658	12,500
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic	21,725	748	100	1,614	4,660	1,304	284	2,527	447	5,325	810	3,905
Blood and blood-forming organs	1,516	15	13	102	278	80	0	204	13	381	108	321
Mental disorders	70,825	2,703	376	4,492	13,520	2,907	485	7,170	1,402	16,291	3,863	17,815
Nervous system and sense organs	36,751	1,315	245	2,649	7,910	1,807	347	3,782	1,057	8,354	1,833	7,452
Circulatory system	167,801	6,751	1,845	16,016	40,250	11,376	2,269	18,115	3,958	30,558	8,596	28,057
Respiratory system	35,002	1,868	1,343	4,284	8,376	2,443	452	3,460	470	5,236	1,403	5,668
Digestive system	15,342	522	102	1,413	3,411	1,067	90	2,226	474	2,459	640	2,940
Genitourinary system	5,271	241	30	338	1,232	422	36	363	111	1,165	117	1,016
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,766	59	0	111	368	87	86	245	21	356	77	356
Musculoskeletal system	107,840	4,524	1,343	12,613	26,173	6,835	988	10,763	1,765	21,225	4,159	17,453
Congenital anomalies	6,681	268	109	570	1,513	327	38	855	137	1,468	305	1,091
Accidents	31,942	1,410	612	4,785	6,856	2,025	318	3,105	497	4,433	1,659	6,241
Other		61	0	51	124	33	13	121	26	200	45	98
	Percentage distribution											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infective and parasitic	1.0	1.2	.5	1.0	.7	.8	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3
Neoplasms	10.5	9.4	6.2	9.2	10.0	10.1	11.5	11.3	15.7	10.3	10.0	11.8
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic	3.8	3.3	1.5	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.6	4.8	3.1	3.7
Blood and blood-forming organs	.3	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.....	.3	.1	.4	.4	.3
Mental disorders	12.5	11.8	5.7	8.2	10.4	8.4	7.8	11.8	11.2	14.8	14.6	16.8
Nervous system and sense organs	6.5	5.7	3.7	4.9	6.2	5.2	5.6	6.2	8.5	7.6	6.9	7.0
Circulatory system	29.5	29.5	28.1	29.3	31.4	33.0	36.4	29.9	31.7	27.8	32.4	26.6
Respiratory system	6.2	8.2	20.5	7.9	6.5	7.1	7.3	5.7	3.8	4.8	5.3	5.3
Digestive system	2.7	2.3	1.6	2.6	2.7	3.1	1.4	3.7	3.8	2.2	2.4	2.8
Genitourinary system	.9	1.1	.5	.6	1.0	1.2	.6	.9	.9	1.1	.4	1.0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	.3	.2	.....	.2	.3	.3	1.4	.4	.2	.3	.3	.3
Musculoskeletal system	19.0	19.7	20.5	23.1	20.4	19.8	15.8	17.8	14.1	19.3	15.7	16.4
Congenital anomalies	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0
Accidents	5.6	6.2	9.3	8.8	5.4	5.9	5.1	5.1	4.0	4.0	6.3	5.9
Other	.1	.3	.....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1

Table 134.—Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance: Number of persons aged 65 and over enrolled, by age, sex, race, and census region, July 1, 1966–80

[In thousands]

Age, sex, race, and census region	1966	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Hospital Insurance											
Total	19,082	20,361	20,742	21,115	21,571	21,996	22,472	22,920	23,475	23,984	24,548	25,104
Age:												
65–74	11,990	12,316	12,462	12,641	12,911	13,182	13,426	13,691	13,986	14,259	14,581	14,894
75 and over	7,092	8,045	8,280	8,474	8,660	8,814	9,046	9,229	9,488	9,725	9,966	10,210
Sex:												
Men	8,133	8,507	8,628	8,744	8,911	9,005	9,168	9,324	9,537	9,728	9,945	10,156
Women	10,950	11,855	12,114	12,371	12,660	12,991	13,304	13,596	13,937	14,256	14,604	14,948
Race:												
White	17,042	18,187	18,582	18,930	19,242	19,601	19,996	20,382	20,857	21,289	21,770	22,244
All other races	1,445	1,608	1,672	1,693	1,762	1,809	1,870	1,916	1,977	2,036	2,100	2,160
Unknown	596	566	489	493	567	586	607	622	640	659	678	699
Census region:												
United States [1]	18,798	20,015	20,375	20,731	21,174	21,602	22,062	22,500	23,026	23,523	24,073	24,617
Northeast	5,021	5,202	5,247	5,294	5,360	5,427	5,511	5,576	5,657	5,730	5,822	5,915
North Central	5,548	5,750	5,813	5,866	5,943	6,014	6,097	6,183	6,282	6,361	6,462	6,576
South	5,402	5,966	6,146	6,316	6,520	6,713	6,905	7,090	7,310	7,530	7,761	7,974
West	2,813	3,087	3,162	3,242	3,333	3,430	3,530	3,632	3,758	3,882	4,007	4,132
	Supplementary Medical Insurance											
Total	17,736	19,584	19,975	20,351	20,921	21,422	21,945	22,446	22,991	23,531	24,098	24,680
Age:												
65–74	11,186	11,873	12,050	12,248	12,586	12,925	13,215	13,529	13,830	14,119	14,414	14,726
75 and over	6,550	7,711	7,924	8,104	8,334	8,496	8,730	8,917	9,161	9,412	9,684	9,954
Sex:												
Men	7,534	8,132	8,250	8,360	8,569	8,694	8,873	9,047	9,240	9,436	9,645	9,868
Women	10,202	11,452	11,724	11,991	12,352	12,727	13,073	13,399	13,751	14,094	14,454	14,813
Race:												
White	15,938	17,576	17,974	18,325	18,737	19,149	19,575	19,995	20,456	20,906	21,385	21,876
All other races	1,264	1,472	1,532	1,557	1,636	1,704	1,781	1,845	1,909	1,978	2,046	2,114
Unknown	534	537	469	469	548	568	589	606	625	646	667	691
Census region:												
United States [1]	17,626	19,459	19,843	20,214	20,776	21,280	21,795	22,287	22,813	23,343	23,899	24,468
Northeast	4,782	5,062	5,107	5,155	5,250	5,335	5,437	5,520	5,606	5,690	5,785	5,884
North Central	5,172	5,594	5,664	5,722	5,832	5,913	6,007	6,105	6,207	6,294	6,397	6,520
South	5,012	5,786	5,978	6,156	6,403	6,634	6,845	7,046	7,264	7,496	7,729	7,949
West	2,653	3,012	3,086	3,169	3,274	3,379	3,488	3,596	3,716	3,844	3,967	4,095

[1] Represents those in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and those with residence unknown.

Table 135.—Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance: Number of disabled persons and persons with end-stage renal disease under age 65 enrolled, by age, sex, race, and census region, selected years, July 1, 1973–80 [1]

Age, sex, race, and census region	1973		1975		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Total	End-stage renal disease only	Total	End-stage renal disease only	Total	End-stage renal disease only	Total	End-stage renal disease only	Total	End-stage renal disease only	Total	End-stage renal disease only
	Hospital Insurance											
Total	1,730,543	6,371	2,168,393	12,702	2,619,373	16,514	2,793,206	18,293	2,910,766	23,598	2,963,156	28,334
Age:												
Under 35	192,380	2,170	254,324	4,262	322,625	5,125	344,847	5,579	361,379	7,428	371,199	8,773
35–44	218,011	1,355	261,718	2,405	310,607	3,018	335,353	3,320	356,021	4,323	369,458	5,188
45–54	438,781	1,747	529,982	3,345	617,285	4,441	646,522	4,803	658,038	5,937	657,483	6,977
55–64	881,371	1,099	1,122,369	2,690	1,368,856	3,930	1,466,484	4,591	1,535,328	5,910	1,565,016	7,396
Sex:												
Men	1,118,750	3,413	1,380,890	6,702	1,654,199	8,354	1,763,019	9,077	1,837,403	12,002	1,870,543	14,547
Women	611,793	2,958	787,503	6,000	965,174	8,160	1,030,187	9,216	1,073,363	11,596	1,092,613	13,787
Race:												
White	1,444,915	4,602	1,800,862	8,559	2,163,029	11,345	2,299,068	12,699	2,388,142	16,268	2,422,239	19,232
All other races	253,196	1,227	329,193	3,155	415,126	4,405	447,753	4,786	471,412	6,278	486,672	7,907
Unknown	32,432	542	38,338	988	41,218	764			51,212	1,052	54,245	1,195
Census region:												
United States [2]	1,687,266	6,350	2,110,295	12,634	2,541,991	16,370	2,705,939	18,107	2,816,107	23,361	2,862,500	28,027
Northeast	373,419	1,784	463,160	3,255	558,545	4,114	596,909	4,474	623,990	5,585	634,280	6,552
North Central	404,529	1,481	506,700	3,009	607,472	3,817	641,994	4,131	659,972	5,458	666,476	6,513
South	632,968	1,362	781,978	3,579	940,592	5,053	1,005,507	5,724	1,054,658	7,587	1,079,018	9,319
West	273,334	1,151	351,349	2,163	430,040	2,951	457,178	3,334	473,041	4,093	478,582	4,899
	Supplementary Medical Insurance											
Total	1,569,879	6,265	1,959,250	12,080	2,372,642	15,466	2,543,192	17,167	2,658,838	22,382	2,719,226	27,046
Age:												
Under 35	174,903	2,140	225,822	4,052	289,988	4,781	311,868	5,215	328,610	6,999	339,665	8,294
35–44	194,743	1,327	232,285	2,272	278,751	2,838	303,076	3,115	323,370	4,112	337,146	4,963
45–54	390,233	1,708	469,162	3,182	548,740	4,156	579,229	4,532	592,580	5,650	596,287	6,683
55–64	810,000	1,090	1,031,981	2,574	1,255,163	3,691	1,349,019	4,305	1,414,278	5,621	1,446,128	7,106
Sex:												
Men	1,003,291	3,347	1,230,578	6,359	1,475,367	7,806	1,581,846	8,486	1,655,133	11,396	1,694,569	13,887
Women	566,588	2,918	728,672	5,721	897,275	7,660	961,346	8,681	1,003,705	10,986	1,024,657	13,159
Race:												
White	1,307,676	4,536	1,622,255	8,174	1,954,346	10,743	2,088,850	12,081	2,176,730	15,569	2,218,176	18,458
All other races	233,391	1,209	300,314	2,951	379,259	4,058	411,031	4,397	433,878	5,841	449,753	7,446
Unknown	28,812	520	36,681	955	39,037	665			48,230	972	51,297	1,142
Census region:												
United States [2]	1,563,939	6,247	1,945,209	12,024	2,346,980	15,338	2,511,231	17,010	2,621,303	22,179	2,675,213	26,779
Northeast	341,006	1,748	423,755	3,092	513,703	3,866	551,183	4,176	577,826	5,286	589,509	6,221
North Central	373,858	1,462	464,273	2,842	557,600	3,580	592,508	3,909	611,174	5,173	619,808	6,212
South	591,295	1,345	725,251	3,392	872,323	4,734	937,672	5,385	986,643	7,215	1,013,759	8,911
West	255,072	1,142	325,601	2,084	398,871	2,799	426,004	3,179	441,647	3,916	448,363	4,712

[1] For eligibility requirements, see page 9.
[2] Represents those in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and those with residence unknown.

Table 136.—Hospital Insurance: Number of enrollees, by State, selected years, July 1, 1966–80

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1966 [1]	1967	1970	1975		1977		1978		1979		1980	
				Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled
Total	19,082	19,494	20,361	22,472	2,168	23,475	2,619	23,984	2,793	24,548	2,911	25,104	2,963
United States [2]	18,798	19,189	20,015	22,062	2,110	23,026	2,542	23,523	2,706	24,073	2,816	24,617	2,863
New England	1,233	1,248	1,275	1,267	105	1,410	126	1,434	133	1,461	139	1,487	141
Maine	116	117	120	129	12	133	14	136	15	138	16	141	16
New Hampshire	77	79	82	91	7	95	8	98	9	100	9	102	9
Vermont	48	48	50	54	4	55	6	56	6	57	6	58	7
Massachusetts	619	625	632	662	48	676	58	685	61	695	63	705	64
Rhode Island	100	101	105	113	10	117	12	119	13	121	13	123	14
Connecticut	273	278	288	318	24	333	28	341	30	350	31	358	31
Mid Atlantic	3,788	3,833	3,928	4,144	358	4,246	432	4,297	464	4,361	485	4,428	493
New York	1,903	1,924	1,962	2,020	170	2,043	206	2,053	221	2,070	233	2,089	237
New Jersey	655	666	693	757	64	789	81	805	87	822	90	840	91
Pennsylvania	1,230	1,244	1,273	1,367	124	1,414	146	1,438	155	1,469	162	1,499	165
East North Central	3,685	3,732	3,825	4,064	365	4,192	443	4,248	469	4,324	482	4,410	486
Ohio	966	977	995	1,056	102	1,087	127	1,101	135	1,121	140	1,144	141
Indiana	477	483	494	529	46	548	57	555	61	565	63	576	63
Illinois	1,064	1,076	1,094	1,144	87	1,174	104	1,186	110	1,201	112	1,221	113
Michigan	726	737	764	822	91	850	110	865	116	885	118	906	118
Wisconsin	453	460	476	513	39	532	46	541	48	552	50	563	50
West North Central	1,862	1,889	1,926	2,033	142	2,090	165	2,113	173	2,138	178	2,166	180
Minnesota	396	402	413	439	28	454	32	460	34	467	35	475	35
Iowa	347	350	354	365	24	373	28	376	29	380	29	384	29
Missouri	540	549	559	592	51	610	60	616	64	623	66	631	67
North Dakota	65	65	68	74	5	77	6	78	6	79	6	81	6
South Dakota	78	80	81	85	6	87	6	88	7	90	7	91	7
Nebraska	178	180	184	193	11	198	13	200	13	202	14	204	14
Kansas	259	262	268	284	17	291	20	294	21	298	22	301	22
South Atlantic	2,544	2,644	2,870	3,433	384	3,674	466	3,813	502	3,957	530	4,089	545
Delaware	42	43	45	51	5	54	6	55	7	57	7	59	7
Maryland	265	274	291	328	29	345	35	353	38	363	40	373	41
District of Columbia	67	67	66	66	7	66	8	66	8	66	8	66	8
Virginia	334	344	364	415	50	440	59	453	63	468	66	481	68
West Virginia	191	193	199	212	36	219	41	221	42	225	43	229	43
North Carolina	375	387	416	486	65	520	79	537	85	557	89	577	91
South Carolina	176	181	193	227	37	243	43	252	47	261	50	271	51
Georgia	336	347	365	418	61	442	76	456	82	470	86	484	88
Florida	757	807	931	1,230	92	1,346	117	1,418	131	1,491	142	1,549	147
East South Central	1,190	1,221	1,276	1,415	184	1,474	218	1,505	231	1,538	240	1,570	246
Kentucky	324	331	340	363	47	375	55	379	58	385	60	392	62
Tennessee	357	366	386	434	55	456	67	467	71	480	74	491	76
Alabama	299	309	326	369	49	386	56	396	59	406	61	416	63
Mississippi	210	215	224	248	34	257	40	262	43	267	45	271	46
West South Central	1,667	1,719	1,821	2,057	214	2,161	256	2,213	273	2,266	284	2,315	288
Arkansas	220	226	237	265	34	278	40	284	43	291	45	296	45
Louisiana	280	289	304	339	47	354	56	361	59	368	62	375	63
Oklahoma	277	284	296	324	32	338	37	343	39	349	41	353	41
Texas	890	920	985	1,129	102	1,192	123	1,224	131	1,239	137	1,290	139
Mountain	623	644	698	837	78	909	97	950	104	990	109	1,030	112
Montana	67	68	70	75	7	79	8	81	9	83	9	85	9
Idaho	64	66	69	79	7	84	9	87	9	91	9	94	9
Wyoming	29	30	31	34	2	35	3	36	3	37	3	38	3
Colorado	177	181	189	209	17	222	21	228	23	234	24	240	24
New Mexico	63	66	73	90	11	98	14	102	14	107	15	111	15
Arizona	127	135	158	215	21	244	27	261	30	277	32	291	34
Utah	69	71	77	90	7	97	9	100	9	104	9	107	9
Nevada	25	27	31	44	5	51	7	55	7	59	8	64	8
Pacific	2,190	2,250	2,389	2,693	274	2,849	333	2,932	353	3,017	364	3,102	367
Washington	304	309	323	362	32	383	40	396	42	409	43	422	43
Oregon	208	214	226	257	25	273	29	281	31	290	31	299	31
California	1,634	1,681	1,788	2,010	210	2,121	257	2,180	272	2,239	281	2,298	284
Alaska	6	6	7	8	1	9	1	10	1	10	1	11	2
Hawaii	38	40	45	56	5	62	6	65	7	69	7	72	7
Residence unknown	15	9	9	19	7	19	5	20	4	20	4	20	4
Outlying areas	145	154	178	222	49	240	66	250	76	260	83	270	88
Guam	1	1	1	2	(3)	2	(3)	2	(3)	2	(3)	2	(3)
Puerto Rico	141	150	174	216	49	234	66	244	75	254	82	263	88
Virgin Islands	2	3	3	3	(3)	4	(3)	4	(3)	4	(3)	4	(3)
Other	(3)	(3)	1	1	(3)	1	(3)	1	(3)	1	(3)	1	(3)
Abroad	140	151	168	189	9	209	11	211	11	215	12	217	12

[1] Health insurance program for the aged (Medicare) went into effect July 1, 1966.

[2] Represents those in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and those with residence unknown.

[3] Fewer than 500.

Table 137.—Hospital Insurance: Number of bills approved for payment and amount reimbursed, by type of benefit and type of beneficiary, 1966–81

[In thousands. Includes only approved bills recorded in the Health Care Financing Administration records before Oct. 30, 1981]

Year approved	Total [1]		Inpatient hospital		Home health		Skilled-nursing facilities [2]	
	Number	Amount reimbursed	Number	Amount reimbursed	Number	Amount reimbursed	Number	Amount reimbursed
	Total							
1966	1,979	$824,367	1,866	$821,362	34	$2,113	.....	.....
1967	7,105	3,134,886	5,388	2,863,980	348	23,293	784	$240,622
1968	7,854	3,947,078	5,954	3,556,509	510	37,758	1,018	348,331
1969	7,682	4,484,538	6,128	4,100,686	629	48,856	922	334,965
1970	7,512	4,855,161	6,313	4,578,080	571	46,896	627	230,183
1971	7,415	5,390,351	6,455	5,167,859	499	42,445	462	180,047
1972	7,677	5,938,935	6,740	5,729,422	533	49,215	404	160,299
1973	8,295	6,723,886	7,186	6,468,664	630	61,241	480	193,982
1974	9,562	8,408,221	8,206	8,079,556	828	94,419	528	234,247
1975	10,318	10,414,195	8,687	10,006,206	1,078	145,631	553	262,358
1976	11,170	12,789,987	9,243	12,288,673	1,329	200,140	597	301,173
1977	11,758	14,719,768	9,582	14,150,218	1,590	255,061	587	314,487
1978	12,278	16,842,856	9,937	16,219,730	1,800	311,019	542	312,106
1979	12,804	19,266,708	10,291	18,563,609	1,997	377,723	515	325,375
1980	13,751	22,973,579	10,999	22,153,664	2,259	472,183	493	347,731
1981	11,032	20,435,936	8,612	19,683,763	2,050	469,433	370	282,737
	Persons aged 65 and over [3]							
1973	8,080	$6,550,708	6,980	$6,297,814	624	$60,549	476	$192,345
1974	8,809	7,713,812	7,514	7,398,318	783	88,781	513	226,714
1975	9,389	9,429,866	7,844	9,041,321	1,009	135,687	536	252,859
1976	10,086	11,490,549	8,269	11,014,647	1,238	185,647	578	290,234
1977	10,547	13,113,886	8,502	12,575,246	1,478	236,257	568	302,382
1978	10,959	14,924,114	8,765	14,336,696	1,671	287,422	524	299,995
1979	11,364	16,952,486	9,020	16,292,543	1,847	347,920	497	312,023
1980	12,218	20,221,737	9,651	19,452,515	2,091	435,113	476	334,108
1981	9,819	18,001,371	7,562	17,296,282	1,899	433,153	358	271,935
	Disabled persons [4]							
1973	215	$173,178	206	$170,850	6	$692	4	$1,637
1974	753	694,409	692	681,238	45	5,638	15	7,533
1975	929	984,329	843	964,885	69	9,944	17	9,499
1976	1,084	1,299,438	974	1,274,026	91	14,493	19	10,919
1977	1,211	1,605,882	1,080	1,574,972	112	18,804	19	12,105
1978	1,319	1,918,742	1,172	1,883,034	129	23,597	18	12,111
1979	1,440	2,314,222	1,271	2,271,066	150	29,803	18	13,352
1980	1,533	2,751,842	1,348	2,701,149	168	37,070	17	13,623
1981	1,213	2,434,565	1,050	2,387,481	151	36,280	12	10,802

[1] Included in total but not shown separately are data on approved bills for outpatient diagnostic services rendered before Apr. 1, 1968. Beginning April 1968, outpatient diagnostic services, formerly covered under Hospital Insurance, are covered under medical insurance.

[2] Coverage began Jan. 1, 1967.

[3] Beginning July 1, 1973, includes a relatively small number of persons entitled to benefits solely because of end-stage renal disease.

[4] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to benefits solely because of end-stage renal disease.

Table 138.—Hospital Insurance: Number of bills for inpatient short-stay hospital care approved for payment, covered days, total charges, and amount reimbursed, by type of beneficiary, 1966–81

[Includes only approved bills recorded in the Health Care Financing Administration records before Oct. 30, 1981]

Year approved	Approved bills			Hospital charges				
		Covered days of care					Reimbursements	
	Number	Total	Average per bill	Total (in thousands)	Per bill	Per day	Total (in thousands)	As percent of total charges
Total								
1966	1,828,141	22,809,244	12.5	$1,003,320	$549	$44	$799,523	79.7
1967	5,266,638	70,055,113	13.3	3,489,616	663	50	2,798,693	80.2
1968	5,798,341	75,780,660	13.1	4,330,321	747	57	3,475,829	80.3
1970	6,209,591	76,852,635	12.4	5,832,754	939	76	4,500,815	77.2
1971	6,358,266	75,644,138	11.9	6,625,778	1,042	88	5,084,153	76.7
1972	6,643,129	76,623,427	11.5	7,415,508	1,116	97	5,635,304	76.0
1973 [1]	7,082,683	79,937,365	11.3	8,417,748	1,188	105	6,359,521	75.5
1974	8,072,527	87,924,864	10.9	10,524,686	1,304	120	7,936,618	75.4
1975	8,541,618	90,292,195	10.6	13,104,395	1,534	145	9,835,732	75.1
1976	9,084,460	95,060,426	10.5	16,215,493	1,785	171	12,074,678	74.5
1977	9,421,300	96,409,664	10.2	19,014,636	2,018	197	13,934,320	73.2
1978	9,779,726	98,500,276	10.1	22,150,590	2,265	225	15,959,547	72.1
1979	10,151,657	100,766,971	9.9	25,714,162	2,533	255	18,310,569	71.2
1980	10,861,705	106,935,016	9.8	31,436,254	2,894	294	21,872,140	69.6
1981	8,505,694	82,711,510	9.7	28,306,783	3,328	342	19,436,150	68.7
Persons aged 65 and over								
1973	6,883,038	77,966,979	11.3	$8,197,733	$1,191	$105	$6,195,272	75.6
1974	7,413,759	81,115,981	10.9	9,643,301	1,301	119	7,287,259	75.6
1975	7,742,578	82,294,878	10.6	11,845,313	1,530	144	8,914,522	75.3
1976	8,162,662	85,974,527	10.5	14,541,740	1,781	169	10,859,846	74.7
1977	8,398,331	86,525,276	10.3	16,917,490	2,014	196	12,410,667	73.4
1978	8,667,044	87,919,071	10.1	19,606,067	2,262	223	14,160,331	72.2
1979	8,935,940	89,309,759	10.0	22,598,675	2,529	253	16,126,124	71.4
1980	9,569,981	94,794,090	9.9	27,643,595	2,889	292	19,268,852	69.7
1981	7,500,213	73,338,431	9.8	24,919,861	3,323	340	17,135,429	68.8
Disabled persons								
1973	199,645	1,970,386	9.9	$220,015	$1,102	$112	$164,249	74.7
1974	658,768	6,808,883	10.3	881,385	1,338	129	649,358	73.7
1975	799,040	7,997,317	10.0	1,259,082	1,576	157	921,210	73.2
1976	921,798	9,085,899	9.9	1,673,753	1,816	184	1,214,832	72.6
1977	1,022,969	9,884,388	9.7	2,097,146	2,050	212	1,503,653	71.7
1978	1,112,682	10,581,205	9.5	2,544,523	2,287	240	1,799,216	70.7
1979	1,215,717	11,457,212	9.4	3,115,487	2,563	272	2,184,445	70.1
1980	1,291,724	12,140,926	9.4	3,792,659	2,936	312	2,603,288	68.6
1981	1,005,481	9,373,079	9.3	3,386,922	3,368	361	2,300,721	67.9

[1] Beginning July 1, 1973, includes data for services rendered to both aged and eligible disabled persons, including persons entitled solely because of end-stage renal disease.

Table 139.—Hospital Insurance: Average covered charge per covered day of care in short-stay hospitals and skilled-nursing facilities, by State, 1974–80 [1]

Geographic division and State [2]	Short-stay hospitals							Skilled-nursing facilities						
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 [3]	1980 [3]	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 [3]	1980
Total [4]	$118	$143	$169	$195	$223	$253	$292	$36	$43	$47	$51	$56	$63	$70
United States [5]	118	144	169	196	223	254	293	36	43	47	51	56	63	70
New England	133	159	183	207	235	262	298	41	50	53	58	66	74	77
Maine	108	133	157	189	218	244	284	43	52	61	74	84	93	100
New Hampshire	101	123	145	170	197	228	264	35	41	47	54	64	75	86
Vermont	103	124	139	154	179	203	230	35	38	42	47	52	57	63
Massachusetts	141	168	193	216	245	277	316	51	63	68	76	85	90	98
Rhode Island	131	154	182	204	232	253	284	36	43	46	50	56	59	59
Connecticut	143	167	190	217	239	258	287	31	35	36	38	41	43	51
Mid-Atlantic	135	163	188	213	240	267	304	41	50	54	57	62	66	73
New York	146	176	199	222	245	268	301	49	61	62	62	67	72	80
New Jersey	131	157	184	208	236	267	300	39	45	51	58	64	71	81
Pennsylvania	120	145	172	202	234	267	312	33	40	43	47	53	58	65
East North Central	115	140	166	193	221	253	294	34	40	44	48	53	60	68
Ohio	111	134	158	183	208	237	277	38	41	47	51	56	62	69
Indiana	95	116	137	159	178	204	236	31	35	39	44	47	53	60
Illinois	122	148	177	209	240	275	322	33	37	41	49	55	65	77
Michigan	128	156	187	217	250	290	332	35	45	46	46	50	55	60
Wisconsin	106	128	150	174	198	221	251	29	35	40	44	49	55	64
West North Central	97	117	139	163	187	213	248	38	45	51	56	62	72	82
Minnesota	106	124	146	172	193	214	248	40	46	54	62	68	86	94
Iowa	91	110	131	157	179	204	239	40	46	48	55	62	70	84
Missouri	98	119	142	167	192	219	257	39	47	54	59	68	81	95
North Dakota	96	118	139	166	185	215	237	35	43	47	44	40	41	49
South Dakota	90	107	123	149	169	196	228	28	33	35	37	40	49	61
Nebraska	96	116	141	163	187	218	251	36	41	46	51	58	63	71
Kansas	91	113	133	154	181	209	244	31	39	45	47	50	59	66
South Atlantic	109	135	158	181	209	238	273	29	34	38	42	47	53	59
Delaware	129	153	172	193	218	243	274	29	31	36	38	42	45	50
Maryland	143	164	184	204	222	247	274	31	37	42	45	48	52	56
Dist. of Columbia	132	174	192	223	263	313	373	31	34	38	48	51	57	64
Virginia	98	118	139	162	190	215	247	36	42	46	51	57	64	68
West Virginia	87	108	129	154	185	212	247	34	36	41	46	55	58	64
North Carolina	84	101	118	138	160	185	214	27	31	34	37	41	47	52
South Carolina	87	106	127	149	172	197	229	21	26	30	34	37	42	47
Georgia	100	125	147	168	195	223	256	28	34	38	44	52	65	72
Florida	128	161	190	216	248	279	321	28	34	38	42	48	53	60
East South Central	94	115	135	157	181	209	243	29	37	40	42	45	51	56
Kentucky	89	107	125	144	163	187	216	29	36	40	43	47	53	58
Tennessee	98	122	143	167	192	217	250	31	41	44	44	48	59	70
Alabama	102	126	149	174	203	237	282	27	33	34	35	35	36	38
Mississippi	81	98	116	135	156	182	213	33	45	63	81	77	94	105
West South Central	96	117	139	163	189	218	253	37	45	50	56	64	77	94
Arkansas	85	104	123	144	166	196	231	38	44	48	50	56	73	84
Louisiana	98	116	137	161	192	226	265	35	43	47	48	53	65	83
Oklahoma	103	128	151	180	207	235	272	50	60	65	74	95	113	145
Texas	96	118	140	165	190	216	250	34	43	47	55	61	71	78
Mountain	117	142	169	198	227	261	305	33	38	42	46	52	60	64
Montana	97	116	139	167	194	225	262	25	30	32	35	38	40	44
Idaho	109	129	157	182	207	236	273	22	27	28	31	34	39	46
Wyoming	88	109	129	151	184	203	245	35	36	31	37	44	48	49
Colorado	120	144	171	198	227	246	288	39	42	46	49	55	71	72
New Mexico	112	133	164	190	220	255	293	37	57	61	61	61	71	77
Arizona	129	155	182	211	235	281	325	36	41	47	52	60	68	71
Utah	113	142	166	199	230	269	316	28	36	39	47	60	66	75
Nevada	151	177	219	263	314	357	238	31	37	41	48	51	60	66
Pacific	158	196	234	274	312	355	416	37	45	49	54	62	72	81
Washington	134	163	188	217	233	256	293	30	34	39	44	48	54	62
Oregon	129	158	188	224	252	289	329	33	40	44	50	57	66	63
California	166	206	247	290	332	379	448	38	46	52	56	64	75	87
Alaska	164	228	262	303	344	372	379	55	68	67	59	72	83	115
Hawaii	123	148	188	222	257	294	333	33	49	56	61	72	77	96
Outlying areas	62	77	89	102	115	124	152	41	51	61	68	91	95	142
Guam	98	90	119	177	184	242	260	38	47	51	48	58	70	72
Puerto Rico	61	77	88	102	114	124	151	41	51	62	70	96	95	97
Virgin Islands	77	92	103	94	107	130	161	42	43	20	55	.....	122	107
Other	69	82	91	97	130	65	312	32	31	43	.....	78	....	143

[1] Based on bills approved in each year and recorded in the Health Care Financing Administration records before Dec. 31, 1981. Includes data for services rendered to both aged and disabled persons.

[2] Geographic distribution reflects the beneficiaries' area of residence.

[3] Preliminary data.

[4] Excludes claims for persons residing in foreign countries.

[5] Includes claims for persons whose place of residence is unknown.

Table 140.—Supplementary Medical Insurance: Number of reimbursed bills, charges, and amount reimbursed, by type of service and type of beneficiary, 1966–80

[Includes only bills for which reimbursements were made by carriers and recorded in Health Care Financing Administration records before Jan. 1, 1979]

Year	All services [1]	Physicians' services			Home health services	Outpatient hospital services	Independent laboratory services	All other services
		Total	Surgical [2]	Medical [2]				
	Number of bills							
Persons aged 65 and over:								
1966	995,047	993,609	(3)	(3)	10,697	24,178	10,334	14,489
1967	24,364,406	20,166,565	(3)	(3)	367,395	2,546,858	339,512	665,235
1968	31,443,566	25,627,193	(3)	(3)	484,968	3,498,565	453,049	1,311,941
1970	39,695,494	32,849,965	4,828,107	28,021,858	429,951	4,030,683	665,260	1,714,828
1973 [4]	43,339,461	34,162,337	5,089,316	29,073,021	264,338	5,554,280	1,165,155	2,150,886
1974 [4]	64,144,513	51,505,340	7,860,067	43,643,273	447,777	7,199,252	1,788,227	3,022,345
1975	76,465,713	59,916,674	8,755,177	51,161,497	595,118	9,131,476	2,529,443	4,081,902
1976	78,982,541	61,043,027	8,343,196	52,699,836	683,603	10,076,014	2,882,093	4,064,634
1977	100,488,627	78,221,239	10,132,341	68,088,898	801,817	11,884,783	4,006,189	5,303,189
1978	100,486,471	76,944,427	9,703,871	67,240,556	949,982	12,987,319	3,969,350	5,488,358
1979	126,425,381	98,217,418	12,057,180	86,160,237	913,808	14,607,476	5,408,729	6,876,453
1980	136,558,085	105,143,054	13,033,041	92,110,014	1,034,307	16,530,559	5,869,384	7,641,721
	Charges (in thousands) [5]							
1966	$94,675	$91,967	(3)	(3)	$725	$641	$364	$820
1967	1,511,829	1,395,642	(3)	(3)	20,840	34,055	8,140	31,440
1968	1,856,423	1,684,996	(3)	(3)	28,852	66,473	8,772	61,380
1970	2,412,218	2,156,563	$796,062	$1,360,499	30,090	128,592	12,809	84,024
1973	2,619,816	2,247,758	906,270	1,341,188	20,062	217,549	20,700	111,809
1974	3,991,037	3,422,680	1,434,047	1,988,633	38,381	318,315	33,486	169,139
1975	4,844,769	4,028,060	1,679,633	2,348,426	61,503	458,749	49,192	236,364
1976	5,223,482	4,216,225	1,710,530	2,505,695	84,947	577,248	59,207	273,216
1977	7,277,709	5,623,411	2,266,546	3,361,866	108,820	752,919	81,748	394,933
1978	7,355,641	5,770,807	2,315,689	3,455,119	129,169	899,968	84,408	461,625
1979	9,590,072	7,557,343	3,035,385	4,521,958	153,513	1,115,778	121,712	617,716
1980	11,191,806	8,645,961	3,527,380	5,118,581	195,958	1,413,131	138,408	772,793
	Amount reimbursed (in thousands) [6]							
1966	$62,576	$60,930	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)
1967	1,079,641	999,920	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)
1968	1,341,948	1,220,449	(3)	(3)	$21,863	$44,094	36,452	$44,799
1970	1,750,536	1,572,749	$600,639	$972,110	22,674	84,549	9,406	61,058
1973	1,909,471	1,648,659	686,234	962,425	17,027	144,925	15,352	81,918
1974	2,932,629	2,524,672	1,089,658	1,435,014	35,495	215,603	24,898	125,526
1975	3,604,991	3,010,129	1,287,292	1,722,837	56,791	315,243	36,662	178,054
1976	3,915,166	3,179,062	1,318,569	1,860,493	77,138	398,898	44,128	208,479
1977	5,279,450	4,289,627	1,759,422	2,530,206	95,862	525,514	61,469	290,715
1978	5,581,408	4,421,974	1,803,555	2,618,419	110,001	630,997	63,514	347,482
1979	7,342,721	5,845,439	2,375,690	3,469,748	125,272	787,896	92,031	469,389
1980	8,608,990	6,724,177	2,769,036	3,955,132	164,444	1,006,146	105,008	589,264

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 140.—Supplementary Medical Insurance: Number of reimbursed bills, charges, and amount reimbursed, by type of service and type of beneficiary, 1966–80—Continued

[Includes only bills for which reimbursements were made by carriers and recorded in Health Care Financing Administration records before Jan. 1, 1979]

Year	All services [1]	Physicians' services			Home health services	Outpatient hospital services	Independent laboratory services	All other services
		Total	Surgical [2]	Medical [2]				
	Number of bills							
Disabled persons:								
1976	8,133,922	5,555,371	661,215	4,894,157	58,012	1,664,263	223,845	607,656
1977	11,234,319	7,785,871	863,688	6,922,182	70,247	2,146,370	345,027	854,993
1978	12,172,429	8,350,205	892,398	7,457,807	75,838	2,431,935	376,962	895,809
1979	16,300,337	11,427,852	1,199,319	10,229,534	83,913	2,874,887	551,598	1,226,722
1980	17,830,023	12,343,981	1,308,591	11,035,389	93,002	3,263,423	608,857	1,352,891
	Charges (in thousands) [3]							
1976	$842,962	$413,899	$156,894	$257,005	$7,948	$246,391	$5,185	$168,103
1977	1,178,836	596,381	219,127	377,254	10,543	320,348	7,943	242,385
1978	1,352,315	656,404	238,556	417,848	12,523	370,927	9,188	299,291
1979	1,813,201	924,887	342,302	582,585	15,442	458,129	14,021	377,334
1980	2,162,045	1,065,988	397,661	668,328	19,118	552,988	16,020	474,583
	Amount reimbursed (in thousands) [4]							
1976	$649,317	$317,895	$121,992	$195,903	$7,271	$186,439	$3,925	$132,697
1977	911,195	461,560	171,267	290,293	9,435	241,932	6,063	191,259
1978	1,045,735	509,819	186,961	322,857	10,838	278,381	7,005	236,558
1979	1,407,322	723,658	269,408	454,251	13,136	342,913	10,730	298,335
1980	1,682,350	837,475	313,734	523,741	16,149	414,561	12,266	375,417

[1] Includes some bills and charges with type of service unknown.

[2] Where both medical and surgical charges are included on a single bill, the highest-priced service is the determining factor in classifying the bill.

[3] Data not available.

[4] A delay in computer processing of approximately 7.8 million records occurred in 1973. Most of this backlog of records was processed during the first 6 months of 1974.

[5] Except for outpatient hospital and home health services, represents allowed charges as determined by the carriers on the basis of customary charges for similar services generally made by the physician or supplier of covered services and also on prevailing charges in the locality for similar services. Charges for outpatient hospital and home health services are amounts actually billed by providers.

[6] Amount reimbursed to or on behalf of the beneficiary—generally 80 percent of the allowed charges—once the beneficiary has satisfied the deductible in the current year. Some radiology and pathology services are reimbursed at a 100-percent rate, regardless of the beneficiary's deductible status. Beginning in 1973, home health services provided under the Supplementary Medical Insurance program are reimbursed at 100 percent of the reasonable cost less any applicable deductible.

Table 141.—Supplementary Medical Insurance: Claims received by carriers and assignment rates, 1969–81

Year	Total number of claims (in thousands)	Net assignment rate [1] (percent)
1969	37,542	61.5
1970	42,148	60.8
1971	46,572	58.5
1972	51,041	54.9
1973	57,007	52.7
1974	68,307	51.9
1975	79,980	51.8
1976	91,624	50.5
1977	105,339	50.5
1978	117,886	50.6
1979	132,098	51.3
1980	150,048	51.5
1981	167,154	52.3

[1] Represents the number of assigned claims as a percent of claims received, excluding claims from hospital-based physicians and group-practice prepayment plans that are considered assigned by definition.

Table 142.—Supplementary Medical Insurance: Reasonable charge determination for SMI claims assigned and unassigned for aged and disabled persons, 1971–81

Year	Claims approved		Charges before reduction	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent reduced	Amount (in millions)	Percent reduced
	Assigned claims			
1971	25,919	44.5	$1,571	11.1
1972	26,798	47.5	1,630	10.9
1973	28,376	55.6	1,751	11.9
1974	33,295	64.5	2,194	14.3
1975	39,218	70.8	2,716	17.8
1976	44,065	74.3	3,261	19.9
1977	50,260	72.8	3,936	19.4
1978	56,493	73.6	4,678	19.9
1979	64,051	77.0	5,746	21.2
1980	73,068	80.8	7,36[illegible]	22.7
1981 [1]	80,127	82.8	8,868	24.0
	Unassigned claims			
1971	17,955	57.6	$1,348	12.5
1972	21,286	59.3	1,608	12.0
1973	24,691	66.4	1,886	12.6
1974	30,492	72.7	2,401	14.7
1975	36,182	77.4	2,973	17.7
1976	42,100	78.9	3,591	19.8
1977	48,619	77.1	4,233	19.0
1978	53,700	77.5	4,749	19.2
1979	59,961	80.9	5,596	20.7
1980	68,113	84.3	6,836	22.5
1981 [1]	72,765	85.8	7,870	23.8

[1] Excludes Texas Blue-Shield plan for July 1981–December 1981.

Table 143.—Hospital Insurance: Number of inpatient hospital and skilled-nursing facility admissions and rates per 1,000 enrollees, by State and type of beneficiary, January–December 1979

[Data reflect actual date of admission based on admission notices received and processed by the Health Care Financing Administration through May 1980; geographic distribution reflects location of facility providing services]

Geographic region, division, and State	Inpatient hospital admissions				Skilled-nursing facility admissions			
	Persons aged 65 or older		Disabled persons		Persons aged 65 or older		Disabled persons	
	Number	Per 1,000 enrollees [1]	Number	Per 1,000 enrollees [2]	Number	Per 1,000 enrollees [1]	Number	Per 1,000 enrollees [2]
Total [3]	8,672,900	356.4	1,228,100	423.7	472,800	19.4	16,800	5.8
United States [4]	8,614,900	357.9	1,219,300	433.0	471,900	19.6	16,700	5.9
Northeast	1,862,500	319.9	246,400	394.9	135,400	23.3	4,200	6.7
New England	485,100	332.0	56,400	406.7	32,800	22.4	1,200	8.6
Maine	48,800	352.2	6,800	438.5	1,200	8.3	100	5.1
New Hampshire	33,000	330.0	3,600	395.0	2,300	23.1	100	7.1
Vermont	20,100	354.4	2,900	457.3	1,100	19.4	(5)	7.0
Massachusetts	242,600	349.1	25,400	400.7	8,300	12.0	200	3.5
Rhode Island	38,000	314.2	5,000	371.7	4,400	36.1	200	11.9
Connecticut	102,600	293.0	12,700	411.3	15,500	44.3	600	19.8
Middle Atlantic	1,377,400	315.9	190,000	391.5	102,600	23.5	3,000	6.2
New York	635,500	307.0	85,200	366.2	52,200	25.2	1,600	6.7
New Jersey	246,000	299.1	35,800	396.4	13,500	16.5	300	3.6
Pennsylvania	495,900	337.7	69,000	425.0	36,900	25.1	1,100	6.9
North Central	2,392,400	370.2	297,600	451.0	115,200	17.8	4,400	6.7
East North Central	1,511,200	349.5	208,200	432.0	91,000	21.0	3,700	7.6
Ohio	385,800	344.1	58,400	418.0	29,100	26.0	1,100	8.1
Indiana	201,000	356.0	27,700	442.0	10,900	19.3	400	6.5
Illinois	430,300	358.1	50,800	453.0	21,500	17.9	800	6.8
Michigan	305,200	345.0	49,500	419.2	24,800	28.1	1,200	10.0
Wisconsin	188,900	342.1	21,900	441.5	4,600	8.4	200	3.2
West North Central	881,200	412.2	89,400	502.4	24,200	11.3	800	4.3
Minnesota	184,600	395.5	17,900	515.9	6,500	13.9	200	5.9
Iowa	149,100	392.8	14,200	486.7	3,700	9.9	100	4.5
Missouri	258,900	415.4	33,400	504.9	6,600	10.6	200	3.1
North Dakota	38,700	487.0	3,100	536.2	2,600	32.1	100	11.9
South Dakota	38,000	424.7	2,500	365.6	700	7.4	(5)	3.5
Nebraska	85,100	421.9	7,100	519.3	2,400	12.0	100	5.9
Kansas	126,900	426.0	11,200	518.2	1,700	5.7	100	2.4
South	3,026,900	390.0	479,900	455.1	95,300	12.3	3,500	3.3
South Atlantic	1,419,500	358.7	236,800	446.4	61,200	15.5	2,100	3.9
Delaware	17,500	307.2	2,600	378.7	1,100	18.9	(5)	4.8
Maryland	111,900	308.5	16,400	408.5	6,500	17.9	100	3.6
District of Columbia	24,500	369.3	4,300	541.0	400	6.7	(5)	.9
Virginia	163,400	349.5	29,100	442.1	3,600	7.6	200	3.7
West Virginia	90,000	400.5	17,500	410.0	3,100	13.9	100	2.5
North Carolina	198,800	357.1	41,000	462.6	10,700	19.2	600	6.2
South Carolina	83,300	318.6	18,900	382.0	4,700	17.8	200	4.5
Georgia	185,100	393.9	41,400	480.7	4,800	10.3	200	2.6
Florida	545,000	365.6	65,400	459.7	26,300	17.6	500	3.7
East South Central	646,800	420.5	114,800	477.6	25,100	16.3	1,000	4.4
Kentucky	150,600	390.7	24,600	409.8	8,800	22.7	400	6.6
Tennessee	210,900	439.8	39,500	533.0	4,400	9.2	200	2.6
Alabama	167,600	412.2	30,100	490.2	11,500	28.4	400	7.2
Mississippi	117,800	441.5	20,500	459.6	400	1.5	(5)	.4
West South Central	960,500	423.9	128,400	452.1	9,100	4.0	400	1.3
Arkansas	130,100	447.7	19,300	430.7	600	2.0	(5)	.5
Louisiana	150,500	409.2	24,900	403.4	1,900	5.1	100	1.2
Oklahoma	139,400	399.5	17,600	433.8	2,000	5.9	100	1.8
Texas	540,600	429.4	66,700	486.3	4,600	3.7	200	1.4
West	1,333,200	332.7	195,300	412.9	126,000	31.4	4,600	9.8
Mountain	348,300	351.7	45,500	416.4	14,900	15.0	500	4.4
Montana	32,300	390.9	4,000	460.5	1,500	18.0	100	5.7
Idaho	29,500	325.3	3,200	344.9	2,200	24.1	100	8.5
Wyoming	12,400	338.1	1,000	333.8	100	2.6	(5)	.7
Colorado	91,600	391.8	11,600	488.4	3,800	16.3	100	4.1
New Mexico	34,700	524.0	4,700	311.2	300	2.6	(5)	.9
Arizona	92,100	332.9	13,100	407.1	3,400	12.3	100	3.4
Utah	32,900	316.6	3,700	393.3	2,100	19.9	(5)	5.0
Nevada	23,000	386.7	4,200	532.8	1,600	26.3	100	9.9
Pacific	984,800	326.4	149,800	411.8	111,100	36.8	4,100	11.4
Washington	132,800	324.7	17,300	400.6	8,300	20.3	300	6.4
Oregon	93,900	323.5	12,200	388.6	5,300	18.2	200	5.7
California	736,600	329.1	117,000	416.8	96,000	42.9	3,600	12.8
Alaska	3,200	316.2	500	352.5	(5)	2.0	(5)	.7
Hawaii	18,200	265.0	2,800	396.6	2,500	22.0	100	11.4
Outlying areas	58,000	222.9	8,900	107.2	800	3.2	100	.8

[1] Based on number of persons aged 65 or older enrolled in program as of July 1, 1979.

[2] Based on number of disabled persons enrolled in program as of July 1, 1979.

[3] Excludes persons residing in foreign countries.

[4] Includes persons whose place of residence is unknown.

[5] Fewer than 50 admissions.

Table 144.—Hospital Insurance: Number of inpatient hospital and skilled-nursing facility admissions and rates per 1,000 enrollees, by type of beneficiary, 1966–79 [1]

[Numbers in thousands. Data reflects actual date of admission and are based on admission notices received and processed by the Health Care Financing Administration through May 1980]

Calendar year	Inpatient hospital admissions												Skilled-nursing facility admissions [3]	
	All Hospitals		Short-stay		Tuberculosis		Psychiatric		Other long-stay		Other [2]			
	Number	Per 1,000 enrollees	Number	Per 1,000 enrollees	Number	Per 1,000 enrollees	Number	Per 1,000 enrollees	Number	Per 1,000 enrollees	Number	Per 1,000 enrollees	Number	Per 1,000 enrollees
	Total													
1966	2,431.7	255.6	2,362.2	248.3	4.2	0.4	24.4	2.6	19.0	2.0	21.9	2.3	.....	.....
1967	5,372.9	277.8	5,241.4	271.0	8.2	.4	47.4	2.4	36.1	1.9	39.8	2.1	373.2	19.3
1968	6,058.0	308.8	5,927.1	302.1	8.9	.5	53.7	2.7	42.6	2.2	25.6	1.3	498.8	25.4
1969	6,063.5	305.4	5,954.1	299.9	8.4	.4	50.8	2.6	39.6	2.0	10.5	.5	514.9	25.9
1970	6,141.1	304.1	6,045.4	299.4	8.1	.4	46.4	2.3	36.7	1.8	4.6	.2	440.1	21.8
1971	6,316.4	307.3	6,226.8	302.8	7.2	.4	43.8	2.1	36.8	1.8	3.7	.2	401.5	19.5
1972	6,610.5	315.9	6,520.6	311.6	6.6	.3	43.6	2.1	36.6	1.8	3.1	.1	394.1	18.8
1973	7,187.2	325.3	7,078.0	319.7	6.7	.3	57.3	3.2	41.7	2.0	3.5	.2	416.6	18.3
1974	7,876.4	331.9	7,753.8	326.7	6.0	.3	67.0	2.8	46.2	1.9	3.3	.1	439.3	18.5
1975	8,253.7	337.7	8,126.2	332.5	4.2	.2	72.7	3.0	47.2	1.9	3.4	.1	449.0	18.4
1976	8,766.1	349.1	8,623.8	343.4	3.3	.1	87.4	3.5	48.1	1.9	3.4	.1	485.5	19.3
1977	9,219.8	356.3	9,073.6	350.7	3.1	.1	90.6	3.5	48.6	1.9	3.8	.1	497.0	19.2
1978	9,587.5	361.0	9,443.5	355.6	3.1	.1	89.8	3.4	47.3	1.8	3.9	.1	508.6	19.2
1979	9,901.0	363.6	9,782.1	359.2	1.6	.1	71.6	2.6	42.3	1.6	3.4	.1	489.5	18.0
	Persons aged 65 or older													
1973	6,860.1	320.9	6,771.1	316.8	5.8	0.3	41.4	1.9	38.4	1.8	3.4	0.2	410.3	19.2
1974	7,153.1	327.9	7,067.0	324.0	4.7	.2	38.9	1.8	39.4	1.8	3.1	.1	425.5	19.5
1975	7,404.5	332.3	7,320.0	328.5	3.3	.1	38.6	1.7	39.3	1.8	3.2	.1	433.9	19.5
1976	7,796.0	343.0	7,705.5	339.0	2.6	.1	44.9	2.0	39.7	1.7	3.2	.1	468.4	20.6
1977	8,131.6	349.5	8,043.7	345.7	2.4	.1	42.1	1.8	39.9	1.7	3.6	.2	479.4	20.6
1978	8,409.1	353.7	8,325.7	350.2	2.3	.1	39.1	1.6	38.6	1.6	3.5	.1	490.8	20.6
1979	8,672.9	356.4	8,603.6	353.6	1.2	(4)	30.6	1.3	34.4	1.4	3.1	.1	472.8	19.4
	Disabled persons													
1973	327.1	379.7	306.9	356.3	0.9	1.1	15.8	18.4	3.3	3.8	0.1	0.1	6.3	7.3
1974	723.4	376.8	686.8	357.8	1.4	.7	28.1	14.6	6.9	3.6	.2	.1	13.7	7.2
1975	849.3	393.3	806.2	373.4	.9	.4	34.1	15.8	7.9	3.7	.2	.1	15.1	7.0
1976	970.1	407.2	918.3	385.4	.8	.3	42.5	17.8	8.4	3.5	.2	.1	17.1	7.2
1977	1,088.2	417.1	1,029.9	394.8	.8	.3	48.5	18.6	8.7	3.3	.3	.1	17.6	6.7
1978	1,178.4	423.6	1,117.8	401.8	.8	.3	50.7	18.2	8.7	3.1	.4	.1	17.9	6.4
1979	1,228.1	423.7	1,178.5	406.6	.5	.2	41.0	14.1	7.8	2.7	.3	.1	16.8	5.8

[1] Data for July 1–Dec. 31, 1966; for disabled persons, data for July 1–Dec. 31, 1973, with annual rate calculated by doubling number of admissions. Rate for 1966 based on number of persons aged 65 or older enrolled in program as of Oct. 1, 1966. Rates for other years based on number of enrollees as of July 1 of each year. For all years, excludes persons residing in foreign countries.

[2] Includes emergency admissions to hospitals not participating in the program on a regular basis but meeting special requirements for coverage of emergency services.

[3] Coverage began Jan. 1, 1967.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 145.—Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance: Number of facilities and beds for participating hospitals and skilled-nursing facilities, home health agencies, and independent laboratories, December 31, 1967–80

Year	Hospital Insurance				Supplementary Medical Insurance	
	Hospitals			Skilled-nursing facilities	Home health agencies	Independent laboratories
	All hospitals	General [2]	Psychiatric			
	Facilities					
1967	6,829	6,501	328	4,405	1,690	2,355
1968	6,831	6,492	339	4,787	2,173	2,645
1970	6,779	6,444	335	4,494	2,333	2,750
1972	6,744	6,392	352	3,981	2,212	2,906
1973	6,746	6,388	358	3,961	2,222	2,961
1974	6,707	6,349	358	3,892	2,254	2,991
1975	6,770	6,383	387	3,932	2,290	3,174
1976	6,774	6,368	406	3,992	2,353	3,136
1977	6,755	6,353	402	4,461	2,496	3,249
1978	6,848	6,432	416	4,982	2,715	3,384
1979	6,780	6,372	408	5,055	2,858	3,448
1980 [1]	6,777	6,369	408	5,052	2,924	3,447
	Beds					
1967	1,141,155	837,211	303,944	308,843	.....	.....
1968	1,166,173	852,643	313,530	337,937	.....	.....
1970	1,190,309	878,509	311,800	325,415	.....	.....
1972	1,155,270	906,280	248,990	287,533	.....	.....
1973	1,147,501	919,832	227,669	290,060	.....	.....
1974	1,132,435	925,772	206,663	289,416	.....	.....
1975	1,136,908	939,717	197,191	287,468	.....	.....
1976	1,169,433	980,805	188,628	332,515	.....	.....
1977	1,130,519	976,465	154,054	381,715	.....	.....
1978	1,154,250	1,015,645	138,605	414,188	.....	.....
1979	1,152,088	1,016,525	135,563	433,715	.....	.....
1980 [1]	1,149,997	1,018,721	131,276	436,007	.....	.....

[1] As of July 1, 1980.
[2] Includes short-stay and other long-stay hospitals. As of July 1980, only 14 tuberculosis hospitals remained in the Medicare program.

Table 146.—Hospital Insurance: Number of participating hospitals and beds per 1,000 enrollees, by State, July 1980

Geographic division and State	All hospitals		General					Psychiatric	
			Short-stay			Long-stay [1]			
	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Beds per 1,000 enrollees [2]	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds
Total	6,777	1,149,997	6,104	990,621	39.5	265	28,100	408	131,276
United States	6,720	1,141,304	6,049	982,431	39.9	264	27,942	407	130,931
New England	339	66,617	275	50,777	34.1	35	7,929	29	7,911
Connecticut	52	15,696	36	11,058	30.8	8	1,074	8	3,564
Maine	54	5,074	52	4,456	32.4	.....	.....	2	518
Massachusetts	166	34,775	129	26,665	37.8	25	5,734	12	2,376
New Hampshire	31	4,025	28	3,153	30.8	.....	.....	3	872
Rhode Island	18	4,712	14	3,427	27.8	2	1,121	2	164
Vermont	18	2,335	16	1,918	33.1	.....	.....	2	417
Middle Atlantic	759	222,618	643	160,905	36.3	38	4,360	78	57,353
New Jersey	128	36,956	103	29,665	35.3	14	1,481	11	5,810
New York	355	119,100	303	78,519	37.6	14	2,146	38	38,435
Pennsylvania	276	66,562	237	52,721	35.2	10	733	29	13,108
East North Central	1,038	208,316	934	190,809	43.3	24	2,669	80	14,838
Illinois	271	59,594	247	56,439	46.2	5	627	19	2,528
Indiana	140	26,695	126	24,327	42.3	2	33	12	2,335
Michigan	234	45,086	213	39,068	43.1	7	1,075	14	4,943
Ohio	228	53,905	203	49,752	43.5	6	666	19	3,487
Wisconsin	165	23,036	145	21,223	37.7	4	268	16	1,545
West North Central	959	107,526	838	93,214	43.0	89	4,747	32	9,565
Iowa	154	17,855	131	15,638	40.7	19	866	4	1,351
Kansas	186	15,394	147	12,826	42.5	31	1,214	8	1,354
Minnesota	193	23,446	180	20,925	44.1	6	177	7	2,344
Missouri	177	31,594	160	27,701	43.9	9	861	8	3,032
Nebraska	130	10,477	104	8,291	40.7	22	1,490	4	696
North Dakota	56	4,870	54	3,994	49.6	1	88	1	788
South Dakota	63	3,890	62	3,839	42.4	1	51	.....	.....
South Atlantic	951	186,686	849	160,051	39.1	29	3,364	73	23,271
Delaware	11	2,763	7	1,973	33.6	2	152	2	638
District of Columbia	15	8,660	12	4,644	69.9	1	370	2	3,646
Florida	243	51,304	221	48,096	31.1	2	168	20	3,040
Georgia	180	25,446	167	24,120	49.8	3	114	10	1,212
Maryland	73	20,726	57	15,066	40.3	8	1,030	8	4,630
North Carolina	158	28,371	139	23,110	40.1	7	524	12	4,737
South Carolina	81	15,865	75	11,780	43.5	1	126	5	3,959
Virginia	122	23,328	105	21,109	43.9	5	880	12	1,339
West Virginia	68	10,223	66	10,153	44.4	.....	.....	2	70
East South Central	534	74,348	508	71,363	45.5	9	539	17	2,446
Alabama	137	19,901	133	19,497	46.9	1	150	3	254
Kentucky	113	16,441	104	14,806	37.8	4	266	5	1,369
Mississippi	118	12,161	117	12,101	44.7	1	60	.....	.....
Tennessee	166	25,845	154	24,959	50.8	3	63	9	823
West South Central	900	112,184	855	105,187	45.4	12	902	33	6,095
Arkansas	100	11,502	97	10,980	37.0	1	.....	2	522
Louisiana	145	21,263	136	18,882	50.3	3	174	6	2,207
Oklahoma	138	15,393	132	13,833	39.2	.....	.....	6	1,560
Texas	517	64,026	490	61,492	47.7	8	728	19	1,806
Mountain	425	44,060	399	40,124	39.0	12	626	14	3,310
Arizona	73	10,639	67	9,690	33.3	2	94	4	854
Colorado	94	13,037	84	11,089	46.2	5	412	5	1,536
Idaho	47	2,710	47	2,710	28.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	67	3,622	66	3,592	42.5	1	30	.....	.....
Nevada	25	3,143	23	3,006	46.9	.....	.....	2	142
New Mexico	48	4,449	45	4,319	38.8	2	38	1	92
Utah	42	4,400	39	4,027	37.5	2	52	1	321
Wyoming	29	2,056	28	1,691	44.9	.....	.....	1	365
Pacific	815	118,949	748	110,001	35.5	16	2,806	51	6,142
Alaska	25	1,457	24	1,257	115.0	.....	.....	1	200
California	570	91,211	518	85,760	37.3	12	2,670	40	2,781
Hawaii	25	2,556	20	2,242	31.1	4	136	1	178
Oregon	82	10,282	78	8,782	29.4	.....	.....	4	1,500
Washington	113	13,443	108	11,960	28.3	.....	.....	5	1,483
Outlying areas	57	8,693	55	8,190	30.6	1	158	1	345
Puerto Rico	55	8,377	53	7,874	29.9	1	158	1	345
Virgin Islands	2	316	2	316	72.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes certified tuberculosis hospitals. As of July 1, 1980, only 14 hospitals remained in the Medicare program.

[2] Based on number of persons aged 65 or older enrolled in the program as of July 1, 1980.

Table 147.—Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance: Number of participating skilled-nursing facilities, home health agencies, independent laboratories, and end-stage renal disease facilities, by State, July 1980

Geographic division and State	Skilled-nursing facilities			Home health agencies	Independent laboratories	End-stage renal disease facilities		
	Number	Beds	Beds per 1,000 enrollees [1]			Total [2]	Transplant facilities	Dialysis facilities
Total	5,052	436,007	17.4	2,924	3,447	1,047	151	1,041
United States	5,047	435,801	17.7	2,895	3,407	1,032	150	1,026
New England	412	28,625	19.2	311	229	45	11	45
Connecticut	177	18,032	30.3	83	74	14	2	14
Maine	16	404	2.9	18	2	4	1	4
Massachusetts	120	6,766	9.6	137	115	20	7	20
New Hampshire	24	803	7.8	40	5	2	.....	2
Rhode Island	37	1,955	15.9	13	31	4	.....	4
Vermont	18	665	11.5	20	2	1	1	1
Middle Atlantic	955	117,669	26.6	281	461	168	21	187
New Jersey	121	14,728	17.5	45	99	25	3	25
New York	523	67,906	32.5	120	203	79	12	78
Pennsylvania	311	35,035	23.4	116	159	64	6	64
East North Central	953	70,541	16.0	438	521	156	32	156
Illinois	215	8,229	6.7	132	187	58	7	58
Indiana	116	6,314	11.0	43	41	12	3	12
Michigan	280	21,440	23.7	65	150	33	11	35
Ohio	262	25,556	22.3	109	120	30	9	30
Wisconsin	80	9,002	16.0	89	23	21	2	21
West North Central	264	16,201	7.5	356	200	66	13	66
Iowa	24	715	1.9	107	16	9	1	9
Kansas	24	1,514	5.0	63	28	4	2	4
Minnesota	82	4,132	8.7	83	24	14	3	14
Missouri	51	3,942	6.2	48	102	22	6	22
Nebraska	19	1,370	6.7	17	10	8	1	8
North Dakota	57	4,017	49.8	12	13	4	.....	4
South Dakota	7	511	5.6	26	7	5	.....	5
South Atlantic	678	57,024	13.9	420	353	196	24	196
Delaware	14	957	16.3	6	12	3	.....	3
District of Columbia	5	378	5.7	4	9	10	5	10
Florida	194	21,116	13.6	131	133	60	4	60
Georgia	69	6,253	12.9	66	49	27	3	27
Maryland	85	8,774	23.5	30	70	19	3	19
North Carolina	136	8,020	13.9	85	20	17	4	17
South Carolina	89	6,845	25.3	21	15	15	1	15
Virginia	51	1,872	3.9	47	24	36	4	36
West Virginia	35	2,809	12.3	30	20	9	.....	9
East South Central	336	19,647	12.5	427	139	64	6	64
Alabama	179	11,989	28.8	89	41	19	1	19
Kentucky	94	4,260	10.9	54	39	14	2	14
Mississippi	12	601	2.2	135	23	12	1	12
Tennessee	51	2,797	5.7	149	36	19	2	19
West South Central	57	4,098	1.8	302	331	128	17	126
Arkansas	2	128	.4	90	25	15	1	15
Louisiana	11	1,460	3.9	71	49	26	3	26
Oklahoma	7	351	1.0	64	53	17	4	17
Texas	37	2,159	1.7	77	204	70	7	68
Mountain	255	16,229	15.8	138	172	58	7	58
Arizona	24	832	2.9	13	45	14	3	14
Colorado	70	5,676	23.7	43	48	15	1	15
Idaho	43	3,107	33.1	15	13	2	.....	2
Montana	67	2,955	34.9	15	7	4	.....	4
Nevada	23	1,796	28.0	8	20	3	.....	3
New Mexico	4	223	2.0	19	17	11	1	11
Utah	23	1,470	13.7	9	17	8	2	8
Wyoming	1	170	4.5	16	5	1	.....	1
Pacific	1,137	105,767	34.1	222	1,002	151	19	148
Alaska	4	207	18.9	1	4	2	.....	2
California	969	90,583	39.4	147	851	124	14	124
Hawaii	26	1,709	23.7	9	31	6	1	6
Oregon	49	3,084	10.3	31	39	7	1	7
Washington	89	10,184	24.1	34	77	12	3	9
Outlying areas	5	206	.8	29	40	15	3	15
Puerto Rico	4	190	.7	27	37	12	1	12
Virgin Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Guam	1	16	9.2	1	2	1	.....	1

[1] Based on number of persons aged 62 or older enrolled in Hospital Insurance programs as of July 1, 1980.

[2] As of January 1981, the sum of individual classifications will exceed the total number of approved facilities because some facilities are classified as transplant and dialysis facilities.

Table 148.—Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance: Aged persons enrolled, served, and amount reimbursed, by type of coverage and service, selected years, 1967–79 [1]

Type of coverage and service	1967	1971	1975	1977	1978	1979	Average annual rate of change (percent), 1967–79
	Persons enrolled (in thousands)						
Hospital Insurance and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance	19,521	20,915	22,790	23,838	24,371	24,948	2.1
Hospital Insurance	19,494	20,742	22,472	23,475	23,984	24,548	1.9
Supplementary Medical Insurance	17,893	19,975	21,945	22,991	23,531	24,098	2.5
	Persons served (in thousands)						
Hospital Insurance and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance	7,154	9,425	12,032	13,584	14,464	15,221	6.5
Hospital Insurance	3,960	4,416	4,963	5,410	5,569	5,698	3.1
Inpatient hospital	3,601	4,386	4,913	5,351	5,505	5,633	3.8
Skilled-nursing services	354	239	260	283	267	247	−3.0
Home health services	126	167	329	481	540	601	13.9
Supplementary Medical Insurance	6,523	9,075	11,762	13,348	14,279	15,041	7.2
Physicians' and other medical services	6,415	8,801	11,396	12,907	13,862	14,582	7.1
Outpatient services	1,511	2,171	3,768	4,911	5,432	5,928	12.1
Supplementary Medical Insurance	118	83	161	224	245	269	7.1
	Persons served per 1,000 enrollees						
Hospital Insurance and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance	367	451	528	570	594	610	4.3
Hospital Insurance	203	213	221	231	232	232	1.1
Inpatient hospital	185	212	219	228	230	230	1.8
Skilled-nursing services	18	12	12	12	11	10	−4.8
Home health services	7	8	15	21	23	25	11.2
Supplementary Medical Insurance	365	454	536	581	609	624	4.6
Physicians' and other medical services	359	441	519	561	589	605	4.4
Outpatient services	84	109	172	214	231	246	9.4
Home health services	7	4	7	10	10	11	3.8
	Amount reimbursed (in millions)						
Hospital Insurance and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance	$4,239	$7,349	$12,689	$18,098	$21,063	$24,310	15.7
Hospital Insurance	2,967	5,364	9,209	13,179	15,012	17,137	15.7
Inpatient hospital	2,659	5,156	8,840	12,641	14,427	16,477	16.4
Skilled-nursing services	274	166	233	293	293	306	.9
Home health services	26	42	136	245	293	353	24.3
Supplementary Medical Insurance	1,272	1,986	3,481	4,919	6,050	7,173	15.5
Physicians' and other medical services	1,224	1,848	3,050	4,177	5,145	6,045	14.2
Outpatient services	38	125	374	649	798	997	31.3
Home health services	17	13	56	92	107	131	18.6
	Amount reimbursed per person served						
Hospital Insurance and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance	$592	$780	$1,055	$1,332	$1,456	$1,597	8.6
Hospital Insurance	749	1,215	1,855	2,436	2,695	3,007	12.3
Inpatient hospital	738	1,176	1,799	2,363	2,621	2,925	12.2
Skilled-nursing services	774	694	896	1,037	1,095	1,239	4.0
Home health services	204	251	413	510	542	588	9.2
Supplementary Medical Insurance	195	219	296	369	424	477	7.7
Physicians' and other medical services	191	210	268	324	371	415	6.7
Outpatient services	25	57	99	132	147	168	17.2
Home health services	145	161	347	411	437	488	10.6
	Amount reimbursed per enrollee						
Hospital Insurance and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance	$217	$352	$557	$759	$864	$974	13.3
Hospital Insurance	152	259	410	563	626	698	13.5
Inpatient hospital	137	249	394	539	602	671	14.2
Skilled-nursing services	14	8	11	12	12	12	−1.3
Home health services	1	2	6	11	12	14	24.6
Supplementary Medical Insurance	71	99	159	214	257	298	12.7
Physicians' and other medical services	69	93	139	182	219	251	11.4
Outpatient services	2	6	17	28	34	41	28.6
Home health services	1	1	2	4	5	5	14.4

[1] Data for persons enrolled are as of July 1; for persons served and amount reimbursed, data are for calendar year.

Table 149.—Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance: Disabled persons enrolled, served, and amount reimbursed, by type of coverage and service, selected years, 1974–79 [1]

Type of coverage and service	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	Average annual rate of change (percent), 1974–79
Persons enrolled (in thousands)							
Hospital Insurance	1,928	2,168	2,392	2,619	2,793	2,911	8.6
Supplementary Medical Insurance	1,745	1,959	2,168	2,373	2,543	2,659	8.8
Persons served (in thousands)							
Hospital Insurance and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance	792	975	1,138	1,321	1,472	1,654	15.9
Hospital Insurance	400	475	545	600	652	700	11.8
Inpatient hospital services	397	472	541	595	647	694	11.8
Skilled-nursing services	8	8	9	10	9	9	2.4
Home health services	15	22	28	34	39	46	25.1
Supplementary Medical Insurance	740	924	1,108	1,270	1,421	1,614	16.9
Physicians' and other medical services	691	865	1,036	1,189	1,320	1,523	17.1
Outpatient services	296	399	516	617	723	823	22.7
Home health services	9	13	16	19	21	23	20.6
Persons served per 1,000 enrollees							
Hospital Insurance and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance	411	450	484	520	527	568	6.7
Hospital Insurance	208	219	228	229	234	240	2.9
Inpatient hospital	206	218	226	227	232	238	2.9
Skilled-nursing services	4	4	4	4	3	3	−5.6
Home health services	8	10	12	13	14	16	14.9
Supplementary Medical Insurance	424	471	511	535	559	607	7.4
Physicians' and other medical services	396	442	478	501	519	573	7.7
Outpatient services	170	204	238	260	285	310	12.8
Home health services	5	7	7	8	8	9	12.5
Amount reimbursed (in millions)							
Hospital Insurance and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance	$1,049	$1,509	$2,018	$2,495	$2,993	$3,747	29.0
Hospital Insurance	694	987	1,312	1,613	1,945	2,341	27.5
Inpatient hospital	681	968	1,286	1,582	1,909	2,297	27.5
Skilled-nursing services	7	9	11	12	12	13	13.2
Home health services	6	10	15	19	24	31	38.9
Supplementary Medical Insurance	355	522	705	882	1,048	1,406	31.7
Physicians' and other medical services	206	295	389	481	557	810	31.5
Outpatient services	145	221	309	392	480	583	32.1
Home health services	3	5	7	9	11	13	34.1
Amount reimbursed per person served							
Hospital Insurance and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance	$1,324	$1,548	$1,742	$1,889	$2,033	$2,265	11.3
Hospital Insurance	1,735	2,077	2,408	2,688	2,982	3,345	14.0
Inpatient hospital	1,714	2,051	2,378	2,658	2,952	3,312	14.1
Skilled-nursing services	936	1,049	1,149	1,225	1,310	1,452	9.2
Home health services	399	473	549	572	612	671	11.0
Supplementary Medical Insurance	479	565	637	695	737	871	12.7
Physicians' and other medical services	298	341	376	405	421	532	12.3
Outpatient services	490	554	599	635	664	708	7.6
Home health services	345	420	467	496	520	569	10.5
Amount reimbursed per enrollee							
Hospital Insurance and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance	$544	$696	$843	$981	$1,071	$1,287	18.8
Hospital Insurance	360	455	549	616	696	804	17.4
Inpatient hospital	353	446	538	604	683	789	17.5
Skilled-nursing services	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....
Home health services	3	5	6	7	9	11	29.7
Supplementary Medical Insurance	208	266	325	372	412	529	20.5
Physicians' and other medical services	118	151	180	203	219	305	20.9
Outpatient services	83	113	143	165	189	219	21.4
Home health services	2	3	3	4	4	5	20.1

[1] Data for persons enrolled are as of July 1; for persons served and amount reimbursed, data are for calendar year.

Table 150.—Medicaid recipients: Unduplicated number of recipients, by type of medical service, fiscal years 1972–80

Fiscal year [1]	Total	Inpatient services in—		Skilled-nursing facility services	Intermediate-care facility services		Physicians' services	Dental services	Other practitioner services	Out patient hospital services	Clinic services	Laboratory and radiological services	Home health services	Prescribed drugs	Family planning services	Other care
		General hospital	Mental hospital		Mentally retarded	All other										
	Number (in thousands)															
Ending June:																
1972	17,606	2,832	40	552	.....	.....	12,282	2,397	1,609	5,215	501	3,523	105	11,139	.....	2,531
1973	19,622	3,256	77	678	29	433	13,278	2,916	1,901	5,295	1,790	3,959	110	12,116	.....	2,974
1974	21,462	3,291	72	661	39	588	14,970	3,489	2,251	5,698	1,890	4,121	144	14,240	.....	3,861
1975	22,013	3,436	64	611	54	647	15,242	3,712	2,544	6,070	2,218	4,392	195	13,888	1,050	3,764
1976	22,891	3,545	83	619	83	692	15,630	4,349	2,808	7,381	2,041	4,976	232	14,770	1,157	3,495
Ending September:																
1977	22,929	3,779	84	631	101	748	16,118	4,654	2,947	8,657	1,666	5,508	370	15,420	1,344	3,271
1978	22,207	3,878	75	635	98	739	15,741	4,498	3,076	8,648	1,395	5,705	377	15,251	1,311	2,912
1979	21,250	3,712	77	593	115	752	15,028	4,430	3,064	7,575	1,571	5,315	356	14,189	1,180	2,453
1980	21,604	3,738	67	609	125	789	13,762	4,653	3,175	9,578	1,577	3,400	394	13,766	1,128	2,604
	Percentage change															
Ending June:																
1973	11.5	15.0	92.5	22.8	.....	.....	8.1	21.7	18.9	1.5	257.3	12.4	4.8	8.8	.....	17.5
1974	9.4	1.1	−6.5	−2.5	34.4	35.8	12.7	19.7	18.3	7.6	5.6	4.1	30.9	17.5	.....	29.2
1975	2.6	4.4	−11.1	−7.6	38.5	10.0	1.8	6.4	13.0	6.5	17.4	6.6	35.4	−2.5	.....	−2.0
1976	4.0	3.2	29.7	1.3	53.7	7.0	2.5	17.2	10.4	21.6	−8.0	13.3	19.0	6.4	10.2	−7.1
Ending September:																
1977	.2	6.6	1.2	1.9	21.7	8.1	3.1	7.0	5.0	17.3	−18.4	10.7	59.5	4.4	16.2	−6.4
1978	−3.1	2.6	−10.7	.6	−3.0	−1.2	−2.3	−3.4	4.4	−.1	−16.3	3.6	1.9	−1.1	−2.5	−11.0
1979	−4.3	−4.3	2.7	−6.6	17.3	1.8	−4.5	−1.5	−.4	−12.4	12.6	−6.8	−5.6	−7.0	−10.0	−8.5
1980	1.7	.7	−13.0	2.7	8.7	4.9	9.2	5.0	3.6	26.4	.4	−36.0	10.7	−3.0	−4.4	−7.5

Table 151.—Medicaid vendor payments: Amount and percentage change in payments, by type of medical service, fiscal years 1972–80

Fiscal year	Total	Inpatient services in—		Skilled-nursing facility services	Intermediate-care facility services		Physicians' services	Dental services	Other practitioner services	Out patient hospital services	Clinic services	Laboratory and radiological services	Home health services	Prescribed drugs	Family planning services	Other care
		General hospital	Mental hospital		Mentally retarded	All other										
	Amount (in millions)															
Ending June:																
1972	$6,299	$2,557	$113	$1,471	.....	.....	$794	$170	$59	$365	$41	$81	$24	$512	.....	$112
1973	8,650	2,660	349	1,959	$165	$895	926	206	81	268	237	105	25	609	.....	154
1974	9,983	2,887	406	2,002	203	1,381	1,083	265	101	322	284	96	31	713	.....	208
1975	12,292	3,411	400	2,446	349	1,867	1,248	350	128	377	389	123	70	832	$67	236
1976	14,135	3,938	527	2,488	602	2,189	1,389	382	149	556	341	147	134	957	87	247
Ending September:																
1977	16,276	4,603	578	2,687	871	2,647	1,525	429	158	885	171	177	180	1,028	118	217
1978	17,975	4,988	651	3,097	1,162	3,123	1,596	395	146	832	196	180	210	1,085	115	200
1979	20,462	5,651	779	3,368	1,493	3,779	1,637	431	163	834	276	186	264	1,203	109	291
1980	23,301	6,269	873	3,708	1,977	4,222	1,873	463	195	1,102	322	121	332	1,321	81	441
	Percentage change															
Ending June:																
1973	37.2	4.0	208.9	33.2	.....	.....	16.6	21.2	37.3	−26.6	478.1	29.6	4.2	19.0	.....	37.5
1974	15.5	8.5	16.3	2.2	23.0	54.3	17.0	28.6	24.7	20.2	19.8	−8.6	24.0	17.1	.....	35.1
1975	23.1	18.2	−1.5	22.2	71.9	35.2	15.2	32.1	26.7	17.1	37.0	28.1	126.8	16.7	.....	13.5
1976	15.0	15.5	31.8	1.7	72.5	17.3	11.3	9.1	16.4	47.5	−13.2	19.5	91.4	15.0	29.9	4.7
Ending September:																
1977	15.1	16.9	9.7	8.0	44.7	20.9	9.8	12.3	6.0	59.2	−49.9	20.4	34.3	7.4	35.6	−12.1
1978	10.4	8.4	12.6	15.3	33.4	18.0	4.7	−7.9	−7.6	−6.0	14.6	1.7	16.7	5.5	−2.5	−7.8
1979	13.8	13.3	19.7	8.8	28.5	21.0	2.6	9.1	11.6	.2	40.8	3.3	25.7	10.9	−5.2	45.5
1980	13.9	10.9	12.1	10.1	32.4	11.7	14.4	7.4	19.6	32.1	16.7	35.0	25.8	9.8	−25.7	51.5

Table 152.—Medicaid recipients: Unduplicated number of recipients, by eligibility category, fiscal years 1972–80

Fiscal year	Total	Aged 65 or older	Blindness	Permanent and total disability	Dependent children under age 21	Adults in families with dependent children	Other
	Number (in thousands)						
Ending June:							
1972	17,606	3,318	108	1,625	7,841	3,137	1,576
1973	19,622	3,496	101	1,804	8,659	4,066	1,495
1974	21,462	3,732	135	2,222	9,478	4,392	1,502
1975	22,013	3,643	106	2,265	9,602	4,573	1,824
1976	22,891	3,644	94	2,497	9,939	4,810	1,906
Ending September:							
1977	22,929	3,611	91	2,683	9,715	4,795	2,036
1978 [1]	22,207	3,379	83	2,637	9,500	4,703	1,905
1979	21,250	3,296	80	2,633	9,022	4,498	1,721
1980 [2]	21,604	3,416	92	2,724	9,285	4,774	1,507
	Percentage change						
Ending June:							
1973	11.5	5.4	−6.5	11.0	10.4	29.6	−5.1
1974	9.4	6.8	33.7	23.2	9.5	8.0	.5
1975	2.6	−2.4	−21.5	1.9	1.3	4.1	21.4
1976	4.0	0	−11.3	10.2	3.5	5.2	4.5
Ending September:							
1977	.2	−.9	−3.2	7.4	−2.3	−.3	6.8
1978	−3.1	−6.4	−8.8	−1.7	−2.2	−1.9	−6.4
1979	−4.3	−2.5	−3.6	−.2	−5.0	−4.4	−9.7
1980	1.7	3.6	15.0	3.6	2.9	6.1	−12.4

[1] The decline in total recipients beginning in 1978 is primarily due to the declining enrollment in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

[2] Beginning in fiscal year 1980, recipients' categories do not add to unduplicated total due to the small number of recipients that are in more than one category during the year.

Table 153.—Medicaid vendor payments: Amount and percentage change in payments, by eligibility category, fiscal years 1972–80

Fiscal year	Total	Aged 65 or older	Blindness	Permanent and total disability	Dependent children under age 21	Adults in families with dependent children	Other
	Amount (in millions)						
Ending June:							
1972	$6,299	$1,925	$45	$1,354	$1,139	$962	$875
1973	8,640	3,235	65	2,015	1,426	1,446	452
1974	9,983	3,691	80	2,388	1,694	1,704	425
1975	12,292	4,649	83	2,874	2,050	2,013	623
1976	14,135	5,192	86	3,550	2,353	2,245	710
Ending September:							
1977	16,276	5,826	109	4,454	2,450	2,528	909
1978	17,975	6,421	112	5,125	2,677	2,667	974
1979	20,462	7,645	123	6,100	2,861	2,832	900
1980	23,301	8,687	143	7,015	3,170	3,372	914
	Percentage change						
Ending June:							
1973	37.2	68.1	44.4	48.8	25.2	50.3	−48.3
1974	15.5	14.1	23.1	18.5	18.8	17.8	−6.0
1975	23.1	26.0	3.8	20.4	21.0	18.1	46.6
1976	15.0	11.7	3.6	23.5	14.8	11.5	14.0
Ending September:							
1977	15.1	12.2	26.7	25.5	4.1	12.6	28.0
1978	10.4	10.2	2.8	15.1	9.3	5.5	7.2
1979	13.8	19.1	9.8	19.0	6.9	6.2	−7.6
1980	13.9	13.6	16.3	15.0	10.8	19.1	1.6

Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled

Table 154.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments in December and total amount of payments, by reason for eligibility and State, 1981

State	Number of persons,[1] December				Amount of payments during year[2] (in thousands)			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	[3] $8,356,696	$2,697,680	$202,119	$5,456,397
Alabama [4]	130,052	70,660	1,933	57,459	214,150	93,730	4,015	116,405
Alaska [4]	3,105	1,150	60	1,895	6,216	1,859	135	4,222
Arizona [4]	29,012	10,767	568	17,677	58,614	16,756	1,353	40,505
Arkansas	74,505	39,396	1,467	33,642	115,460	49,141	2,979	63,340
California	694,167	300,323	18,079	375,765	2,030,393	716,953	63,854	1,269,586
Colorado [4]	29,374	11,855	376	17,143	51,165	15,856	696	34,613
Connecticut [4]	23,423	6,881	405	16,137	43,805	9,593	786	33,426
Delaware	6,872	2,311	154	4,407	12,224	2,702	308	9,214
District of Columbia	14,718	4,001	202	10,515	34,049	6,344	517	27,188
Florida	171,956	82,266	2,806	86,884	335,601	142,268	6,131	187,202
Georgia	150,436	66,354	2,907	81,175	257,083	88,272	6,214	162,597
Hawaii	10,027	4,724	168	5,135	21,994	8,982	407	12,605
Idaho [4]	7,434	2,364	116	4,954	12,594	2,766	240	9,588
Illinois [4]	121,732	32,954	1,887	86,891	232,494	46,241	4,036	182,217
Indiana [4]	40,922	13,458	1,156	26,308	67,603	15,320	2,351	49,932
Iowa	24,989	9,833	1,041	14,115	38,025	10,355	2,002	25,668
Kansas	19,806	7,098	288	12,420	30,835	8,382	574	21,879
Kentucky [4]	91,691	37,993	2,046	51,652	169,098	52,500	4,940	111,658
Louisiana	130,512	58,984	2,125	69,403	239,766	86,512	4,670	148,584
Maine	20,789	8,784	296	11,709	31,407	8,157	556	22,694
Marylad	47,226	14,999	674	31,553	91,266	19,574	1,519	70,173
Massachusetts	112,802	57,292	5,046	50,464	250,308	98,160	14,404	137,744
Michigan	111,626	34,305	1,898	75,423	250,274	54,370	4,694	191,210
Minnesota [4]	30,676	11,603	635	18,438	45,662	13,295	1,191	31,176
Mississippi	110,927	58,080	1,827	51,020	188,318	77,947	3,946	106,425
Missouri [4]	80,541	35,685	1,318	43,538	140,144	47,658	2,558	89,928
Montana	6,736	2,091	129	4,516	12,039	2,375	280	9,384
Nebraska [4]	13,260	4,792	230	8,238	21,318	5,207	441	15,670
Nevada	6,711	3,387	456	2,868	12,443	5,405	1,069	5,969
New Hampshire [4]	5,304	1,858	124	3,322	8,891	2,099	242	6,550
New Jersey	85,292	31,167	1,149	52,976	179,443	53,316	2,697	123,430
New Mexico [4]	24,892	9,844	460	14,588	46,070	13,409	996	31,665
New York	352,910	126,119	4,095	222,696	850,674	236,295	10,452	603,927
North Carolina [4]	136,499	59,527	3,048	73,924	231,917	75,150	6,404	150,363
North Dakota [4]	6,054	2,910	77	3,067	9,514	3,415	178	5,921
Ohio	116,628	31,398	2,322	82,908	222,550	40,339	4,841	177,370
Oklahoma [4]	63,418	30,646	989	31,783	106,884	42,631	2,224	62,029
Oregon [4]	22,102	6,853	495	14,754	39,170	8,382	978	29,810
Pennsylvania	158,239	52,422	3,165	102,652	333,249	77,077	8,606	247,566
Rhode Island	14,758	5,572	205	8,981	27,391	7,347	473	19,571
South Carolina [4]	81,858	35,863	1,868	44,127	137,966	45,281	4,100	88,585
South Dakota	7,749	3,441	146	4,162	11,613	3,818	308	7,487
Tennessee	126,765	55,897	1,994	68,874	219,805	71,529	4,439	143,837
Texas [5]	253,908	137,443	4,202	112,263	402,619	177,381	8,804	216,434
Utah [4]	7,589	2,219	164	5,206	12,927	3,022	354	9,551
Vermont	8,682	3,339	119	5,224	16,995	4,622	284	12,089
Virginia [4]	79,241	32,441	1,418	45,382	134,643	40,145	2,936	91,562
Washington	43,913	14,033	565	29,315	89,935	20,478	1,377	68,080
West Virginia [4]	40,430	12,452	648	26,930	80,475	17,594	1,524	61,357
Wisconsin	64,642	27,229	969	36,451	127,400	38,230	2,383	86,787
Wyoming [4]	1,754	679	35	1,040	2,819	769	65	1,985
Unknown	18	7	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other areas:								
Northern Mariana Islands [5]	596	341	19	236	1,427	787	47	593

[1] All persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.
[2] Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation.
[3] Includes $75,000 not reported by State and $27,957,000 paid to Indochina refugees not reported by State. Payments reduced by $63,000 to reflect returned checks and overpayment refunds.
[4] Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.
[5] Federal SSI payments only. State supplementary payments not made.

Table 155.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving State-administered supplementation in December and total amount of payments, by reason for eligibility, 1974–81 and by State, 1981

State	Number of persons, December				Amount of payments during year (in thousands)			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1974	300,724	193,057	5,898	101,769	[1] $148,906	$89,373	$4,404	$44,948
1975	[1] 303,391	124,679	4,933	114,504	[1] 162,152	88,277	3,696	70,159
1976	[1] 274,377	160,360	4,731	109,248	[1] 165,627	88,106	3,733	73,765
1977 [2]	[1] 269,695	152,449	4,467	112,467	[1] 171,955	84,837	3,932	82,728
1978 [2 3]	[1] 265,378	146,799	4,192	107,430	[1] 179,503	90,645	4,183	84,060
1979 [2]	[1] 257,289	140,894	3,937	105,830	[1 3] 205, 839	104,629	4,388	95,308
1980 [2 3]	[1] 249,474	134,555	3,649	104,367	[1] 225,175	117,247	4,248	102,156
1981 [2]	[1] 249,590	133,841	3,489	105,738	[1] 236,738	120,491	4,144	109,251
Alabama	16,726	12,352	128	4,246	11,643	8,547	95	3,002
Alaska	[4] 928	[4] 379	[4] 12	[4] 537	1,506	567	25	914
Arizona	1,674	985	4	685	1,322	1,005	3	314
Colorado	34,337	24,242	141	9,954	34,904	27,925	51	6,928
Connecticut	11,502	5,029	85	6,388	22,012	8,680	113	13,220
Florida	7,122	3,878	(5)	[6] 3,244	3,407	1,530	(5)	[6] 1,877
Idaho	2,924	1,211	27	1,686	3,488	1,253	23	2,211
Illinois	29,754	6,108	311	23,335	28,685	4,616	281	23,788
Kentucky	7,981	4,496	106	3,379	11,184	6,155	90	4,939
Maryland	[1] 532	(5)	(5)	(5)	[1] 714	(5)	(5)	(5)
Minnesota	[4] 10,239	[4] 2,981	[4] 167	[4] 7,091	11,660	2,607	166	8,887
Missouri	22,047	17,850	838	3,359	10,156	7,023	1,479	1,654
Nebraska	8,241	3,335	130	4,776	5,059	1,393	93	3,574
New Hampshire	4,413	1,573	166	2,674	5,520	941	181	4,399
New Mexico	[1] 278	(5)	(5)	(5)	[1] 241	(5)	(5)	(5)
North Carolina	10,833	6,247	249	4,337	24,571	13,897	657	10,017
North Dakota	108	71	2	35	[1] 1,224	[7] 18	(7) [8]	[7] 12
Oklahoma	[4] 55,594	[4] 36,189	[4] 460	[4] 18,945	41,697	26,572	369	14,756
Oregon	12,370	4,058	577	7,735	6,332	2,545	429	3,358
South Carolina	1,695	706	20	969	2,279	943	25	1,311
South Dakota	355	213	3	139	487	326	3	158
Utah	[1] 5,712	(5)	(5)	(5)	[1] 702	(5)	(5)	(5)
Virginia	3,401	1,735	44	1,622	7,675	3,869	59	3,748
West Virginia	109	42	.....	67	94	37	.....	57
Wyoming	715	161	19	535	174	43	4	126

[1] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[2] Excludes data for Indiana and Iowa; before 1977, these States did not have State-administered optional supplementation.
[3] Revised data.
[4] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, September 1981 data for Minnesota, and July 1981 data for Oklahoma; December 1981 data not available.
[5] Data not available.
[6] Includes data for the blind.
[7] Excludes optional supplementation data.
[8] Less than $500.

Table 156.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and average monthly benefit amount, by reason for eligibility and type of payment, December 1981

Type of payment	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
	Number of persons			
Total	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215
Federal SSI payments	3,590,103	1,429,871	69,261	2,090,971
Federal SSI payments only	2,393,596	1,028,332	42,243	1,323,021
Federal SSI and State supplementation	1,196,507	401,539	27,018	767,950
State supplementation	1,625,279	649,758	36,327	939,194
State supplementation only	428,772	248,219	9,309	171,244
	Amount of payments (in thousands)			
Total	$734,399	$231,274	$17,891	$485,235
Federal SSI payments	575,472	169,076	12,975	393,421
State supplementation	158,927	62,197	4,916	91,814
	Average monthly amount			
Total	$182.73	$137.81	$227.70	$214.49
Federal SSI payments	160.29	118.24	187.33	188.15
State supplementation	97.78	95.72	135.32	97.75

Table 157.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving payments, by type of payment and reason for eligibility, January 1974 and December 1974–81

Month and year	Total	Federally administered [1]	Federal SSI [2]	State supplementation				
				Total	Federally administered		State administered	
					Total [3]	Only	Total [4]	Only
	All persons							
January 1974	3,248,949	3,215,632	2,955,959	1,838,602	1,480,309	259,673	358,293	33,317
December 1974	4,027,572	3,996,064					300,724	31,508
December 1975	4,359,625	4,314,275	3,893,419	1,987,409	1,684,018	420,856	303,391	45,350
December 1976	4,285,340	4,235,939	3,799,069	1,912,550	1,638,173	436,870	274,377	49,431
December 1977	4,287,044	4,237,692	3,777,856	1,927,340	1,657,645	459,836	269,695	49,352
December 1978	4,265,483	4,216,925	3,754,663	1,946,781	1,681,403	462,262	265,378	48,558
December 1979	4,202,741	4,149,575	3,687,119	1,941,572	1,684,283	462,456	257,289	53,166
December 1980	4,194,254	4,142,017	3,682,411	1,934,279	1,684,765	459,606	249,514	52,237
December 1981	4,496,022	4,018,875	3,590,103	1,874,869	1,625,279	428,772	249,590	48,375
	Aged							
January 1974	1,889,898	1,865,109	1,690,496	1,022,244	770,318	174,613	251,926	24,789
December 1974	2,307,722	2,285,909					193,657	21,813
December 1975	2,333,685	2,307,105	2,024,765	1,028,596	843,917	282,340	184,679	26,580
December 1976	2,175,442	2,147,697	1,867,318	934,586	774,226	280,379	160,360	27,745
December 1977	2,077,808	2,050,921	1,765,147	906,636	754,187	285,774	151,131	26,887
December 1978	1,995,976	1,967,900	1,685,651	885,827	739,028	282,249	146,799	28,076
December 1979	1,903,384	1,871,716	1,593,486	859,101	718,207	278,230	140,894	31,668
December 1980	1,838,406	1,807,776	1,533,366	837,411	702,763	274,410	134,648	30,630
December 1981	1,955,344	1,678,090	1,429,871	783,599	649,758	248,219	133,841	29,035
	Blind							
January 1974	73,850	72,390	55,680	45,828	37,326	16,710	8,502	1,460
December 1974	75,528	74,616					5,898	912
December 1975	75,315	74,489	68,375	36,309	31,376	6,114	4,933	826
December 1976	77,223	76,366	69,083	38,215	33,484	7,283	4,731	857
December 1977	78,368	77,362	69,534	38,868	34,401	7,828	4,467	1,006
December 1978	78,027	77,135	68,192	39,214	35,022	8,943	4,192	892
December 1979	78,110	77,250	67,973	39,603	35,666	9,277	3,937	860
December 1980	79,139	78,401	68,945	39,847	36,214	9,456	3,633	738
December 1981	88,494	78,570	69,261	39,816	36,327	9,309	3,489	613
	Disabled							
January 1974	1,285,201	1,278,122	1,209,783	769,501	672,575	68,350	96,926	7,068
December 1974	1,644,322	1,635,539					101,769	8,783
December 1975	1,950,625	1,932,681	1,800,279	922,229	808,725	132,402	113,504	17,944
December 1976	2,032,675	2,011,876	1,862,668	939,711	830,463	149,208	109,248	20,799
December 1977	2,130,868	2,109,409	1,943,175	981,524	869,057	166,234	112,467	21,459
December 1978	2,191,162	2,171,890	2,000,820	1,014,467	907,037	171,070	107,430	19,272
December 1979	2,220,824	2,200,609	2,025,660	1,036,240	930,410	174,949	105,830	20,215
December 1980	2,276,258	2,255,840	2,080,100	1,050,118	945,788	175,740	104,330	20,413
December 1981	2,451,652	2,262,215	2,090,971	1,044,932	939,194	171,244	105,738	18,193

[1] All persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation.

[2] All persons with Federal SSI payments whether receiving Federal payments only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation.

[3] All persons with federally administered State supplementation whether receiving State supplementary payments only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation.

[4] All persons with State administered State supplementation whether receiving State supplementary payments only or both Federal SSI and State administered State supplementation.

Table 158.—Supplemental Security Income: Total amount of payments, by type of payment and reason for eligibility, 1974–81

[In thousands]

Year	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation	
			Federally administered	State administered
	All persons			
1974	$5,245,719	$3,833,161	$1,263,652	$148,906
1975	5,878,224	4,313,538	1,402,534	162,152
1976	6,065,842	4,512,061	1,388,154	165,627
1977	6,306,041	4,703,292	1,430,794	171,955
1978	6,551,682	4,880,691	1,490,947	180,044
1979	7,075,408	5,279,181	1,589,544	206,683
1980	7,940,650	5,866,354	1,848,286	226,010
1981	8,593,434	6,517,727	1,838,969	236,738
	Aged			
1974	$2,503,407	$1,782,742	$631,292	$89,373
1975	2,604,792	1,842,980	673,535	88,277
1976	2,508,483	1,784,996	635,381	88,106
1977	2,448,724	1,736,812	627,075	84,837
1978	2,432,738	1,706,220	635,860	90,658
1979	2,525,396	1,759,426	661,294	104,676
1980	2,734,265	1,860,194	756,829	117,242
1981	2,818,171	1,967,015	730,665	120,491
	Blind			
1974	$130,195	$91,308	$34,483	$4,404
1975	130,936	92,427	34,813	3,696
1976	137,793	95,651	38,409	3,733
1977	146,070	100,370	41,768	3,932
1978	152,210	104,525	43,502	4,183
1979	166,831	115,873	46,571	4,387
1980	190,068	131,506	54,321	4,241
1981	206,263	145,937	56,182	4,144
	Disabled			
1974	$2,601,936	$1,959,112	$597,876	$44,948
1975	3,142,476	2,378,131	694,186	70,159
1976	3,419,543	2,631,414	714,364	73,765
1977	3,710,788	2,866,110	761,950	82,728
1978	3,965,611	3,069,936	811,585	84,080
1979	4,380,929	3,403,880	881,679	95,370
1980	5,013,872	3,874,655	1,037,137	102,082
1981	5,566,148	4,404,775	1,052,122	109,251

Table 159.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly benefit amount of payments, by type of payment and reason for eligibility, January 1974 and December 1974–81

Month and year	Total	Federally administered	Federal SSI	State supplementation		
				Total	Federally administered	State administered
	All persons					
January 1974	$116.97	$113.55	$58.01	$65.20	$70.92	$41.54
December 1974	114.76	112.83	.....	.....	.....	37.75
December 1975	116.36	114.39	96.17	66.86	70.71	45.59
December 1976	121.53	119.70	101.72	70.24	73.63	50.00
December 1977	126.39	124.52	106.61	72.39	75.36	53.68
December 1978	131.79	129.61	111.98	73.02	75.00	58.82
December 1979	157.87	155.65	123.89	106.45	112.26	71.23
December 1980	170.42	167.77	143.35	96.93	99.15	79.57
December 1981	167.80	182.73	160.29	95.46	97.78	80.32
	Aged					
January 1974	$99.33	$95.69	$74.54	$60.37	$68.12	$36.66
December 1974	93.15	91.06	.....	.....	.....	35.35
December 1975	92.99	90.93	75.94	61.48	66.38	39.12
December 1976	96.33	94.37	79.42	65.54	70.23	42.91
December 1977	98.75	96.62	81.78	67.20	71.35	46.54
December 1978	102.96	100.43	85.69	68.94	71.97	53.63
December 1979	125.66	122.67	93.53	104.89	112.18	67.71
December 1980	131.75	128.20	106.70	93.85	96.97	77.54
December 1981	123.59	137.81	118.24	92.62	95.72	77.55
	Blind					
January 1974	$128.82	$124.27	$105.03	$79.97	$84.34	$60.86
December 1974	143.30	140.59	.....	.....	.....	55.95
December 1975	148.96	146.57	116.40	89.78	94.32	61.13
December 1976	155.32	152.77	119.10	98.55	102.70	69.04
December 1977	161.39	159.20	124.08	103.70	107.22	75.21
December 1978	167.19	164.40	132.43	101.85	104.24	86.60
December 1979	214.56	212.27	160.97	146.88	152.98	91.60
December 1980	215.70	213.23	169.91	134.39	138.15	96.92
December 1981	206.10	227.70	187.33	132.21	135.32	99.67
	Disabled					
January 1974	$142.22	$139.01	$106.05	$70.79	$73.41	$52.64
December 1974	143.78	141.98	.....	.....	.....	41.27
December 1975	143.07	141.15	118.15	71.97	74.32	55.26
December 1976	147.21	145.50	123.43	73.77	75.63	59.60
December 1977	152.05	150.36	128.53	75.96	77.57	62.53
December 1978	156.78	154.82	133.44	75.46	76.35	67.58
December 1979	183.80	181.71	146.53	107.47	110.77	78.47
December 1980	200.06	197.90	169.48	97.92	99.28	85.57
December 1981	201.66	214.49	188.15	96.64	97.75	86.74

Table 160.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of all persons receiving federally administered payments and average monthly benefit amount, by State, December 1981

State	Total		Federal SSI		State supplementation		Number with—		
	Number [1]	Average monthly amount	Number [2]	Average monthly amount	Number [3]	Average monthly amount	Federal SSI only	Federal SSI and State supplementation [4]	State supplementation only
Total	4,018,875	$182.73	3,590,103	$160.29	1,625,279	$97.78	2,393,596	1,196,507	428,772
Alabama	130,052	.....	130,052	144.92	.....	.....	130,052	.....	.....
Alaska	3,105	.....	3,105	182.74	.....	.....	3,105	.....	.....
Arizona	29,012	.....	29,012	179.34	.....	.....	29,012	.....	.....
Arkansas	74,505	133.73	74,490	133.68	328	17.11	74,177	313	15
California	694,167	259.46	418,184	175.35	677,343	157.65	16,824	401,360	275,983
Colorado	29,374	.....	29,374	152.88	.....	.....	29,374	.....	.....
Connecticut	23,423	.....	23,423	171.96	.....	.....	23,423	.....	.....
Delaware	6,872	153.00	6,796	149.02	434	88.97	6,438	358	76
District of Columbia	14,718	205.98	14,338	187.69	14,414	23.71	304	14,034	380
Florida	171,956	172.73	171,955	172.73	13	53.62	171,943	12	1
Georgia	150,436	150.32	150,373	150.33	400	19.13	150,036	337	63
Hawaii	10,027	198.31	9,423	171.02	9,551	39.46	476	8,947	604
Idaho	7,434	.....	7,434	152.04	.....	.....	7,434	.....	.....
Illinois	121,732	.....	121,732	169.88	.....	.....	121,732	.....	.....
Indiana	40,922	.....	40,922	146.06	.....	.....	40,922	.....	.....
Iowa	24,989	136.23	24,771	133.85	1,711	51.87	23,278	1,493	218
Kansas	19,806	138.95	19,799	138.65	199	34.30	19,607	192	7
Kentucky	91,691	.....	91,691	162.38	.....	.....	91,691	.....	.....
Louisiana	130,512	159.72	130,447	159.69	1,099	12.71	129,413	1,034	65
Maine	20,789	135.53	16,772	143.08	19,745	21.16	1,044	15,728	4,017
Maryland	47,226	170.63	47,208	170.36	479	33.01	46,747	461	18
Massachusetts	112,802	194.27	73,873	159.61	107,893	93.82	4,909	68,964	38,929
Michigan	111,626	198.03	100,246	169.17	105,138	48.95	6,488	93,758	11,380
Minnesota	30,676	.....	30,676	133.61	.....	.....	30,676	.....	.....
Mississippi	110,927	149.98	110,915	149.95	400	14.06	110,527	388	12
Missouri	80,541	.....	80,541	152.35	.....	.....	80,541	.....	.....
Montana	6,736	157.51	6,648	150.55	709	84.72	6,027	621	88
Nebraska	13,260	.....	13,260	142.67	.....	.....	13,260	.....	.....
Nevada	6,711	168.70	5,722	158.22	3,775	60.08	2,936	2,786	989
New Hampshire	5,304	.....	5,304	153.35	.....	.....	5,304	.....	.....
New Jersey	85,292	193.38	77,531	169.79	79,809	41.72	5,483	72,048	7,761
New Mexico	24,892	.....	24,892	163.06	.....	.....	24,892	.....	.....
New York	352,910	210.48	305,268	180.15	332,736	57.97	20,174	285,094	47,642
North Carolina	136,499	.....	136,499	150.12	.....	.....	136,499	.....	.....
North Dakota	6,054	.....	6,054	134.66	.....	.....	6,054	.....	.....
Ohio	116,628	169.40	116,592	169.37	442	23.83	116,186	406	36
Oklahoma	63,418	.....	63,418	145.66	.....	.....	63,418	.....	.....
Oregon	22,102	.....	22,102	159.95	.....	.....	22,102	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	158,239	186.90	144,680	170.40	148,473	33.15	9,766	134,914	13,559
Rhode Island	14,758	166.08	12,176	151.72	13,502	44.71	1,256	10,920	2,582
South Carolina	81,858	.....	81,858	148.36	.....	.....	81,858	.....	.....
South Dakota	7,749	130.81	7,747	130.42	111	29.78	7,638	109	2
Tennessee	126,765	152.48	126,765	152.48	43	23.30	126,722	43	.....
Texas	253,908	.....	253,908	139.76	.....	.....	253,908	.....	.....
Utah	7,589	.....	7,589	154.63	.....	.....	7,589	.....	.....
Vermont	8,682	172.47	7,274	147.46	8,146	52.14	536	6,738	1,408
Virginia	79,241	.....	79,241	151.43	.....	.....	79,241	.....	.....
Washington	43,913	183.33	39,878	166.87	40,312	34.63	3,601	36,277	4,035
West Virginia	40,030	.....	40,030	176.74	.....	.....	40,030	.....	.....
Wisconsin	64,649	177.61	45,748	135.30	58,065	91.15	6,584	39,164	18,901
Wyoming	1,754	.....	1,754	140.24	.....	.....	1,754	.....	.....
Unknown	18	.....	17	.....	9	.....	9	8	1
Other areas:									
Northern Mariana Islands	596	.....	596	211.32	.....	.....	596	.....	.....

[1] All persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation.

[2] All persons with Federal SSI payments whether receiving Federal payments only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation.

[3] All persons with federally administered State supplementation whether receiving federally administered State supplementation only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation.

[4] All persons eligible for both Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation.

Table 161.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of aged persons receiving federally administered payments and average monthly benefit amount, by State, December 1981

State	Total		Federal SSI		State supplementation		Number with—		
	Number [1]	Average monthly amount	Number [2]	Average monthly amount	Number [3]	Average monthly amount	Federal SSI only	Federal SSI and State supplementation [4]	State supplementation only
Total	1,678,090	$137.81	1,429,871	$118.24	649,758	$95.72	1,028,332	401,539	248,219
Alabama	70,660	.....	70,660	113.72	.....	.....	70,660	.....	.....
Alaska	1,150	.....	1,150	143.29	.....	.....	1,150	.....	.....
Arizona	10,767	.....	10,767	135.45	.....	.....	10,767	.....	.....
Arkansas	39,396	105.50	39,383	105.44	205	17.30	39,191	192	13
California	300,323	206.49	142,940	135.95	295,779	143.96	4,544	138,396	157,383
Colorado	11,855	.....	11,855	113.91	.....	.....	11,855	.....	.....
Connecticut	6,881	.....	6,881	122.53	.....	.....	6,881	.....	.....
Delaware	2,311	98.43	2,278	95.32	133	77.74	2,178	100	33
District of Columbia	4,001	136.77	3,825	120.30	3,891	22.38	110	3,715	176
Florida	82,266	150.56	82,265	150.55	10	53.90	82,256	9	1
Georgia	66,354	113.55	66,317	113.54	240	20.13	66,114	203	37
Hawaii	4,724	169.43	4,361	147.86	4,593	33.88	131	4,230	363
Idaho	2,364	.....	2,364	99.31	.....	.....	2,364	.....	.....
Illinois	32,954	.....	32,954	121.95	.....	.....	32,954	.....	.....
Indiana	13,458	.....	13,458	97.15	.....	.....	13,458	.....	.....
Iowa	9,833	91.21	9,769	89.74	259	77.85	9,574	195	64
Kansas	7,098	100.94	7,096	100.78	48	28.21	7,050	46	2
Kentucky	37,993	.....	37,993	116.13	.....	.....	37,993	.....	.....
Louisiana	58,984	124.06	58,927	123.97	1,038	12.21	57,946	981	57
Maine	8,784	79.94	6,298	86.47	8,361	18.85	423	5,875	2,486
Maryland	14,999	113.07	14,993	112.77	149	34.34	14,850	143	6
Massachusetts	57,292	147.37	29,220	111.31	55,808	93.01	1,484	27,736	28,072
Michigan	54,305	131.36	29,269	110.22	32,494	39.40	1,811	27,458	5,036
Minnesota	11,603	.....	11,603	98.97	.....	.....	11,603	.....	.....
Mississippi	58,080	114.42	58,074	114.37	273	13.22	57,807	267	6
Missouri	35,685	.....	35,685	112.27	.....	.....	35,685	.....	.....
Montana	2,091	96.06	2,082	94.75	54	66.65	2,037	45	9
Nebraska	4,792	.....	4,792	90.76	.....	.....	4,792	.....	.....
Nevada	3,387	141.32	2,578	117.04	3,290	53.78	97	2,481	809
New Hampshire	1,858	.....	1,858	96.23	.....	.....	1,858	.....	.....
New Jersey	31,167	154.73	27,348	133.23	29,380	40.12	1,787	25,561	3,819
New Mexico	9,844	.....	9,844	117.92	.....	.....	9,844	.....	.....
New York	126,119	160.48	98,806	133.33	118,164	59.80	7,955	90,851	27,313
North Carolina	59,527	.....	59,527	108.52	.....	.....	59,527	.....	.....
North Dakota	2,910	.....	2,910	96.96	.....	.....	2,910	.....	.....
Ohio	31,398	109.48	31,386	109.40	150	24.67	31,248	138	12
Oklahoma	30,646	.....	30,646	117.23	.....	.....	30,646	.....	.....
Oregon	6,853	.....	6,853	107.15	.....	.....	6,853	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	52,422	125.95	45,415	112.21	48,436	31.10	3,986	41,429	7,007
Rhode Island	5,572	116.81	4,083	107.16	5,143	41.48	429	3,654	1,489
South Carolina	35,863	.....	35,863	108.48	.....	.....	35,863	.....	.....
South Dakota	3,441	90.23	3,441	89.92	42	25.26	3,399	42	.....
Tennessee	55,897	108.33	55,897	108.32	16	26.25	55,881	16	.....
Texas	137,443	.....	137,443	111.47	.....	.....	137,443	.....	.....
Utah	2,219	.....	2,219	120.72	.....	.....	2,219	.....	.....
Vermont	3,339	117.05	2,525	94.50	3,161	48.15	178	2,347	814
Virginia	32,441	.....	32,441	106.85	.....	.....	32,441	.....	.....
Washington	14,033	125.81	12,091	112.90	13,205	30.32	828	11,263	1,942
West Virginia	12,452	.....	12,452	119.99	.....	.....	12,452	.....	.....
Wisconsin	27,229	122.34	15,960	84.67	25,433	77.85	1,796	14,164	11,269
Wyoming	679	.....	679	96.68	.....	.....	679	.....	.....
Unknown	7	.....	6	.....	3	.....	4	2	1
Other areas:									
Northern Mariana Islands	341	.....	341	206.65	.....	.....	341	.....	.....

[1] All persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation.

[2] All persons with Federal SSI payments whether receiving Federal payments only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation.

[3] All persons with federally administered State supplementation whether receiving federally administered State supplementation only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation.

[4] All persons eligible for both Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation.

Table 162.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of blind persons receiving federally administered payments and average monthly benefit amount, by State, December 1981

State	Total		Federal SSI		State supplementation		Number with—		
	Number [1]	Average monthly amount	Number [2]	Average monthly amount	Number [3]	Average monthly amount	Federal SSI only	Federal SSI and State supplementation [4]	State supplementation only
Total	78,570	$227.70	69,261	$187.33	36,327	$135.32	42,243	27,018	9,309
Alabama	1,933	.....	1,933	188.02	.....	.....	1,933	.....	.....
Alaska	60	.....	60	219.75	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Arizona	568	.....	568	215.78	.....	.....	568	.....	.....
Arkansas	1,467	174.75	1,467	174.62	17	10.59	1,450	17	.....
California	18,079	314.84	11,745	178.81	17,626	203.78	453	11,292	6,334
Colorado	376	.....	376	174.62	.....	.....	376	.....	.....
Connecticut	405	.....	405	193.94	.....	.....	405	.....	.....
Delaware	154	189.40	145	185.93	45	49.07	109	36	9
District of Columbia	202	210.25	195	199.53	200	17.81	2	193	7
Florida	2,806	194.56	2,806	194.52	1	(5)	2,805	1	.....
Georgia	2,907	189.63	2,907	189.51	16	22.44	2,891	16	.....
Hawaii	168	226.17	164	202.38	160	30.03	8	156	4
Idaho	116	.....	116	190.80	.....	.....	116	.....	.....
Illinois	1,887	.....	1,887	194.10	.....	.....	1,887	.....	.....
Indiana	1,156	.....	1,156	185.85	.....	.....	1,156	.....	.....
Iowa	1,041	176.70	991	159.50	919	28.15	122	869	50
Kansas	288	163.70	288	162.81	7	36.86	281	7	.....
Kentucky	2,046	.....	2,046	213.26	.....	.....	2,046	.....	.....
Louisiana	2,125	190.71	2,125	190.69	2	(5)	2,123	2	.....
Maine	296	170.94	268	166.00	287	21.29	9	259	28
Maryland	674	194.88	674	193.61	24	35.67	650	24	.....
Massachusetts	5,046	243.39	3,090	167.83	4,923	144.14	123	2,967	1,936
Michigan	1,898	221.29	1,806	198.08	1,839	33.86	59	1,747	92
Minnesota	635	.....	635	162.86	.....	.....	635	.....	.....
Mississippi	1,827	190.92	1,827	190.78	8	30.50	1,819	8	.....
Missouri	1,318	.....	1,318	175.23	.....	.....	1,318	.....	.....
Montana	129	172.16	129	169.36	4	(5)	125	4	.....
Nebraska	230	.....	230	164.75	.....	.....	230	.....	.....
Nevada	456	209.16	286	159.16	443	112.54	13	273	170
New Hampshire	124	.....	124	168.47	.....	.....	124	.....	.....
New Jersey	1,149	215.49	1,095	187.47	1,108	38.20	41	1,054	54
New Mexico	460	.....	460	201.02	.....	.....	460	.....	.....
New York	4,095	226.43	3,775	196.14	3,976	46.98	119	3,656	320
North Carolina	3,048	.....	3,048	182.42	.....	.....	3,048	.....	.....
North Dakota	77	.....	77	199.87	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
Ohio	2,322	185.68	2,320	185.54	26	26.54	2,296	24	2
Oklahoma	989	.....	989	198.70	.....	.....	989	.....	.....
Oregon	495	.....	495	173.65	.....	.....	495	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	3,165	237.95	3,078	209.00	3,028	36.27	137	2,941	87
Rhode Island	205	213.04	185	187.54	193	46.52	12	173	20
South Carolina	1,868	.....	1,868	191.32	.....	.....	1,868	.....	.....
South Dakota	146	190.43	145	190.76	3	(5)	143	2	1
Tennessee	1,994	197.94	1,994	197.88	3	(5)	1,991	3	.....
Texas	4,202	.....	4,202	184.80	.....	.....	4,202	.....	.....
Utah	164	.....	164	191.09	.....	.....	164	.....	.....
Vermont	119	218.61	113	180.76	113	48.60	4	109	6
Virginia	1,418	.....	1,418	192.30	.....	.....	1,418	.....	.....
Washington	565	222.14	527	199.16	518	39.68	47	480	38
West Virginia	648	.....	648	208.64	.....	.....	648	.....	.....
Wisconsin	969	227.11	838	163.94	835	99.03	134	704	131
Wyoming	35	.....	35	180.03	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Unknown	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Other areas:									
Northern Mariana Islands	19	.....	19	198.53	.....	.....	19	.....	.....

[1] All persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation.

[2] All persons with Federal SSI payments whether receiving Federal payments only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation.

[3] All persons with federally administered State supplementation whether receiving federally administered State supplementation only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation.

[4] All persons eligible for both Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation.

[5] Not computed for fewer than 5 persons.

Table 163.—Supplemental security income: Number of disabled persons receiving federally administered payments and average monthly benefit amount, by State, December 1981

State	Total		Federal SSI		State supplementation		Number with—		
	Number [1]	Average monthly amount	Number [2]	Average monthly amount	Number [3]	Average monthly amount	Federal SSI only	Federal SSI and State supplementation [4]	State supplementation only
Total	2,262,215	$214.49	2,090,971	$188.15	939,194	$97.75	1,323,021	767,950	171,244
Alabama	57,459	.....	57,459	181.85	.....	.....	57,459	.....	.....
Alaska	1,895	.....	1,895	205.51	.....	.....	1,895	.....	.....
Arizona	17,677	.....	17,677	204.91	.....	.....	17,677	.....	.....
Arkansas	33,642	165.01	33,640	164.96	106	17.78	33,536	104	2
California	375,765	299.14	263,499	196.57	363,938	166.53	11,827	251,672	112,266
Colorado	17,143	.....	17,143	179.36	.....	.....	17,143	.....	.....
Connecticut	16,137	.....	16,137	192.49	.....	.....	16,137	.....	.....
Delaware	4,407	180.33	4,373	175.78	256	101.83	4,151	222	34
District of Columbia	10,515	232.23	10,318	212.32	10,323	24.33	192	10,126	197
Florida	86,884	193.03	86,884	193.03	2	(5)	86,882	2	.....
Georgia	81,175	178.96	81,149	178.99	144	17.10	81,031	118	26
Hawaii	5,135	223.96	4,898	190.60	4,798	45.12	337	4,561	237
Idaho	4,954	.....	4,954	176.29	.....	.....	4,954	.....	.....
Illinois	86,891	.....	86,891	187.53	.....	.....	86,891	.....	.....
Indiana	26,308	.....	26,308	169.33	.....	.....	26,308	.....	.....
Iowa	14,115	164.61	14,011	162.78	533	80.13	13,582	429	104
Kansas	12,420	160.10	12,415	159.74	144	36.20	12,276	139	5
Kentucky	51,652	.....	51,652	194.38	.....	.....	51,652	.....	.....
Louisiana	69,403	189.07	69,395	189.08	59	21.14	69,344	51	8
Maine	11,709	176.34	10,206	177.41	11,097	22.89	612	9,594	1,503
Maryland	31,553	197.47	31,541	197.23	306	32.16	31,247	294	12
Massachusetts	50,464	242.59	41,563	192.95	47,162	89.53	3,302	38,261	8,901
Michigan	75,423	227.77	69,171	193.36	70,805	53.73	4,618	64,553	6,252
Minnesota	18,438	.....	18,438	154.40	.....	.....	18,438	.....	.....
Mississippi	51,020	189.00	51,014	188.99	119	14.88	50,901	113	6
Missouri	43,538	.....	43,538	184.50	.....	.....	43,538	.....	.....
Montana	4,516	185.54	4,437	176.19	651	86.19	3,865	572	79
Nebraska	8,238	.....	8,238	172.26	.....	.....	8,238	.....	.....
Nevada	2,868	194.59	2,858	195.27	42	.....	2,826	32	10
New Hampshire	3,322	.....	3,322	184.73	.....	.....	3,322	.....	.....
New Jersey	52,976	215.64	49,088	189.77	49,321	42.75	3,655	45,433	3,888
New Mexico	14,588	.....	14,588	192.32	.....	.....	14,588	.....	.....
New York	222,696	238.51	202,687	202.67	210,596	57.15	12,100	190,587	20,009
North Carolina	73,924	.....	73,924	182.29	.....	.....	73,924	.....	.....
North Dakota	3,067	.....	3,067	168.79	.....	.....	3,067	.....	.....
Ohio	82,908	191.64	82,886	191.62	266	23.10	82,642	244	22
Oklahoma	31,783	.....	31,783	171.42	.....	.....	31,783	.....	.....
Oregon	14,754	.....	14,754	184.01	.....	.....	14,754	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	102,652	216.45	96,187	196.64	97,009	34.07	5,643	90,544	6,465
Rhode Island	8,981	195.57	7,908	173.89	8,166	46.70	815	7,093	1,073
South Carolina	44,127	.....	44,127	178.95	.....	.....	44,127	.....	.....
South Dakota	4,162	162.28	4,161	161.81	66	31.85	4,096	65	1
Tennessee	68,874	187.01	68,874	187.00	24	19.29	68,850	24	.....
Texas	112,263	.....	112,263	172.71	.....	.....	112,263	.....	.....
Utah	5,206	.....	5,206	167.94	.....	.....	5,206	.....	.....
Vermont	5,224	206.84	4,636	175.49	4,870	54.82	354	4,282	588
Virginia	45,382	.....	45,382	182.02	.....	.....	45,382	.....	.....
Washington	29,315	210.12	27,260	190.19	26,589	36.67	2,726	24,534	2,055
West Virginia	26,930	.....	26,930	202.22	.....	.....	26,930	.....	.....
Wisconsin	36,451	217.58	28,950	162.38	31,797	101.59	4,654	24,296	7,501
Wyoming	1,040	.....	1,040	167.35	.....	.....	1,040	.....	.....
Unknown	10	.....	10	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....
Other areas:									
Northern Mariana Islands	236	.....	236	219.10	.....	.....	236	.....	.....

[1] All persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation.

[2] All persons with Federal SSI payments whether receiving Federal payments only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation.

[3] All persons with federally administered State supplementation whether receiving federally administered State supplementation only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation.

[4] All persons eligible for both Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation.

[5] Not computed for fewer than 5 persons.

Table 164.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and living arrangements, December 1981

Living arrangements [1]	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own household	88.7	90.5	89.3	87.3
Another's household	5.8	4.6	6.5	6.6
Institutional care covered by Medicaid	5.5	4.8	4.2	6.0

[1] As used for determination of Federal SSI payment standards.

Table 165.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of adult units and children receiving federally administered payments and average monthly amount, by type of payment and reason for eligibility, December 1981

Type of payment	Adult units						Blind and disabled children
	Aged		Blind		Disabled		
	Individual	Couple	Individual	Couple	Individual	Couple	
	All persons						
Total	1,371,044	152,966	63,647	4,080	1,860,634	68,289	230,094
Federal SSI payments	1,184,086	122,731	55,951	3,353	1,723,769	55,757	228,763
Federal SSI payments only	832,309	96,986	33,449	2,299	1,068,953	40,075	151,918
Federal SSI and State supplementation	351,777	25,745	22,502	1,054	654,816	15,682	76,845
State supplementation	538,735	55,980	30,198	1,781	791,681	28,214	78,176
State supplementation only	186,958	30,235	7,696	727	136,865	12,532	1,331
	Average monthly amount						
Total	$143.64	$222.85	$229.99	$344.04	$218.20	$272.92	$240.84
Federal SSI payments	124.13	177.74	189.05	254.32	189.85	218.65	220.18
Federal SSI payments only	120.71	162.01	189.43	252.37	180.19	212.31	206.16
Federal SSI and State supplementation	230.54	482.58	327.72	591.78	307.33	471.98	312.25
State supplementation	92.73	219.26	134.46	309.36	99.45	228.49	64.56
State supplementation only	82.23	196.87	120.54	274.75	88.62	217.66	76.95

Table 166.—Supplemental Security Income: Total amount, Federal SSI payments, and State supplementation, by State, 1981

[In thousands]

State	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation	
			Federally administered	State administered
Total	[1] $8,593,434	[2] $6,517,727	[3] [4] $1,838,969	$236,738
Alabama	225,793	214,150	...	11,643
Alaska	7,722	6,216	...	[5] 1,506
Arizona	59,936	58,614	...	1,322
Arkansas	115,460	115,402	58	...
California	2,050,393	819,754	1,230,639	...
Colorado	86,069	51,165	...	34,904
Connecticut	65,817	43,805	...	22,012
Delaware	12,224	11,775	449	...
District of Columbia	34,049	30,092	3,957	...
Florida	339,008	335,601	(6)(7)	[7] 3,407
Georgia	257,083	257,012	71	...
Hawaii	21,994	17,658	4,336	...
Idaho	16,082	12,594	...	3,488
Illinois	261,179	232,494	...	28,685
Indiana	67,603	67,603	...	(8)
Iowa	38,025	37,037	988	...
Kansas	30,835	30,764	[7] 71	(7)(8)
Kentucky	180,282	169,098	...	11,184
Louisiana	239,766	239,625	141	...
Maine	31,407	26,701	4,706	...
Maryland	91,980	91,078	[7] 188	[7] 714
Massachusetts	250,308	131,787	118,521	...
Michigan	250,274	187,863	62,411	...
Minnesota	57,322	45,662	...	[5] 11,660
Mississippi	188,318	188,258	60	...
Missouri	150,300	140,144	...	10,156
Montana	12,039	11,340	699	...
Nebraska	26,377	21,318	...	5,059
Nevada	12,443	9,862	2,581	...
New Hampshire	14,411	8,891	...	5,520
New Jersey	179,443	147,252	32,191	...
New Mexico	46,311	46,070	...	241
New York	850,674	625,283	225,391	...
North Carolina	256,488	231,917	...	24,571
North Dakota	10,738	9,514	...	1,224
Ohio	222,550	222,447	103	...
Oklahoma	148,581	106,884	...	41,697
Oregon	45,502	39,170	...	6,332
Pennsylvania	333,249	275,741	57,508	...
Rhode Island	27,391	20,667	6,724	...
South Carolina	140,245	137,966	...	2,279
South Dakota	12,100	11,574	[7] 39	[7] 487
Tennessee	219,805	219,805	(6)	...
Texas	402,619	402,619	(9)	(9)
Utah	13,629	12,927	...	702
Vermont	16,995	12,124	4,871	...
Virginia	142,318	134,643	...	7,675
Washington	89,935	73,197	16,738	...
West Virginia	80,569	80,475	...	94
Wisconsin	127,400	69,935	57,465	...
Wyoming	2,993	2,819	...	174
Other areas:				
Northern Mariana Islands	1,427	1,427	(9)	(9)

[1] Includes $75,000 not reported by State and $27,957,000 paid to Indochina refugees not reported by State. Payments reduced by $63,000 to reflect returned checks and overpayment refunds.

[2] Includes $75,000 not reported by State and $19,832,000 paid to Indochina refugees not reported by State.

[3] Includes $35.2 million of Federal contributions to State supplementation for "hold-harmless" protection. For "hold-harmless" provision, see page 42.

[4] Includes $8,125,000 paid to Indochina refugees not reported by State. Payments reduced by $63,000 to reflect returned checks and overpayment refunds.

[5] Data partly estimated.

[6] Data not shown; adjustment totals exceed the actual amounts paid during the year.

[7] Mandatory payments are federally administered and optional payments are State administered.

[8] Data not available.

[9] State payments not made.

Table 167.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of blind and disabled children receiving federally administered payments, 1974–81 and by State, December 1981

State	Total	Blind	Disabled
1974	70,900	3,100	67,800
1975	128,175	4,346	123,829
1976	153,128	4,886	148,242
1977	175,214	5,106	170,108
1978	197,499	5,764	191,735
1979	212,088	6,274	205,864
1980	228,564	6,853	221,711
1981	230,094	7,107	222,987
Alabama	5,965	134	5,831
Alaska	207	7	200
Arizona	2,091	59	2,032
Arkansas	3,651	139	3,512
California	23,552	911	22,641
Colorado	1,998	80	1,918
Connecticut	1,690	81	1,609
Delaware	551	21	530
District of Columbia	653	11	642
Florida	9,101	262	8,839
Georgia	7,923	205	7,718
Hawaii	489	31	458
Idaho	747	14	733
Illinois	7,566	239	7,327
Indiana	3,086	150	2,936
Iowa	2,108	142	1,966
Kansas	1,523	37	1,486
Kentucky	5,139	189	4,950
Louisiana	10,975	232	10,743
Maine	986	37	949
Maryland	2,952	93	2,859
Massachusetts	5,432	457	4,975
Michigan	5,914	196	5,718
Minnesota	2,050	94	1,956
Mississippi	6,461	156	6,305
Missouri	4,060	106	3,954
Montana	498	18	480
Nebraska	1,103	22	1,081
Nevada	452	51	401
New Hampshire	470	19	451
New Jersey	6,234	129	6,105
New Mexico	1,434	51	1,383
New York	25,136	407	24,729
North Carolina	6,538	244	6,294
North Dakota	284	11	273
Ohio	8,539	287	8,252
Oklahoma	2,885	95	2,790
Oregon	1,921	78	1,843
Pennsylvania	12,219	316	11,903
Rhode Island	1,037	38	999
South Carolina	4,792	171	4,621
South Dakota	630	21	609
Tennessee	6,761	208	6,553
Texas	16,918	440	16,478
Utah	791	28	763
Vermont	516	13	503
Virginia	4,398	138	4,260
Washington	2,950	62	2,888
West Virginia	2,350	66	2,284
Wisconsin	4,195	103	4,092
Wyoming	100	5	95
Other areas:			
Northern Mariana Islands	73	3	70

Table 168.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percent of persons receiving federally administered payments and also receiving other income, by reason for eligibility and source and average amount of other income, December 1981 [1]

Number, percent, and average amount	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215
	With Social Security benefits			
Number	2,017,945	1,174,013	29,581	814,371
Percent of total	50.2	70.0	37.6	36.0
Average monthly benefit	$217.12	$219.35	$230.12	$213.43
	With earnings			
Number	131,564	28,932	5,428	97,204
Percent of total	3.3	1.7	6.9	4.3
Average monthly earnings	$109.90	$101.75	$400.15	$96.12
	With unearned income other than Social Security benefits			
Number	424,912	210,681	9,117	205,114
Percent of total	10.6	12.6	11.6	9.1
Average monthly amount	$80.45	$70.00	$78.83	$91.25

[1] For treatment of income, see history of SSI provisions, page 38.

Table 169.—Supplemental Security Income: Percent of persons receiving federally administered SSI payments and also receiving Social Security benefits and average monthly amount of Social Security benefits, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1981

State	Percent with Social Security benefits				Average monthly Social Security benefit			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	50.2	70.0	37.6	36.0	$217.12	$219.35	$230.12	$213.43
Alabama	58.4	73.5	34.5	40.5	182.10	183.31	175.39	179.62
Alaska	34.4	55.7	21.7	21.8	190.30	186.83	203.69	195.25
Arizona	44.1	66.0	24.0	31.3	185.01	186.67	175.56	183.11
Arkansas	61.0	76.9	34.7	43.5	182.40	184.35	172.81	178.70
California	59.2	76.4	54.4	45.8	281.05	286.72	283.46	273.35
Colorado	42.8	64.8	21.3	28.2	197.02	197.10	202.71	196.79
Connecticut	30.5	47.4	21.5	23.5	199.46	202.25	197.52	197.10
Delaware	46.0	73.0	43.8	32.0	204.83	209.33	204.27	199.47
District of Columbia	38.4	68.4	28.4	27.2	206.33	208.26	214.21	204.34
Florida	40.7	49.5	30.1	32.7	196.14	197.60	186.07	194.34
Georgia	53.4	71.1	33.8	39.6	189.05	190.32	177.13	187.55
Hawaii	41.1	51.2	22.0	32.5	209.67	211.28	205.70	207.42
Idaho	47.8	75.8	31.9	34.8	199.15	202.38	192.00	195.94
Illinois	31.6	55.5	20.3	22.7	196.29	199.59	192.77	193.31
Indiana	44.3	71.5	24.1	31.3	196.72	200.17	191.15	192.89
Iowa	51.3	73.7	40.7	36.6	204.09	207.11	209.84	199.38
Kansas	43.4	69.4	33.1	28.8	198.41	202.02	196.41	193.51
Kentucky	50.4	72.4	25.5	35.2	179.25	182.57	164.16	174.68
Louisiana	47.5	66.1	28.0	32.2	182.97	185.69	174.45	178.47
Maine	62.5	84.3	48.0	46.5	226.78	232.34	195.68	220.04
Maryland	38.2	63.5	22.6	26.5	198.80	201.96	198.86	195.21
Massachusetts	58.7	78.2	56.0	37.0	267.68	276.23	285.55	244.74
Michigan	46.4	71.1	29.3	35.6	223.28	224.22	209.32	222.71
Minnesota	43.7	68.3	24.8	38.9	192.75	197.97	192.71	184.99
Mississippi	59.3	76.8	32.6	40.3	175.32	177.36	167.30	171.12
Missouri	53.2	72.2	41.1	38.1	191.37	193.85	183.31	187.77
Montana	47.2	71.4	31.0	36.5	201.14	204.26	185.52	198.68
Nebraska	47.5	71.7	35.7	33.7	200.85	206.27	184.89	194.63
Nevada	52.3	73.3	61.1	26.3	230.58	234.80	257.39	207.27
New Hampshire	43.4	63.3	34.7	32.6	201.61	206.62	197.00	196.36
New Jersey	39.9	53.5	31.0	32.0	218.83	222.31	206.13	215.68
New Mexico	47.7	69.3	25.1	33.9	183.73	186.32	167.63	180.53
New York	40.7	59.4	31.5	30.3	234.73	242.54	221.83	226.32
North Carolina	56.4	77.9	31.2	40.1	183.90	186.85	179.45	179.43
North Dakota	54.5	69.8	27.3	40.7	190.38	195.56	183.33	182.09
Ohio	37.6	63.0	26.9	28.3	194.27	199.41	185.81	190.15
Oklahoma	48.7	65.0	24.1	33.8	188.90	190.36	178.23	186.45
Oregon	42.6	69.6	22.9	30.7	202.46	205.40	207.67	199.23
Pennsylvania	44.3	67.4	38.0	32.6	215.63	219.81	215.74	211.23
Rhode Island	50.6	68.2	36.1	40.1	235.11	244.09	207.24	226.23
South Carolina	55.3	75.9	29.6	39.6	186.11	187.82	170.69	183.93
South Dakota	50.7	71.1	22.6	34.9	194.66	200.22	180.00	185.61
Tennessee	54.4	76.1	29.1	37.6	182.41	184.31	168.74	179.60
Texas	54.1	69.6	30.2	35.9	187.42	189.30	178.48	183.23
Utah	34.0	58.9	23.2	23.7	192.64	196.79	168.11	189.01
Vermont	57.8	80.4	43.7	43.6	226.98	230.70	200.35	223.22
Virginia	51.6	74.4	29.2	36.0	187.99	190.07	177.83	185.17
Washington	44.9	69.8	30.6	33.3	217.82	219.19	210.91	216.58
West Virginia	43.3	69.2	24.0	31.9	181.28	189.02	172.58	173.66
Wisconsin	60.9	83.3	33.3	44.8	245.91	249.35	231.90	241.39
Wyoming	52.0	73.5	28.6	38.7	200.50	202.92	217.50	197.06

[1] Includes the Northern Mariana Islands.

Table 170.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percent of persons receiving federally administered payments and also receiving OASDI benefits, by reason for SSI eligibility and type of OASDI benefit and beneficiary, December 1981

Type of benefit and beneficiary	All OASDI beneficiaries [1]	OASDI beneficiaries with SSI					
		Number			Percent of all OASDI beneficiaries		
		Total	Aged	Blind and disabled	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total	35,930,048	2,004,165	1,163,511	840,654	5.6	3.2	2.3
Retirement [2]	23,859,047	1,196,579	882,594	313,985	5.0	3.7	1.3
Workers aged 65 or older	18,080,804	973,336	788,012	185,324	5.4	4.4	1.0
Men	9,698,956	403,543	320,695	82,848	4.2	3.3	.9
Women	8,381,848	569,793	467,317	102,476	6.8	5.6	1.2
Wives and husbands aged 65 or older	2,413,302	125,560	94,495	31,055	5.2	3.9	1.3
Disabled adult children	143,633	65,030	87	64,943	45.3	.1	45.2
Workers aged 62–64	2,114,558	17,240	.....	17,240	.8	.....	.8
Men	1,068,025	8,023	.....	8,023	.8	.....	.8
Women	1,046,533	9,217	.....	9,217	.9	.....	.9
Wives and husbands aged 62–64	430,522	9,340	.....	9,340	2.2	.....	2.2
Children under age 18 and students aged 18–21	489,237	2,523	.....	2,523	.5	.....	.5
Wives with children	186,991	3,560	.....	3,560	1.9	.....	1.9
Disability	4,456,274	312,885	1,735	311,150	7.0	(3)	7.0
Workers under age 65	2,776,519	275,357	.....	275,357	9.9	.....	9.9
Men	1,870,436	134,572	.....	134,572	7.2	.....	7.2
Women	906,083	140,785	.....	140,785	15.5	.....	15.5
Wives and husbands aged 65 or older	36,530	3,460	1,735	1,725	9.5	4.7	4.7
Disabled adult children	32,664	19,017	.....	19,017	58.2	.....	58.2
Wives and husbands aged 62–64	39,837	1,247	.....	1,247	3.1	.....	3.1
Children under age 18 and students aged 18–21	1,218,879	8,624	.....	8,624	.7	.....	.7
Wives with children	351,825	5,180	.....	5,180	1.5	.....	1.5
Survivors	7,614,727	494,701	279,182	215,519	6.5	3.7	2.8
Widows and widowers aged 65 or older	3,796,384	341,463	276,131	65,332	9.0	7.3	1.7
Disabled widows and widowers	121,590	33,960	.....	33,960	27.9	.....	27.9
Disabled adult children	286,724	86,507	1,614	84,893	30.2	.6	29.6
Parents aged 65 or older	13,383	1,539	1,437	102	11.5	10.7	.8
Parents aged 62–64	244	11	.....	11	4.5	.....	4.5
Nondisabled widows and widowers aged 60–64	589,967	17,227	.....	17,227	2.9	.....	2.9
Children under age 18 and students aged 18–21	2,258,842	7,312	.....	7,312	.3	.....	.3
Widowed mothers and fathers	547,593	6,682	.....	6,682	1.2	.....	1.2

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 Railroad Retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their Railroad Retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Excludes 76,323 special age 72 beneficiaries.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 171.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of **all persons** receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, race, and sex, December 1981

Race and sex	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Race:				
White	62.6	61.9	62.2	63.2
Black	27.5	24.7	28.3	29.6
Other	3.7	4.4	3.8	3.2
Not reported	6.2	9.0	5.7	4.1
Sex and race:				
Men	34.4	26.9	42.7	39.6
White	21.8	16.6	27.3	25.5
Black	9.1	6.5	11.4	10.9
Other	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4
Not reported	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8
Women	65.6	73.1	57.2	60.3
White	40.8	45.3	34.9	37.7
Black	18.4	18.1	16.8	18.7
Other	2.1	2.7	2.1	1.7
Not reported	4.2	7.0	3.5	2.3

Table 172.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage of **all adults** receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and age, December 1981 [1]

Age	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	3,788,781	1,678,090	71,463	2,039,228
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18–21	2.3	.....	4.5	4.1
22–29	7.2	.....	13.9	12.8
30–39	6.8	.....	11.4	12.2
40–49	6.8	.....	10.2	12.2
50–59	12.5	.....	16.2	22.6
60–64	8.5	.....	10.1	15.4
65–69	13.5	13.5	10.1	13.7
70–74	14.4	24.3	8.0	6.4
75–79	12.0	26.5	5.1	.3
80 or older	16.0	35.6	10.5	.1

[1] Of the 230,094 blind and disabled children, 84.7 percent were under age 18 and 15.3 were aged 18–21.

Table 173 (1980).—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of **blind and disabled children** receiving federally administered payments, by age, December 1980

Age	Total	Blind	Disabled
Total number	228,564	6,853	221,711
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	11.7	14.6	11.6
5–9	20.9	21.8	20.9
10–14	28.8	27.6	28.8
15–17	21.7	19.5	21.8
18 or older	16.8	16.4	16.8

Table 173 (1981).—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of **blind and disabled children** receiving federally administered payments, by age, December 1981

Age	Total	Blind	Disabled
Total number	230,094	7,107	222,987
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18	84.7	85.2	84.6
18–21	15.3	14.8	15.4

Table 174.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percent of persons receiving federally administered payments and with **representative payee,** by reason for eligibility, December 1980

Reason for eligibility	Total number	With representative payee	
		Number	Percent of total
Total	4,142,017	789,272	19.1
Adults	3,913,453	574,961	14.7
Aged	1,807,776	81,163	4.5
Blind	71,548	7,301	10.2
Disabled	2,034,129	486,497	23.9
Blind and disabled children	228,564	214,311	93.8

Table 175.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of **adults and children** receiving Federal SSI payments, by reason for eligibility and monthly benefit amount, December 1980

Monthly amount	Adults [1]			Blind and disabled children
	Aged	Blind	Disabled	
Total number	1,265,482	55,593	1,709,136	227,040
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $10	4.3	2.0	2.3	.4
10–19	4.7	2.3	2.6	.7
20–39	16.2	8.9	11.0	12.8
40–59	8.7	4.0	4.4	1.1
60–79	7.3	3.7	4.1	1.2
80–99	6.6	3.9	4.1	1.4
100–119	19.1	8.3	6.3	1.8
120–139	3.4	2.9	3.1	1.9
140–159	5.5	8.7	8.7	6.9
160–179	.6	1.8	1.3	2.9
180–199	.7	2.2	1.6	3.9
200–219	.7	2.3	2.1	4.8
220 or more [2]	22.2	48.9	48.5	60.2

[1] Excludes couples.
[2] Individuals living in their own household with no countable income were eligible for a Federal SSI payment of $238.

Table 176.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of **couples** receiving Federal SSI payments, by reason for eligibility and monthly benefit amount, December 1980

Monthly amount	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	133,958	3,449	56,423
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $10	3.9	1.8	2.6
10–19	4.2	1.5	2.9
20–39	8.3	3.9	6.1
40–59	8.5	5.5	6.3
60–79	8.0	6.1	6.6
80–99	7.4	4.6	6.2
100–119	5.5	4.4	5.9
120–139	4.7	4.7	5.8
140–179	26.3	12.3	11.7
180–219	3.3	6.6	7.0
220–259	5.1	6.0	5.4
260–299	.7	2.6	.9
300 or more [1]	20.0	39.9	32.0

[1] Couples living in their own household with no countable income were eligible for a Federal SSI payment of $357.

Table 177.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons, receiving Federal SSI and federally administered or State-administered payments, December 1974–81, and by State, December 1981

State	Number of persons			
	Total	Federal SSI only	Federal SSI and State supplementation	State supplementation only
1974	4,041,677	2,138,818	1,497,872	404,987
1975	4,366,040	2,381,686	1,511,520	472,834
1976	4,285,282	2,372,732	1,424,093	488,457
1977	4,387,143	2,365,276	1,409,613	512,254
1978	4,265,466	2,324,894	1,429,747	510,825
1979	4,204,547	2,263,946	1,424,982	515,619
1980	4,194,185	2,261,452	1,420,929	511,804
1981	4,067,290	2,166,551	1,395,828	504,911
Alabama [1]	133,359	116,633	13,419	3,307
Alaska [1 2]	3,365	2,437	668	260
Arizona [1]	29,208	27,534	1,478	196
Arkansas [3]	74,505	74,177	313	15
California [3]	694,167	16,824	401,360	275,983
Colorado [1]	40,632	5,695	23,679	10,658
Connecticut [1]	31,549	20,047	3,376	8,126
Delaware [3]	6,872	6,438	358	76
District of Columbia [3]	14,718	304	14,034	380
Florida [4]	171,956	164,821	7,134	1
Georgia [3]	150,436	150,036	337	63
Hawaii [3]	10,027	476	8,947	604
Idaho [1]	8,038	5,114	2,288	636
Illinois [1]	128,938	99,184	22,548	7,206
Indiana [2 4]	40,922	13,458	1,156	26,308
Iowa [4]	24,989	23,278	1,493	[5] 218
Kansas [3]	19,806	19,607	192	7
Kentucky [1]	93,402	85,421	6,270	1,711
Louisiana [3]	130,512	129,413	1,034	65
Maine [3]	20,789	1,044	15,728	4,017
Maryland [4]	47,758	46,747	461	550
Massachusetts [3]	112,802	4,909	68,964	38,929
Michigan [3]	111,626	6,488	93,758	11,380
Minnesota [1 2]	31,858	21,619	9,057	1,182
Mississippi [3]	110,927	110,527	388	12
Missouri [1]	86,681	64,634	15,907	6,140
Montana [3]	6,736	6,027	621	88
Nebraska [1]	14,696	6,455	6,805	1,436
Nevada [3]	6,711	2,936	2,786	989
New Hampshire [1 2]	5,304	2,121	2,122	1,061
New Jersey [3]	85,292	5,483	72,048	7,761
New Mexico [1]	24,982	24,704	278	.....
New York [3]	352,910	20,174	285,094	47,642
North Carolina [1]	138,865	128,032	8,467	2,366
North Dakota [1]	6,056	5,948	106	2
Ohio [3]	116,628	116,186	406	36
Oklahoma [1]	65,779	10,185	53,233	2,361
Oregon [1]	24,358	11,988	10,114	2,256
Pennsylvania [3]	158,239	9,766	134,914	13,559
Rhode Island [3]	14,758	1,256	10,920	2,582
South Carolina [1]	81,858	80,163	1,695	.....
South Dakota [4]	7,749	7,638	109	2
Tennessee [3]	126,765	126,722	43	.....
Texas [6]	253,908	253,908	.....	.....
Utah [1]	7,589	1,877	5,712	.....
Vermont [3]	8,682	536	6,738	1,408
Virginia [1 2]	79,241	75,840	3,005	396
Washington [3]	43,913	3,601	36,277	4,035
West Virginia [1]	40,030	39,921	109	.....
Wisconsin [3]	64,649	6,584	39,164	18,901
Wyoming [1]	1,754	1,039	715	.....
Other areas:				
Northern Mariana Islands [6]	596	596	.....	.....

[1] Persons receiving Federal SSI only, Federal SSI and State-administered supplementation, and State-administered State supplementation only.
[2] Partly estimated.
[3] Persons receiving Federal SSI only, Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation, and federally administered State supplementation only.
[4] Mandatory supplementation is federally administered and optional supplementation is State-administered.
[5] Data not available for optional payments.
[6] Federal SSI payments only; State payments not made.

Table 178.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of blind and disabled adults initially awarded federally administered payments, by basis for adjudication and diagnostic group, 1977

Diagnostic group	International code [1]	Total [2]	Impairment		Medical and vocational consideration [3]
			Meets level of severity	Equals level of severity	
Total number	.....	288,904	115,075	108,607	65,222
Total percent	.....	100.0	[4] 100.0	[4] 100.0	[4] 100.0
Infective and parasitic diseases	000–136	1.3	1.8	1.3	.6
Neoplasms	140–239	6.4	9.1	6.8	1.2
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	240–279	4.4	3.5	3.9	6.7
Mental disorders	290–315	31.1	37.1	34.7	14.7
Mental retardation	310–315	13.4	21.5	9.5	6.2
Diseases of the—					
Nervous system and sense organs	320–389	10.1	14.5	8.6	4.6
Eye	360–379	2.7	5.4	.7	1.5
Circulatory system	390–458	20.3	16.5	20.4	26.7
Respiratory system	460–519	4.6	4.6	3.1	7.2
Digestive system	520–577	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.8
Genitourinary system	580–629	.9	1.2	.8	.4
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	710–738	11.1	2.4	9.4	29.3
Congenital anomalies	740–759	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1
Accidents, poisonings, and violence (nature of injury)	800–999	3.8	3.4	4.4	3.7
Other	.....	2.4	2.4	2.8	1.9

[1] Based on **International Classification of Diseases.** Adapted, vol. 1, eighth revision (1969).
[2] Excludes those previously entitled to OASDI benefits.
[3] Includes 841 awards based on medical and vocational consideration (older and unskilled worker).
[4] Data based on SSA–831 file coded in SSA central office.

Table 179.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of blind and disabled adults and children initially awarded federally administered payments, by diagnostic group, 1977

Diagnostic group	International code [1]	Number			Percentage distribution		
			Blind and disabled			Blind and disabled	
		Total [2]	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children
Total	.....	335,783	288,904	46,879	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infective and parasitic diseases	000–136	4,190	3,871	319	1.2	1.3	.7
Neoplasms	140–239	19,650	18,605	1,045	5.9	6.4	2.2
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	240–279	13,476	12,712	764	4.0	4.4	1.6
Mental disorders	290–315	117,609	89,936	27,673	35.0	31.1	59.0
Mental retardation	310–315	63,981	38,713	25,268	19.1	13.4	53.9
Diseases of the—							
Nervous system and sense organs	320–389	37,951	29,035	8,916	11.3	10.1	19.0
Eye	360–379	8,738	7,800	938	2.6	2.7	2.0
Circulatory system	390–458	58,922	58,561	361	17.5	20.3	.8
Respiratory system	460–519	13,651	13,318	333	4.1	4.6	.7
Digestive system	520–577	6,021	5,894	127	1.8	2.0	.3
Genitourinary system	580–629	2,794	2,513	281	.8	.9	.6
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	710–738	32,834	32,126	708	9.8	11.1	1.5
Congenital anomalies	740–759	8,168	4,160	4,008	2.4	1.4	8.5
Accidents, poisonings, and violence (nature of injury)	800–999	11,774	11,094	680	3.5	3.8	1.4
Other	.....	8,742	7,078	1,664	2.6	2.4	3.6

[1] Based on **International Classification of Diseases.** Adapted, vol. 1, eighth revision (1969).
[2] Excludes those previously entitled to OASDI benefits. Data do not add to total because of rounding of estimates to integral values.

Low-Income Energy Assistance

Table 180.—Low-Income Energy Assistance: Number of households receiving heating assistance, by type of payment and number of persons in assisted households, by State, fiscal year 1981

State	Households assisted					Number of persons in households assisted
	Total (unduplicated)	Applicant households	With automatic payment	Eligible tenants	Other	
Total	7,072,801	[1] 4,530,814	[1] 2,737,451	330,010	11,115	[2] 17,787,749
Alabama	113,623	109,338	.....	4,285	.....	290,046
Alaska	8,279	8,279	.....	.....	.....	28,582
Arizona	33,431	33,431	.....	.....	.....	82,210
Arkansas	100,364	17,834	82,530	.....	.....	234,631
California	791,384	[1] 358,128	[1] 759,136	642	(3)	[2] 1,978,460
Colorado	87,167	80,048	.....	1,092	6,027	219,661
Connecticut	56,447	56,447	.....	.....	.....	162,441
Delaware	13,355	13,355	.....	.....	.....	37,193
District of Columbia	25,630	18,415	.....	7,215	.....	[2] 79,532
Florida	101,830	97,339	.....	4,491	.....	283,730
Georgia	139,863	139,077	.....	786	.....	371,620
Hawaii	21,604	1,794	19,810	.....	.....	52,457
Idaho	24,196	24,196	.....	.....	.....	66,937
Illinois	498,395	[1] 157,824	[1] 320,061	48,510	.....	1,347,336
Indiana	119,895	119,778	.....	117	.....	305,661
Iowa	70,083	69,933	.....	150	.....	176,891
Kansas	52,295	47,022	.....	5,273	.....	129,772
Kentucky	100,162	92,183	.....	7,979	.....	279,683
Louisiana	130,523	8,000	122,523	.....	.....	309,258
Maine	52,610	52,610	.....	.....	.....	132,713
Maryland	65,536	64,118	.....	196	1,222	184,811
Massachusetts	147,329	137,424	.....	9,905	.....	365,557
Michigan	587,016	[1] 349,827	[1] 292,772	.....	.....	1,302,780
Minnesota	129,708	111,141	.....	18,567	.....	344,403
Mississippi	65,230	64,327	.....	903	.....	163,075
Missouri	133,482	123,658	.....	9,824	.....	298,530
Montana	16,887	16,312	.....	575	.....	44,192
Nebraska	34,204	28,056	.....	6,098	10	86,152
Nevada	9,896	9,896	.....	.....	.....	21,515
New Hampshire	26,936	26,936	.....	.....	.....	69,867
New Jersey	186,570	[1] 70,517	[1] 132,053	.....	.....	[2] 480,696
New Mexico	33,321	33,077	.....	244	.....	[2] 140,017
New York	956,839	[1] 452,679	[1] 428,851	152,100	.....	[2] 2,093,563
North Carolina	214,501	214,501	.....	.....	.....	630,834
North Dakota	11,401	11,401	.....	.....	.....	31,744
Ohio	279,637	248,203	.....	31,434	.....	650,113
Oklahoma	72,260	72,260	.....	.....	.....	180,940
Oregon	104,099	[1] 60,636	[1] 65,229	.....	.....	234,985
Pennsylvania	324,878	324,878	.....	.....	.....	873,921
Rhode Island	29,149	29,149	.....	.....	.....	81,344
South Carolina	36,875	36,875	.....	.....	.....	92,298
South Dakota	12,999	12,999	.....	.....	.....	32,149
Tennessee	77,690	75,975	.....	1,715	.....	208,483
Texas	478,778	11,197	467,581	.....	.....	1,307,249
Utah	23,304	23,304	.....	.....	.....	65,886
Vermont	20,800	20,800	.....	.....	.....	[4] 52,000
Virginia	118,011	104,158	.....	10,000	3,853	335,237
Washington	98,826	98,826	.....	.....	.....	230,055
West Virginia	77,350	75,996	.....	1,354	.....	[4] 228,188
Wisconsin	150,404	[1] 109,825	[1] 46,905	5,598	.....	[2] 351,344
Wyoming	7,729	6,792	.....	937	.....	17,907

[1] Includes 536,586 households that received an automatic payment and also had an application approved for supplemental benefits due to especially low income or high energy costs: California, 326,522; Illinois, 28,000; Michigan, 55,583; New Jersey, 16,000; New York, 76,791; Oregon, 21,766; and Wisconsin, 11,924.

[2] Partly estimated by the Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics.

[3] Emergency assistance was provided to 10,707 households, most of which also either received assistance by filing an application or through the State's automatic payment process. The exact number of households that only received emergency assistance was not reported.

[4] Estimated by the Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics.

Table 181.—Low-income Energy Assistance: Percent of applicant households receiving heating assistance, by annual income and State, fiscal year 1981

State	Total	Less than $2,000	$2,000–3,999	$4,000–5,999	$6,000–7,999	$8,000–9,999	$10,000–11,999	$12,000–14,999	$15,000–or more	Income not reported
Total number [1]	4,179,652	423,179	1,602,671	1,242,518	495,756	204,346	94,599	48,737	22,613	45,233
Total percent [1]	100.0	10.1	38.3	29.7	11.9	4.9	2.3	1.2	.5	1.1
	Number	Percent								
Alabama [2]	113,623	16.2	50.8	24.7	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	8,279	19.0	11.5	22.7	16.0	8.9	6.9	6.8	8.2	.....
Arizona	33,431	74.0	6.7	6.8	7.2	3.3	1.4	.5	.1	.....
Arkansas	17,834	19.9	43.1	24.2	8.6	2.8	1.0	.3	.1	.....
California	358,128	5.1	7.3	62.4	15.0	4.8	1.6	.....	.....	3.9
Colorado	80,048	14.9	42.4	19.8	13.0	5.1	2.3	1.3	1.2	.....
Connecticut	56,447	8.3	29.0	36.0	14.9	7.6	2.7	1.0	.5	.....
Delaware	13,355	4.1	35.8	21.0	12.0	7.1	3.7	2.0	.8	13.4
District of Columbia	18,415	5.5	44.3	24.4	10.7	6.1	3.9	3.2	1.7	.2
Florida	97,339	15.6	53.4	21.3	7.0	2.0	.6	(3)	.....	.....
Georgia	139,077	13.4	42.6	24.9	11.2	5.7	2.2	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	1,794	6.7	43.3	30.0	13.8	5.3	.8	.1	.....	.....
Idaho	24,196	21.5	37.3	23.6	10.8	4.4	1.7	.6	.1	.....
Illinois	157,824	6.6	42.3	33.6	8.6	5.3	2.2	1.1	.3	.....
Indiana [2]	119,895	10.1	42.1	31.1	10.5	4.1	1.5	.5	.1	.....
Iowa	69,933	3.9	36.8	32.4	14.2	6.9	3.0	2.1	.7	.....
Kansas	47,022	5.5	41.6	27.3	12.4	6.2	3.4	2.5	1.1	.....
Kentucky	92,183	21.0	42.3	25.8	9.9	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	8,000	.....	77.2	22.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2
Maine	52,610	10.2	37.2	31.0	11.6	5.5	2.6	1.2	.7	.....
Maryland	64,118	7.5	40.0	23.8	13.0	7.3	4.6	2.8	1.0	.....
Massachusetts	137,424	1.9	19.7	39.6	19.4	8.0	4.9	3.1	1.5	1.9
Michigan	349,827	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Minnesota	111,141	7.6	27.5	29.8	16.0	8.5	5.3	2.9	2.4	.....
Mississippi	64,327	14.7	47.9	22.9	8.8	3.6	1.3	.6	.2	.....
Missouri	123,658	6.8	46.7	27.2	13.1	4.0	1.5	.6	.1	.....
Montana [2]	16,887	16.3	37.7	27.4	11.6	4.4	1.8	.7	.1	.....
Nebraska	28,096	20.2	31.9	27.4	12.1	5.0	2.2	1.0	.2	.....
Nevada	9,896	4.4	38.7	32.0	14.0	6.0	2.9	1.5	.5	.....
New Hampshire	26,936	3.8	31.5	30.1	18.3	9.0	4.1	2.6	.6	.....
New Jersey [1]	54,517	1.8	16.1	36.8	5.7	.5	.1	(3)	.....	39.0
New Mexico	33,077	10.0	44.8	25.7	11.5	4.7	2.1	.8	.4	.....
New York	452,679	6.4	53.0	19.4	10.9	4.6	3.0	2.0	.7	.....
North Carolina	214,301	12.9	51.4	22.2	9.2	3.1	.8	.3	.1	.....
North Dakota	11,401	11.0	31.6	25.2	16.2	7.9	4.9	2.6	.6	.....
Ohio [2]	279,657	14.3	48.8	26.1	7.1	2.4	1.0	.3	(3)	.....
Oklahoma	72,260	8.9	52.1	22.8	10.4	4.1	1.3	.3	(3)	
Oregon [1]	38,870	15.9	36.3	31.5	11.0	3.5	1.4	.3	.1	.....
Pennsylvania	324,878	3.0	36.2	27.5	13.5	7.9	4.7	3.6	1.9	1.7
Rhode Island	29,149	16.0	21.0	24.0	22.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	1.0	.....
South Carolina	36,875	18.7	51.0	18.7	7.2	3.3	1.1	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	12,999	6.7	40.0	28.8	12.6	6.4	3.3	1.7	.5	.....
Tennessee	75,975	18.4	43.6	25.1	9.0	2.8	.9	.1	.1	.....
Texas	11,197	21.3	37.1	19.5	12.1	6.1	2.2	1.3	.3	.....
Utah	23,304	6.1	35.6	31.7	14.6	6.4	3.2	1.8	.6	.....
Vermont	20,800	8.0	29.8	33.4	19.0	6.9	2.1	.6	.2	.....
Virginia	104,158	12.1	42.3	23.8	11.9	5.6	2.6	1.0	.7	.....
Washington	98,826	6.3	41.9	34.0	12.7	3.4	1.2	.4	.1	.....
West Virginia	75,996	23.4	37.8	20.6	11.7	6.4	.1	(3)	(3)	.....
Wisconsin	109,825	8.6	13.4	43.7	20.0	8.2	3.8	1.9	.4	.....
Wyoming [5]	6,792	12.1	39.7	27.2	9.7	6.0	2.4	1.4	1.5	.....

[1] Excludes households that received an automatic payment and also had an application approved for a supplemental benefit due to especially low income or high energy costs: New Jersey, 16,000 and Oregon, 21,766. Excludes data for Michigan that were reported on a different income base. See footnote [4].

[2] Computed on base that includes eligible tenant households that received payment resulting from building operators filing applications; data not available for applicant households excluding eligible tenant households.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

[4] State reported income ranges for its applicant households assisted as follows: less than $3,000, 58,492 households; $3,000–$6,000, 199,222 households; $6,001–$9,000, 71,007 households; $9,001 or more, 21,106 households.

[5] Data based on a 10-percent sample of assisted households, selected by the State and compiled by the Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics.

Table 182.—Low-Income Energy Assistance: Percent of applicant households receiving heating assistance, by primary heating fuel and State, fiscal year 1981

State	Total	Oil or kerosene	Natural gas	Electricity	Liquefied petroleum gas	Coal	Other	Primary heating fuel not reported [1]
Total number [2]	4,529,479	864,426	2,246,855	570,400	323,021	92,163	179,364	253,214
Total percent	100.0	19.1	49.6	12.6	7.1	2.0	4.0	5.6
	Number	Percent						
Alabama [2]	113,623	.4	48.3	13.8	26.5	11.0	.....	.....
Alaska	8,279	67.5	4.8	15.9	.7	.....	11.1	.....
Arizona	33,431	.....	68.6	24.4	5.4	.....	1.6	.....
Arkansas	17,834	.2	55.7	8.8	29.9	.2	5.2	.....
California	358,128	(3)	79.8	14.9	(3)	(3)	[4] 5.3	.....
Colorado	80,048	.4	86.1	3.3	7.4	1.0	1.8	.....
Connecticut	56,447	51.9	36.8	8.5	1.0	.5	1.3	.....
Delaware	13,355	61.6	[5] 16.7	5.1	(6)	.7	1.2	14.6
District of Columbia	18,415	26.6	64.5	8.5	.....	.....	.2	.2
Florida	97,339	15.0	16.0	46.0	20.7	.....	2.3	.....
Georgia	139,077	1.5	49.8	11.0	29.5	.7	7.5	.....
Hawaii	1,794	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	24,196	14.6	28.7	35.1	.....	.....	15.2	6.4
Illinois	157,824	4.7	80.6	5.1	5.8	.5	1.3	1.9
Indiana [2]	119,895	14.0	66.7	10.8	6.6	.8	1.2	.....
Iowa	69,933	12.3	67.4	6.7	12.9	.1	.6	.....
Kansas	47,022	.5	84.9	4.6	8.3	.2	1.5	.....
Kentucky	92,183	8.3	33.3	16.3	9.6	22.0	10.5	.....
Louisiana	8,000	.....	[7] 86.0	(6)	13.7	.....	.....	.3
Maine	52,610	76.3	1.9	7.8	2.0	.4	11.6	.....
Maryland	64,118	48.4	36.0	12.8	.....	1.4	1.3	.....
Massachusetts	137,424	46.1	38.9	8.8	1.2	.1	.5	4.3
Michigan	349,827	15.0	64.1	11.6	4.5	.3	2.9	1.6
Minnesota	111,141	35.1	37.8	5.4	12.4	.1	4.9	4.3
Mississippi	64,327	.1	40.2	15.4	41.4	.1	2.8	.....
Missouri	123,658	3.8	57.3	6.7	24.3	(8)	6.5	1.4
Montana [2]	16,887	7.1	67.1	10.4	8.0	.5	2.0	3.0
Nebraska	28,096	4.6	78.6	4.0	12.0	.1	.7	.....
Nevada	9,896	7.5	36.2	36.8	12.6	.5	.6	5.8
New Hampshire	26,936	66.2	13.6	8.7	5.8	3.8	(8)	1.8
New Jersey [9]	54,517	21.4	32.6	5.6	.5	.2	.6	39.0
New Mexico	33,077	.5	65.1	8.5	16.3	.6	8.6	.5
New York	452,679	23.2	30.7	3.2	1.6	.2	.5	40.5
North Carolina	214,501	39.2	26.7	17.3	.....	.....	16.8	.....
North Dakota	11,401	40.5	31.3	10.4	16.1	1.4	.1	.....
Ohio [2]	279,657	9.5	73.7	9.9	3.5	2.4	1.0	.....
Oklahoma	72,260	(8)	67.3	7.8	19.6	(8)	2.9	2.4
Oregon [9]	38,870	20.3	13.3	31.7	2.0	.....	12.7	.....
Pennsylvania	324,878	35.4	49.7	7.0	1.1	5.0	.....	1.7
Rhode Island	29,149	52.2	41.5	2.7	1.2	.2	.....	2.2
South Carolina	36,875	33.4	25.2	10.6	22.4	1.9	6.5	.....
South Dakota	12,999	30.0	33.4	8.3	21.2	.3	1.3	5.6
Tennessee	75,975	7.0	19.4	38.6	5.9	9.8	8.0	11.1
Texas	11,197	(8)	72.7	8.0	18.4	.....	.3	.....
Utah	23,304	4.1	78.1	9.6	4.2	3.4	.6	.....
Vermont	20,800	41.2	5.1	5.7	10.1	.3	17.3	20.2
Virginia	104,158	42.6	18.8	19.1	.....	6.0	13.5	.....
Washington	98,826	13.7	20.3	57.2	1.4	.4	7.0	.....
West Virginia	75,996	13.5	47.3	17.1	4.0	14.9	3.2	.....
Wisconsin	109,825	30.2	50.3	4.5	11.3	.1	3.6	.....
Wyoming [10]	6,792	.9	75.2	7.8	12.4	.4	1.6	1.7

[1] Includes households that pay for heat through their rent in some States. Other States reported households that pay for heat through their rent under a specific fuel type.

[2] Includes data on eligible tenant households; data not available for applicant households excluding tenant households.

[3] Included under "other" fuels.

[4] Includes households that use oil, liquid petroleum gas, and coal as the primary heating fuel.

[5] Includes households that use liquid petroleum gas as the primary heating fuel.

[6] Included under natural gas.

[7] Includes households that use electricity as the primary heating fuel.

[8] Less than 0.05 percent.

[9] Excludes households that received an automatic payment and also had an application approved for a supplemental benefit due to especially low income or high energy costs: New Jersey, 16,000 and Oregon, 21,766.

[10] Data based on a 10-percent sample of assisted households, selected by the State and compiled by the Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics.

Table 183.—Low-Income Energy Assistance: Percent of applicant households receiving heating assistance, by specific target group characteristics and State, fiscal year 1981

State	Total	Elderly persons	Handicapped persons	Migrant workers	Young children
Total number [1]	4,529,479	1,529,783	622,257	9,973	1,091,363
Total percent [2]	100.0	[3] 39.0	[3] 16.1	[3] 0.3	[3] 32.9
	Number	Percent			
Alabama [4]	113,623	52.0	13.7	.1	21.1
Alaska	8,279	22.8	14.3	.....	32.1
Arizona	33,431	23.8	18.5	3.3	36.9
Arkansas	17,834	40.9	11.1	.3	27.1
California	358,128	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Colorado	80,048	33.5	25.9	1.5	24.0
Connecticut	56,447	23.9	13.0	.6	30.2
Delaware	13,355	30.5	7.5	.7	(5)
District of Columbia	18,415	32.3	10.0	.1	40.8
Florida	97,339	39.0	20.7	1.9	26.1
Georgia	139,077	49.9	19.2	.2	22.6
Hawaii	1,794	24.3	8.3	(6)	49.0
Idaho	24,196	28.6	12.4	1.2	32.8
Illinois	157,824	42.3	19.0	.2	27.0
Indiana [4]	119,895	44.7	20.8	(7)	(5)
Iowa	69,933	45.2	11.9	(6)	35.8
Kansas	47,022	38.2	22.9	.4	36.5
Kentucky	92,183	38.5	12.4	.1	24.4
Louisiana	8,000	14.9	8.7	(7)	7.4
Maine	52,610	40.0	14.5	.1	23.4
Maryland	64,118	31.1	5.6	.1	41.7
Massachusetts [8]	137,424	31.7	14.8	(7)	(5)
Michigan	349,827	39.4	2.8	(7)	17.7
Minnesota	111,141	40.0	12.8	.1	29.5
Mississippi	64,327	35.4	13.8	.8	38.3
Missouri	123,658	36.7	34.3	(6)	20.1
Montana [4]	16,887	38.8	24.2	.3	37.6
Nebraska	28,096	38.2	13.6	.1	39.7
Nevada	9,896	37.7	20.5	(7)	30.5
New Hampshire	26,936	46.8	19.5	.4	39.1
New Jersey [1]	54,517	[9] 28.4	(10)	(5)	(5)
New Mexico	33,077	35.8	36.5	.2	(5)
New York	452,679	39.5	24.7	(6)	41.6
North Carolina	214,501	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
North Dakota	11,401	36.6	15.6	.1	29.0
Ohio [4]	279,657	[11] 31.7	[11] 16.8	[11] .4	(5)
Oklahoma	72,260	46.0	11.6	(7)	35.7
Oregon [1]	38,870	41.5	14.6	1.2	22.4
Pennsylvania	324,878	36.9	7.0	(7)	50.4
Rhode Island	29,149	30.2	15.6	.4	28.1
South Carolina	36,875	56.1	9.4	(6)	34.5
South Dakota	12,999	51.4	24.3	.3	27.8
Tennessee	75,975	47.0	21.9	.2	26.0
Texas	11,197	44.6	15.2	(5)	48.2
Utah	23,304	29.7	25.3	.4	38.7
Vermont	20,800	26.2	.3	(6)	33.1
Virginia	104,158	36.2	22.4	.1	49.9
Washington	98,826	24.5	16.2	1.1	31.0
West Virginia	75,996	28.7	8.7	.....	33.0
Wisconsin	109,825	28.0	15.7	(5)	35.2
Wyoming [12]	6,792	37.8	10.0	.....	41.5

[1] Excludes households that received an automatic payment and also had an application approved for a supplemental benefit due to especially low income or high energy costs: New Jersey, 16,000 and Oregon, 21,766. Includes eligible tenant households: Alabama, 4,285; Indiana, 117; Montana, 575; and Ohio, 31,454.

[2] Excludes data for California, 358,128; Massachusetts, 2,603; and North Carolina, 214,501. Data on characteristics not available. For Ohio, see footnote 11.

[3] Excludes some households in several States where data were not available on household characteristics or where data on specific target groups were not applicable.

[4] Includes eligible tenant data; applicant data excluding such households not available.

[5] Data not available.

[6] Migrant workers not in State during heating season.

[7] Less than 0.05 percent.

[8] Excludes applicant households served by the local housing authority; data on target group characteristics for these households not available.

[9] Includes both elderly and handicapped persons.

[10] Included with the elderly in column 2.

[11] Excludes 35,309 households for the elderly; 42,299 households for the handicapped; and 64,393 households for migrant workers.

[12] Data based on a 10-percent sample of households assisted, selected by the State and compiled by the Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics.

Table 184.—Low-Income Energy Assistance: Number of households and persons receiving medically necessary cooling assistance, by State and percent of households receiving such assistance, by annual income and State, fiscal year 1981 [1]

State	Households assisted	Persons	Less than $2,000	$2,000–3,999	$4,000–5,999	$6,000–7,999	$8,000–9,999	$10,000–11,999	$12,000–14,999	$15,000 or more	Income not reported
Total number	370,318	697,926	39,487	213,488	83,203	18,575	4,447	1,556	719	251	8,592
Total percent	100.0	.....	10.7	57.6	22.5	5.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.3
	Number		Percent								
Arizona	4,000	10,314	5.2	45.5	31.5	13.5	2.8	1.0	.5	.....	.....
Arkansas	41,308	75,922	3.8	57.8	30.3	6.0	1.4	.5	.2	(3)	.....
District of Columbia	390	[2] 858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0
Florida	32,910	68,469	8.3	63.9	22.6	3.9	1.0	.3	(3)	.....	.....
Georgia	7,745	14,213	3.9	54.5	27.9	10.0	2.8	.8	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	22,770	64,316	6.7	42.6	33.7	8.7	5.4	1.6	1.1	.2	.....
Indiana	7,745	[2] 19,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0
Kansas	17,401	33,266	4.9	47.3	31.5	10.9	2.8	1.3	.8	.4	.....
Kentucky	7,866	18,832	8.4	45.8	33.4	11.4	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	28,047	46,096	.....	66.7	33.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	892	2,309	33.5	26.7	5.5	2.5	14.7	10.1	4.6	2.5	.....
Mississippi	15,693	47,079	7.7	57.4	24.9	6.4	2.0	.9	.4	.3	.....
Missouri	55,790	80,747	2.5	57.7	29.5	9.7	.4	.1	(3)	(3)	.....
Nebraska	9,297	15,666	23.3	47.1	20.1	6.4	1.9	.7	.3	.1	.....
Nevada	1,189	2,021	3.3	43.4	33.0	12.8	4.9	1.3	1.2	.3	.....
New Jersey	443	1,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0
Oklahoma	32,645	[2] 81,600	74.4	22.0	3.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1,581	3,162	17.6	46.7	25.6	6.8	2.3	.7	.3	.....	.....
Texas	82,606	112,253	2.3	82.3	12.6	1.8	.6	.2	.1	(3)	(3)

[1] Only 19 States elected to provide medically necessary cooling assistance.
[2] Estimated by the Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

Low-Income Energy Assistance Program
(Continued from page 52)

ing to differences in circumstances for categories of households. The State was required to take into account (1) average home energy expenditures for households (where actual expenditures were not available, heating degree data for the area and cost by type of energy source could be substituted); (2) the proportional burden of energy costs in relation to income; (3) the variation in degree days in regions of the State, where appropriate; (4) the extent to which the household was vulnerable to or protected against rising costs of home energy; and (5) any other relevant consideration selected by the Chief Executive by the State, including provision for payment levels for households making undesignated payments in the form of rent.

Table 185.—Low-Income Energy Assistance: Total Federal expenditures for administration and assistance, by State, fiscal year 1981 [1]

[In Thousands]

State	Total	Administration	Assistance					
			Total	Applications	Automatic	Operators of subsidized housing	Emergency	Medically necessary cooling
Total	$1,680,620	$119,416	$1,561,203	$1,091,578	$324,083	$51,953	$45,702	$47,888
Alabama	15,041	1,108	13,934	13,842	.....	92	.....	.....
Alaska	5,887	510	5,377	[2] 5,377	.....	.....	(3)	.....
Arizona	6,087	322	5,765	4,568	.....	.....	.....	1,197
Arkansas	11,504	744	10,760	1,478	6,349	.....	118	2,815
California	78,539	5,956	72,584	6,664	64,828	8	1,084	.....
Colorado	27,674	2,115	25,559	24,646	.....	140	773	.....
Connecticut	34,314	3,632	30,682	[2] 30,682	.....	.....	(3)	.....
Delaware	4,830	324	4,506	[2] 4,506	.....	.....	(3)	.....
District of Columbia	5,093	393	4,699	2,798	.....	1,762	58	81
Florida	24,302	1,866	22,436	16,105	.....	115	.....	6,216
Georgia	18,412	1,412	17,000	15,951	.....	19	.....	1,030
Hawaii	1,890	97	1,793	149	1,644	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	10,518	540	9,978	[2] 9,978	.....	.....	(3)	.....
Illinois	92,010	5,794	86,217	28,434	45,233	8,218	1,655	2,677
Indiana	44,924	3,341	41,582	[4] 34,855	.....	18	4,454	2,255
Iowa	25,725	1,866	23,859	23,308	.....	551	.....	.....
Kansas	12,702	777	11,925	[2] 9,248	.....	325	(3)	2,352
Kentucky	23,749	1,376	22,374	[2] 21,124	.....	337	(3)	913
Louisiana	15,439	1,041	14,398	641	10,964	.....	.....	2,793
Maine	26,541	1,819	24,722	24,722	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	27,217	1,932	25,285	[5] 25,285	.....	(3)	(3)	.....
Massachusetts	81,211	6,916	74,294	[2] 70,995	.....	3,300	(3)	.....
Michigan	108,219	8,116	100,102	48,642	34,400	.....	27,060	.....
Minnesota	67,819	5,181	62,640	57,148	.....	5,225	211	56
Mississippi	13,211	844	12,367	9,290	.....	38	.....	3,039
Missouri	31,440	2,405	29,036	[2] 23,185	.....	1,401	(3)	4,450
Montana	9,955	747	9,208	9,073	.....	60	75	.....
Nebraska	10,758	462	10,296	8,194	.....	335	148	1,619
Nevada	3,416	256	3,159	2,888	.....	.....	80	191
New Hampshire	13,926	1,045	12,882	12,495	.....	.....	387	.....
New Jersey	65,355	4,135	61,219	14,037	44,203	.....	2,935	44
New Mexico	7,130	539	6,591	[5] 6,591	.....	(3)	(3)	.....
New York	217,524	16,000	201,523	96,272	81,950	21,032	2,269	.....
North Carolina	32,547	2,499	30,049	30,049	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	6,204	482	5,721	5,706	.....	.....	15	.....
Ohio	89,847	4,901	84,947	75,754	.....	7,523	1,670	.....
Oklahoma	15,433	1,159	14,274	10,479	.....	.....	.....	3,795
Oregon	21,534	1,650	19,883	[2] 11,781	8,102	.....	(3)	.....
Pennsylvania	119,821	8,985	110,836	[2] 110,836	.....	.....	(3)	.....
Rhode Island	11,949	909	11,040	[2] 11,040	.....	.....	(3)	.....
South Carolina	13,167	945	12,222	12,222	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	4,508	408	4,100	4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	23,440	1,440	21,999	21,789	.....	108	.....	102
Texas	39,552	2,563	36,990	677	24,050	.....	.....	12,263
Utah	8,957	683	8,274	8,274	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	10,426	783	9,643	9,275	.....	.....	368	.....
Virginia	36,608	2,927	33,682	32,944	.....	226	512	.....
Washington	30,803	1,541	29,263	29,263	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	15,682	1,191	14,490	13,917	.....	57	516	.....
Wisconsin	54,538	2,405	52,134	37,512	12,359	948	1,315	.....
Wyoming	3,242	339	2,903	2,787	.....	116	.....	.....

[1] Federal share of outlays and unliquidated obligations. Data subject to revisions. Data may not add to the total because of rounding.
[2] Includes payments for emergency assistance.
[3] Included with expenditures for applications.
[4] Includes $32,745,512 in State tax credits provided to fuel vendors.
[5] Includes expenditures for emergency assistance and for operations of subsidized housing.

Black Lung Benefits

The two tables immediately following relate to the "black lung" benefit program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The Act provides monthly benefit payments to coal miners totally disabled as a result of pneumoconiosis, to the widows of coal miners who died as a result of pneumoconiosis, and to their dependents. The Social Security Administration is responsible for the payment and administration of all benefit claims payable before July 1, 1973, and for survivor claims filed by December 31, 1973, or within 6 months of the miner's death (whichever is later). Beginning July 1, 1973, under the Black Lung Benefits Act of 1972, the Department of Labor has jurisdiction over new miner claims. Those claims filed with the Department of Labor are not included in these tables. The program is financed from the general funds of the Treasury.

Under the law, the basic rate is 50 percent of the minimum monthly payment under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to a disabled Federal employee in the first step of grade GS-2. The basic rate to a miner or widow may be increased according to the number of qualified dependents—50 percent of the basic benefit rate if one dependent qualifies, 75 percent for two dependents, and 100 percent for three or more dependents. Through September 1981, the basic benefit rate was $279.80 and the maximum payment per family was $559.50. Effective October 1980, the corresponding rates were $293.20 and $586.40.

Since black lung benefits are tied indirectly to Federal employee salary scales, increases are automatically payable when Federal salaries are increased. If a miner or his widow is getting workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, or disability insurance benefits under State law, the benefits are offset by the amount being paid under these programs.

Under the 1972 amendments to the law, benefits were extended to full orphans, parents, brothers, and sisters of deceased miners. Under earlier law, survivor benefits were limited to widows and their dependent children (if a miner and his spouse were both deceased, no benefits were payable to surviving children). The 1972 amendments also expanded coverage to include surface as well as underground coal miners.

Table 186.—Black lung benefits currently payable to miners, widows, and dependents, December 1970–81

Year	Number				Benefits payable (in thousands)	
	Total	Miners	Widows	Dependents	Monthly amount	During year
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$12,515	$109,980
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	27,250	378,945
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	37,806	554,359
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	63,700	1,045,162
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	71,500	951,308
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	75,500	947,739
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	77,400	963,267
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	80,500	942,187
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	82,300	965,061
1979	418,949	129,558	146,527	142,863	86,500	983,105
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	91,400	1,032,010
1981	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	91,700	1,081,260

Table 187.—Black lung benefits currently payable to miners, widows, and dependents, by State, December 1981

State	Number				Monthly amount		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Dependents	Total	Miners	Widows
Total	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	$91,700,000	$47,300,000	$44,400,000
Alabama	16,455	4,699	6,749	5,007	4,065,000	2,001,000	2,064,000
Alaska	24	4	15	5	9,000	5,000	4,000
Arizona	1,002	291	426	285	251,000	123,000	128,000
Arkansas	2,453	782	904	767	607,000	335,000	272,000
California	3,029	776	1,525	728	783,000	326,000	457,000
Colorado	2,968	954	1,149	865	743,000	398,000	345,000
Connecticut	824	208	411	205	210,000	87,000	123,000
Delaware	422	112	187	123	104,000	48,000	56,000
District of Columbia	168	37	95	36	44,000	15,000	29,000
Florida	6,746	2,090	2,380	2,276	1,628,000	909,000	719,000
Georgia	708	174	348	186	179,000	73,000	106,000
Hawaii	16	4	2	10	3,000	2,000	1,000
Idaho	97	31	43	23	26,000	13,000	13,000
Illinois	20,605	5,598	9,893	5,114	5,318,000	2,354,000	2,964,000
Indiana	9,223	2,510	4,138	2,575	2,326,000	1,075,000	1,251,000
Iowa	2,311	676	1,028	607	592,000	284,000	308,000
Kansas	1,102	289	564	249	288,000	120,000	168,000
Kentucky	45,621	14,298	13,640	17,683	10,510,000	6,275,000	4,235,000
Louisiana	173	45	73	55	41,000	19,000	22,000
Maine	15	6	8	1	4,000	2,000	2,000
Maryland	3,604	947	1,770	887	925,000	392,000	533,000
Massachusetts	158	28	98	32	40,000	11,000	29,000
Michigan	4,510	1,105	2,329	1,076	1,164,000	462,000	702,000
Minnesota	85	18	43	24	21,000	8,000	13,000
Mississippi	172	48	82	42	44,000	20,000	24,000
Missouri	1,519	405	734	380	391,000	171,000	220,000
Montana	551	176	226	149	139,000	71,000	68,000
Nebraska	35	8	21	6	9,000	3,000	6,000
Nevada	247	73	105	69	62,000	31,000	31,000
New Hampshire	42	11	20	11	11,000	5,000	6,000
New Jersey	3,476	847	1,819	810	901,000	358,000	543,000
New Mexico	916	280	354	282	225,000	118,000	107,000
New York	2,740	628	1,510	602	713,000	260,000	453,000
North Carolina	1,737	496	680	561	421,000	214,000	207,000
North Dakota	53	11	32	10	14,000	5,000	9,000
Ohio	22,307	6,349	9,533	6,425	5,558,000	2,266,000	2,892,000
Oklahoma	2,207	676	849	682	546,000	290,000	256,000
Oregon	262	64	132	66	68,000	28,000	40,000
Pennsylvania	109,295	31,770	45,994	31,531	27,055,000	13,232,000	13,823,000
Rhode Island	60	15	23	22	15,000	8,000	7,000
South Carolina	391	108	164	119	98,000	47,000	51,000
South Dakota	27	9	13	5	7,000	3,000	4,000
Tennessee	12,567	3,817	4,478	4,272	3,023,000	1,657,000	1,366,000
Texas	757	199	356	202	191,000	83,000	108,000
Utah	1,848	572	685	591	455,000	249,000	206,000
Vermont	23	5	12	6	6,000	2,000	4,000
Virginia	22,422	6,936	6,988	8,498	5,205,000	3,044,000	2,161,000
Washington	708	184	341	183	180,000	78,000	102,000
West Virginia	67,236	21,204	21,910	24,122	15,815,000	9,045,000	6,771,000
Wisconsin	187	39	103	45	48,000	17,000	31,000
Wyoming	999	290	456	253	257,000	120,000	137,000
Other	1,402	347	735	320	361,000	140,000	221,000

Public Assistance

Table 188.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Emergency Assistance: Average monthly number of recipients, total amount of cash payments, and average monthly payment, 1936–80

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments. Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1943, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands beginning October 1950, and Guam beginning July 1959]

Year	Aid to Families with Dependent Children						Emergency Assistance [1]		
	Average monthly number (in thousands) of—			Amount of payments			Average monthly number of families (in thousands)	Total assistance payments during year (in thousands)	Average monthly payment per family
		Recipients			Monthly average per—				
	Families	Total	Children	Total (in thousands)	Family	Recipient			
1936	147	[2] 534	361	$49,678	$28.15	[3] $7.75	.....	.....	.....
1940	349	[2] 1,182	840	133,770	31.98	[3] 9.43	.....	.....	.....
1945	259	[2] 907	656	149,667	48.18	[3] 13.75	.....	.....	.....
1950	644	[2] 2,205	1,637	551,653	71.33	[3] 17.64	.....	.....	.....
1955	612	2,214	1,673	617,841	84.17	23.26	.....	.....	.....
1960	787	3,005	2,314	1,000,784	105.75	27.75	.....	.....	.....
1961	869	3,354	2,587	1,156,769	110.97	28.74	.....	.....	.....
1962	931	3,676	2,818	1,298,774	116.30	29.44	.....	.....	.....
1963	947	3,876	2,909	1,365,851	120.19	29.36	.....	.....	.....
1964	992	4,118	3,091	1,510,352	126.88	30.57	.....	.....	.....
1965	1,039	4,329	3,256	1,660,186	133.20	31.96	.....	.....	.....
1966	1,088	4,513	3,411	1,863,925	142.83	34.42	.....	.....	.....
1967	1,217	5,014	3,771	2,266,400	155.19	37.67	.....	.....	.....
1968	1,410	5,705	4,275	2,849,298	168.41	41.62	.....	.....	.....
1969	1,698	6,706	4,985	3,563,427	174.89	44.28	[3] 7.5	$6,699	[3] $117.23
1970	2,208	8,466	6,214	4,852,964	183.13	47.77	[3] 7.5	[3] 11,396	126.14
1971	2,762	10,241	7,434	6,203,528	187.16	50.48	11.1	19,843	148.54
1972	3,049	10,947	7,905	6,909,260	188.87	52.60	19.9	44,180	184.91
1973	3,148	10,949	7,902	7,212,035	190.91	54.89	18.8	39,265	174.05
1974	3,230	10,864	7,822	7,916,563	204.27	60.72	31.3	64,031	170.38
1975	3,498	11,346	8,095	9,210,995	219.44	67.65	38.3	77,516	168.85
1976	3,579	11,304	8,001	10,140,543	236.10	74.75	27.5	55,673	168.43
1977	3,588	11,050	7,773	10,603,820	246.27	79.97	32.2	66,132	168.05
1978	3,522	10,570	7,402	10,730,415	253.89	84.60	34.5	80,919	195.24
1979	3,509	10,312	7,179	11,068,864	262.86	89.45	35.7	84,043	195.92
1980	3,712	10,774	7,419	12,475,245	280.03	96.49	48.6	113,238	194.29

[1] Reporting initiated July 1969. Number of States with program: 1969–70, 23; 1971, 24; 1972, 27; 1973–75, 29; 1976–78, 26; 1979, 24; and 1980, 27.

[2] Data estimated.

[3] Excludes New York City. Average payment for 1969 computed on data excluding New York.

Table 189.—Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled: Average monthly number of recipients, total amount of cash payments, and average monthly payment, 1936–80

[Includes nonmedical vendor payments. Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1943, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands beginning October 1950, and Guam beginning July 1959]

Year	Old-Age Assistance [1]			Aid to the Blind [1]			Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled [1,2]		
	Average monthly number of recipients (in thousands)	Amount of cash payments during year (in thousands)	Average monthly payment per recipient	Average monthly number of recipients (in thousands)	Amount of cash payments during year (in thousands)	Average monthly payment per recipient	Average monthly number of recipients (in thousands)	Amount of cash payments during year (in thousands)	Average monthly payment per recipient
1936	738	$155,484	$17.55	42.7	$12,811	$25.00	.....	.....	.....
1940	1,986	475,704	19.96	71.6	21,838	25.43	.....	.....	.....
1945	2,044	726,550	29.62	71.2	26,557	31.07	.....	.....	.....
1950	2,783	1,461,624	43.76	95.5	52,698	45.96	63	$7,967	$42.35
1955	2,539	1,490,352	48.92	103.5	67,958	54.72	234	135,168	48.24
1960	2,330	1,629,541	58.27	107.4	86,231	66.92	359	237,366	55.18
1961	2,261	1,571,309	57.91	104.6	84,739	67.50	379	256,910	56.50
1962	2,196	1,571,162	59.61	99.9	84,039	70.12	409	282,711	57.63
1963	2,159	1,615,023	62.34	97.4	85,335	72.98	448	318,948	59.30
1964	2,131	1,612,983	63.07	96.2	86,558	74.97	488	357,856	61.12
1965	2,105	1,600,708	63.37	91.5	85,121	77.54	536	417,720	64.95
1966	2,077	1,633,675	65.54	84.4	85,615	84.56	572	487,301	70.94
1967	2,067	1,702,091	68.61	83.0	87,711	88.08	617	574,574	77.64
1968	2,032	1,676,632	68.76	81.3	88,885	91.06	674	658,589	81.47
1969	2,043	1,752,730	71.51	80.3	92,204	95.72	758	788,079	86.68
1970	2,061	1,862,412	75.32	80.4	98,292	101.93	877	999,861	95.06
1971	2,055	1,888,878	76.60	80.5	100,840	104.39	1,004	1,189,636	98.78
1972	2,003	1,876,755	78.07	80.6	105,515	109.03	1,133	1,390,569	102.29
1973	1,852	1,743,465	78.44	78.2	104,373	111.29	1,217	1,609,572	110.25
1974 [3]	19	4,725	20.48	.5	88	14.97	17	2,947	14.39
1975 [3]	18	4,599	20.74	.4	79	15.22	17	2,953	14.67
1976 [3]	19	4,783	21.01	.4	75	15.78	17	3,066	14.98
1977 [3]	19	4,938	21.75	.4	76	16.91	18	3,426	15.94
1978 [3]	19	5,076	22.31	.4	82	18.59	19	3,754	16.72
1979 [3]	19	9,448	41.52	.4	170	39.35	20	9,064	38.02
1980 [3]	19	8,873	39.18	.3	135	35.85	21	8,702	34.61

[1] Beginning January 1974, superseded by Supplemental Security Income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2] Program initiated October 1950 under the 1950 Social Security amendments.

[3] Represents data for Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

Table 190.—General Assistance: [1] Recipients of cash payments and total amount, 1936–80

Year	Average monthly number (in thousands) of—		Amount of payments			Average number of persons per case
				Average per—		
	Cases	Recipients	Total (in thousands)	Case	Recipient	
1936	(2)	[3] 4,545	$437,134	(2)	[3] $8.00	(2)
1940	1,410	[3] 3,618	404,963	$23.93	[3] 8.30	2.57
1945	244	[3] 507	87,930	29.70	[3] 16.55	2.08
1950	523	[3] 866	298,262	47.55	[3] 22.25	1.66
1955	326	785	214,266	54.80	22.74	2.41
1960	390	1,071	322,465	68.82	25.10	2.75
1961	433	1,182	355,991	68.57	25.11	2.73
1962	360	902	292,709	67.81	27.03	2.51
1963	349	861	279,623	66.82	27.07	2.47
1964	341	782	272,737	66.61	29.07	2.29
1965	324	703	259,225	66.69	30.72	2.17
1966	297	636	263,866	74.06	34.60	2.14
1967	326	713	325,847	83.38	38.07	2.19
1968	370	789	421,211	94.79	44.51	2.13
1969	403	817	472,360	97.59	48.15	2.03
1970	477	957	618,319	107.96	53.82	2.01
1971	562	1,009	760,559	112.79	62.82	1.80
1972	550	889	740,499	112.22	69.44	1.62
1973	504	746	688,502	113.89	76.87	1.48
1974	522	758	825,408	131.78	90.70	1.45
1975	667	964	1,138,211	142.24	98.40	1.45
1976	685	934	1,227,865	149.27	109.56	1.36
1977	675	861	1,237,609	152.73	119.74	1.28
1978	640	793	1,205,381	156.96	126.62	1.24
1979	647	796	1,230,744	158.49	128.84	1.23
1980	756	945	1,442,278	158.59	127.18	1.25

[1] Data partly estimated. Number of States reporting: 1960 and 1961, 53; 1962 and 1963, 52; 1964–67, 51; 1968, 48; 1969, 47; 1970, 45; 1971 and 1972, 47; 1973–75, 45; 1976, 44; 1977–78, 42; 1979, 43; and 1980, 41.

[2] Data not available.

[3] As of December of each year.

Table 191.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Emergency Assistance: Average monthly number of families and recipients of cash payments and total amount of payments, by State, 1980

State	Aid to Families with Dependent Children						Emergency Assistance		
	Average monthly number of—			Amount of payments			Average monthly number of families	Amount of payments to families	
	Families	Recipients		Total	Monthly average per—			Total	Monthly average per family
		Total	Children		Family	Recipient			
Total	3,712,454	10,774,027	7,419,201	$12,475,245,311	$280.03	$96.49	48,568	$113,238,027	$194.29
Alabama	63,150	179,723	129,111	83,733,795	110.50	38.83	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	6,274	15,361	10,557	27,018,325	358.86	146.58	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	19,214	53,589	39,405	40,028,156	173.61	62.25	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	29,550	84,886	61,912	51,240,401	144.50	50.30	351	99,035	23.55
California	486,714	1,420,037	950,557	2,328,494,925	398.68	136.65	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	28,350	78,448	53,817	81,171,572	238.60	86.23	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	48,566	140,018	97,487	208,586,333	357.91	124.14	0	0	(1)
Delaware	11,793	32,607	22,573	32,121,321	226.98	82.09	215	233,981	90.73
District of Columbia	30,452	84,080	57,891	92,002,517	251.77	91.19	251	534,736	177.71
Florida	96,840	264,085	189,212	203,344,967	174.98	64.17	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	86,492	225,748	163,715	137,842,656	132.81	50.88	.....	.....	.....
Guam	1,432	5,114	3,762	3,596,258	209.34	58.61	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	19,640	60,478	40,297	90,872,996	385.57	125.21	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	7,792	20,950	14,303	24,126,941	258.02	95.97	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	216,901	678,274	475,882	721,703,983	277.28	88.67	222	384,930	144.56
Indiana	56,859	161,597	114,063	138,696,973	203.28	71.52	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	39,116	107,345	71,303	144,254,986	307.33	111.99	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	26,628	69,733	49,847	86,669,622	271.23	103.57	761	1,405,625	154.02
Kentucky	64,217	169,839	119,362	136,327,765	176.91	66.89	1,569	3,342,408	177.48
Louisiana	69,888	214,959	157,794	123,865,160	147.69	48.02	.....	.....	.....
Maine	21,471	59,776	40,070	59,990,245	232.84	83.63	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	78,315	214,837	146,281	214,139,142	227.86	83.06	1,420	3,264,550	191.63
Massachusetts	124,772	349,529	226,917	510,02[illegible],594	340.64	121.60	1,850	6,084,722	274.02
Michigan	233,560	711,277	474,291	1,063,460,204	379.44	124.60	5,582	16,925,295	252.67
Minnesota	51,279	138,894	92,672	206,957,857	336.32	124.17	1,410	4,401,660	260.22
Mississippi	58,423	174,147	128,605	61,365,055	87.53	29.36	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	69,746	205,038	138,736	181,555,735	216.93	73.79	49	75,005	(1)
Montana	7,079	19,885	13,654	19,385,768	228.22	81.24	38	32,799	(1)
Nebraska	12,929	36,058	25,058	42,490,710	273.88	98.20	166	388,557	195.55
Nevada	4,518	12,411	8,632	11,222,564	206.98	75.35	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	8,297	22,786	15,118	26,985,912	271.03	98.69	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	149,833	462,940	319,102	559,522,067	311.19	100.72	668	2,970,364	370.74
New Mexico	18,810	54,452	37,653	41,818,891	185.27	64.00	.....	.....	.....
New York	364,382	1,102,390	759,456	1,622,793,957	371.13	122.67	16,631	35,400,490	177.38
North Carolina	78,674	200,015	142,227	154,467,071	163.61	64.36	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	4,830	13,084	9,048	16,029,759	276.57	102.10	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	186,998	532,980	358,559	560,856,859	249.94	87.69	11,984	25,345,183	176.24
Oklahoma	30,693	90,356	65,830	91,906,866	249.53	84.76	660	1,869,284	236.05
Oregon	38,451	101,949	65,502	146,682,227	317.90	119.90	943	2,257,829	199.56
Pennsylvania	216,478	632,339	433,600	770,776,268	296.71	101.58	162	271,203	139.87
Puerto Rico	44,475	167,195	117,669	60,132,786	112.67	29.97	1,024	272,419	22.17
Rhode Island	18,493	53,321	36,260	72,097,804	324.90	112.68	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	56,271	154,405	110,180	72,445,317	107.29	39.10	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	7,365	19,969	14,278	19,233,015	217.63	80.26	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	62,590	165,563	117,542	85,179,187	113.41	42.87	.....	.....	.....
Texas	102,325	311,987	227,618	133,550,383	108.76	35.67	.....	.....	.....
Utah	12,793	39,853	24,965	48,154,211	313.68	100.69	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	7,831	23,349	14,870	31,937,164	339.86	113.99	.....	.....	.....
Virgin Islands	1,051	3,168	2,535	2,477,368	196.48	65.17	0	0	(1)
Virginia	62,165	168,771	117,560	159,818,136	214.24	78.91	22	71,206	(1)
Washington	57,305	161,084	101,208	251,176,712	365.26	129.94	1,400	6,198,282	368.92
West Virginia	27,264	77,817	58,814	59,662,167	182.36	63.89	888	1,058,053	99.25
Wisconsin	80,386	218,571	146,876	352,647,731	365.58	134.45	85	136,647	133.71
Wyoming	2,733	6,964	4,968	8,601,927	262.28	102.93	219	213,744	81.43

[1] Not shown on base of 50 or fewer recipients.

Glossary

Actuarial reduction (OASDI). See "Benefit reduction."

Aged (Medicare). Persons aged 65 or older enrolled in the Medicare program.

Aged beneficiary (OASDI). A person who qualifies for benefits on the basis of age rather than on the basis of child care or disability.

Aged person (SSI). A person aged 65 or older.

Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). Money payments with respect to a dependent child or children and includes money payments to meet the needs of the parent(s) or needy relative with whom the child is living and the needs of any other individual living in the same home who is considered essential to the well-being of the child if the resources and the needs of such individual are taken into account in determining the amount of the money payment.

Allowance (DI). A determination that a worker is entitled to a cash disability benefit award or to the establishment of a period of disability because of an inability to work by reason of any physical or mental impairment.

Amount reimbursed (Medicare, HI). Amount paid by the intermediary to a provider for that part of covered charges exceeding deductible and coinsurance amounts. Reimbursements by intermediaries are based on an interim rate (either per diem or a percent of total charges) and adjusted at the end of each provider's operating year on the basis of audited reasonable costs of operations and hence may differ from benefit payments as represented in trust-fund transactions.

Annual maximum taxable limit (OASDHI). Annual dollar amount ($29,700 in 1981 and $32,400 in 1982) above which earnings in covered employment are neither taxable nor creditable for benefit-computation purposes. See page 29 for maximum taxable amounts. (Also referred to as "contribution and benefit base," "annual creditable maximum," "taxable maximum," and "maximum taxable.")

Another's household (SSI). Living arrangement covering those recipients who live in a household headed by someone else and who receive support and maintenance from that person. See "Federal benefit rates (SSI)."

Approved bill (Medicare, HI). A bill submitted by a provider of services to an intermediary and approved for payment by the intermediary. Claims may be submitted before discharge for payment of part of an inpatient hospital stay, as well as after discharge for the full stay. Thus, the number of approved bills does not equal the number of discharges.

Assignment rate (Medicare, SMI). See "Total assignment rate."

Auxiliary benefit (OASDI). See "Secondary benefit."

Average indexed monthly earnings—AIME (OASDI). The amount of earnings used as the basis for determining the primary insurance amount for most workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die after 1978. Indexing creates an earnings record that reflects the value of the individual's earnings relative to national average earnings in the indexing year. The indexing year is the second year before the year in which the worker attains age 62, becomes disabled, or dies. Earnings after the indexing year are counted at their actual value.

Earnings are indexed by multiplying the posted earnings for each year after 1950 through the indexing year by the average wages of all workers for the indexing year, and dividing the average wages of all workers for the year being indexed. Once the earnings record has been indexed, the AIME is computed by—

(1) determining the number of computation years—the number of years after 1950 (or the year of attainment of age 21, if later) and up to the year in which the worker attains age 62, becomes disabled, or dies, minus dropout years, generally 5 (minimum number of computation years is 2);

(2) selecting the actual computation years, based on highest earnings (up to the amount of the annual maximum taxable earnings in each year), from any year after 1950; and

(3) dividing the sum of earnings in the computation years by the total number of months in the computation years.

For workers becoming entitled to disability benefits after June 1980, the number of dropout years varies by the age attained in year of disability onset. The number is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, respectively, for workers aged 26 and under, 27–31, 32–36, 37–41, 42–46, and 47 or older. Effective for months after June 1981, however, disabled workers under age 37 may obtain up to 3 additional dropout years (3, 2, and 1, respectively, for those aged 26 and under, 27–31, and 32–36) for years otherwise included as computation years in which the worker had no earnings and was living with a child (of the worker or his/her spouse) under age 3.

Average monthly wage—AMW (OASDI). The amount of earnings used as the basis for determining the primary insurance amount (PIA) for workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die before 1979, and also under a transitional guarantee computation for workers who attain age 62 or die in 1979–83. The average is computed by—

(1) determining the number of computation years—the number of years after 1950 (or the year of attainment of age 21, if later) and up to the year in which the worker attains age 62 (age 65 for men born before Jan. 2, 1911, and the later of age 62 or the year 1975 for men born after Jan. 1, 1911), becomes disabled, or dies, minus dropout years, generally 5 (minimum number of computation years is 2);

(2) selecting the actual computation years, based on highest earnings (up to the amount of the annual maximum taxable earnings in each year), from any years after 1950; and

(3) dividing the sum of earnings in the computation years by the total number of months in the computation years.

See the last paragraph under AIME for special dropout rules for disabled workers.

An alternative computation method takes into account the worker's earnings after 1936. The method yielding the highest PIA is used. The transitional guarantee computation applicable to workers who attain age 62 in 1979 or to survivors of workers who attain age 62 in 1979–83 and then die (if the PIA under the transitional guarantee computation is higher than under the AIME method), excludes earnings in years after age 62 is attained.

Award (OASDI). A favorable determination on an application for monthly benefits or for a lump-sum death payment. This term is generally used to distinguish new entitlements as opposed to all those on the rolls. Awards may result in the immediate payment of benefits (currently payable awards) or in the suspension of benefits immediately following determination (not-currently-payable awards). The latter may be

classified as deferred—withheld for a definite period—or as conditional—withheld for an indefinite period ranging from 1 month to several years for the reasons listed under "Withholding." Since September 1965, most awards not currently payable for beneficiaries aged 65 or older have been for individuals who continued to work but were required to file for cash benefits to become eligible for hospital insurance benefits under Medicare. Legislation enacted in 1980 permits individuals aged 65 or older to file for Medicare benefits only.

Awards include favorable determinations not only for new entrants on the benefit rolls but also for persons already on the rolls whose benefits are terminated because of certain events and who are then awarded a different type of benefit. The latter awards are in effect conversions from one type of benefit to another. The most frequent events causing such conversions are death of retired or disabled workers and attainment of age 65 by disabled workers. The types of benefit awards that include a significant number of conversions are retired-worker benefits at age 65 (previously disabled-worker benefits), benefits of wife and child of retired worker (previously wife and child of disabled worker), benefits of widowed mother and survivor child (previously wife and child of disabled worker), and benefits of aged widow or widowed mother (previously wife of retired worker). Not counted as conversions in the award data are awards to children of retired workers who continue to get benefits as children of deceased workers.

Bend points (OASDI). The dollar amounts defining the average monthly earnings or AIME brackets in the benefit formulas. See "Benefit computation," page 12.

Beneficiary (OASDI). A person who has been awarded benefits on the basis of his/her own or another's earnings record, whether or not he/she is actually receiving benefits. When the person is actually receiving benefits, the benefits are in current-payment status. When the person is not actually receiving benefits, the benefits are either in deferred-payment status or in conditional-payment status.

Benefit-family group (OASDI). See "Family classification," page 255.

Benefit period (Medicare, HI). A period of consecutive days during which an individual is furnished inpatient services in a hospital or skilled-nursing facility, beginning with the first day not included in a previous benefit period and ending when the individual has not been in any hospital or skilled-nursing facility for 60 consecutive days.

Benefit reduction (OASDI). Reduction in monthly benefit amount payable (1) on entitlement at aged 62–64 if the beneficiary is a retired worker, a wife of a retired or disabled worker (with her entitlement not dependent on having a child beneficiary in her care), a husband or a divorced spouse; (2) on entitlement at aged 60–64 if the beneficiary is a widow, widower, or a surviving divorced wife; or (3) on entitlement, in case of disability, at aged 50–59 if the beneficiary is a widow, widower, or surviving divorced wife.

At the time of award, the following reductions in benefit amount are made for—

a retired-worker beneficiary: 5/9 of 1 percent for each month of entitlement before age 65 (maximum reduction of 20 percent);

a wife or husband beneficiary: 25/36 of 1 percent for each month of entitlement before age 65 (maximum reduction of 25 percent);

a nondisabled widow or widower or surviving divorced wife: 19/40 of 1 percent for each month of entitlement before age 65 (maximum reduction of 28.5 percent); and

a disabled widow or widower or surviving divorced wife: 28.5 percent plus an additional 43/240 of 1 percent for each month of entitlement before age 60 (maximum reduction of 50 percent).

The benefit continues to be paid at a reduced rate even after age 65, except that the reduced rate is refigured at age 65 for all beneficiaries and also at age 62 for a widow, widower, and a surviving divorced wife to omit months for which the reduced benefit was not paid and to take into account any additional earnings.

A disabled-worker benefit may also be reduced if it is payable to a beneficiary already entitled to a reduced retired-worker or widow's benefit, with the reduction related to the number of months before age 65 a reduced benefit was actually drawn.

Benefits paid (OASDI). The amounts disbursed for benefits by the Department of the Treasury in specified periods, including the amount of SMI premiums deducted from the checks.

Benefits terminated (OASDI). See "Terminations."

Benefits withheld (OASDI). See "Withholding."

Bill (Medicare, SMI). A request for payment from or on behalf of a patient for services provided by a physician or supplier. Each bill may include one or more covered services provided by a single physician or supplier on the same or different days. Only bills from which some payment is made under SMI are included in the data.

Blind person (SSI). A person having 20/200 or less vision in the better eye with the use of correcting lenses, or with tunnel vision of 20 degrees or less, or who met the October 1972 State definition of blindness and received AB payments in December 1973.

Building operator (LIEAP). An owner or representative of an owner of a residential building or buildings in a State or local government-subsidized housing project that admits low-income tenants based on an income test.

Carrier (Medicare, SMI). Nongovernment organization authorized to determine amounts of payments due and to make such payments for covered services provided SMI enrollees. (For HI, see "Intermediary.")

Charges (Medicare, SMI). Amounts allowed by carriers for specific services and procedures, determined on the basis of a physician's or supplier's customary charges for the service and on the prevailing charges in the locality for similar services. A charge cannot be higher than that applicable for the carrier's own policyholders for similar services under comparable circumstances.

Child (SSI). An unmarried blind or disabled person eligible for payments under the SSI program who is either under age 18 or aged 18–21 and regularly attending school.

Child recipient (AFDC). Each dependent child who meets the criteria is a child recipient.

Child's benefit (OASDI). A monthly benefit payable to an unmarried child or eligible grandchild of a retired or disabled worker or of a deceased worker who died fully or currently insured if the child or grandchild is under age 18, an elementary or secondary student between ages 18 and 19, a full-time postsecondary student aged 18–22 who was eligible for a child's benefit in August 1981 and was enrolled in postsecondary school before May 1982 (no benefits will be payable to postsecondary students after April 1985), or a disabled person aged 18 or older whose disability began before age 22. A grandchild is eligible for benefits on a grandparent's earnings record (or that of the spouse of such worker) if he/she is dependent on the grandparent for at least half his/her support and the child's parents are either disabled or deceased or,

where a parent is alive, the grandparent is dead and the child has been adopted by the surviving grandparent.

Clinic services (Medicaid). Services furnished to outpatients by a facility not part of a hospital but organized and operated to provide services to outpatients.

Coinsurance amount (Medicare, HI). Share paid by the patient for covered services above the deductible currently in effect. In 1981, the patient paid $51 for each day of inpatient hospital services furnished from the 61st day to the 90th day of services in each benefit period and $102 for each day of the 60-day lifetime reserve that he/she used. For skilled-nursing services, the patient paid $25.50 a day from the 21st to the 100th day of care in 1981.

Coinsurance amount (Medicare, SMI). Share paid by the patient for covered services above the current deductible for the calendar year. The program pays 80 percent of costs or charges allowed for covered services, after the deductible is met; the individual is responsible for the remainder of all charges (see page 24).

Computation starting date (OASDI). December 31 of either 1936 or 1950. Earnings after the applicable starting date are counted in computing average monthly earnings (only Dec. 31, 1950, applicable in computing average indexed monthly earnings).

Contributions (OASDHI). The amount based on a percent of earnings, up to an annual maximum, that must be paid by—

(1) employers and employees on wages from employment under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act,

(2) the self-employed on net earnings from self-employment under the Self-Employed Contributions Act, and

(3) States on the wages of State and local government employees covered under the Social Security Act through voluntary agreements under Section 218 of the act.

Generally, employers withhold contributions from wages, add an equal amount of contributions, and pay both on a current basis. For annual maximum taxable earnings limits and contribution rates, see page 29. The term contributions includes taxes for OASI, DI, and HI.

Conversion of benefits from one type to another (OASDI). See "Award."

Converted (transferred) from State programs (SSI). Persons eligible to receive cash assistance (OAA, AB, or APTD payments) under titles I, X, or XIV (or XVI as in effect before 1974) of the Social Security Act for December 1973 who were transferred to the SSI program.

Couple (SSI). Two persons, living together as married or separated for less than 6 months, both of whom are eligible for SSI. One member of the couple is designated the eligible individual and the other, the eligible spouse. An eligible couple is classified as aged, blind, or disabled according to the classification of the eligible individual.

Covered days of care (Medicare, HI). The number of days of care for which claims have been approved for payment. Because of interim claims for part of a hospital stay, the number of covered days of care per claim may not represent the number of covered days of care per discharge.

Covered employment (OASDHI). All employment and self-employment covered under the Social Security Act. Almost every kind of employment and self-employment is covered under the program. However, in a few employment situations (for example, work for nonprofit employers, State and local government employers, religious orders under a vow of poverty, or foreign subsidiaries of American corporations) coverage must be elected by the employer. In few cases, workers (for example, self-employed members of certain religious groups and ministers) can opt out of coverage. Even though employment is covered, not all earnings may be taxable and creditable for Social Security purposes. (See taxable and creditable wages and taxable and creditable income from self-employment, page 29.)

Covered services (Medicare). Services and supplies specified as covered by law (including those for which no payment was made because deductible was not met).

Current-payment status (OASDI). Benefit being paid for a given month with or without deductions, provided the deductions amount to less than a full month's benefit. The amount shown is before deduction for the supplementary medical insurance premium. A benefit in current-payment status at the end of a month is usually payable in the first week of the following month.

Deductible (Medicare, HI). Specified amount to be paid by the patient for covered services before reimbursement occurs. During 1981, the individual was responsible for the first $204 of inpatient hospital expenses in a benefit period.

Deductible (Medicare, SMI). The first $60 of expenses for covered services in each calendar year that must be paid by the patient. Any expenses incurred by an individual in the last 3 months of a calendar year and applied to the deductible for that year may be carried over and applied to the deductible for the next calendar year.

Deeming (SSI). Taking into account the income and resources of certain relatives who live with an SSI recipient, when determining the amount of the payment. These relatives are the ineligible spouse of an adult recipient and the parents of a child recipient under age 18.

For noncitizens applying for SSI within 3 years of their entry into the United States, the income and resources of their immigration sponsor are taken into account. This does not apply to those who become blind or disabled after entry, to refugees, or to those granted political asylum.

Delayed retirement credit (OASI). A credit due a worker for delaying retirement after attaining age 65 provided the worker (1) was fully insured, (2) had attained age 65 but was not yet age 72, and (3) did not receive benefits because he/she had not filed an application or was working. Each monthly credit serves as a basis for increasing the monthly benefit (unless the benefit is based on a special minimum PIA) by 1/12 of 1 percent for workers who attained age 62 before 1979 and by 1/4 of 1 percent for workers attaining age 62 after 1978. The increase is applicable to the worker's monthly benefit amount but not to his/her PIA. Hence, auxiliary benefits are generally not affected. The exception is that a surviving (including divorced) spouse receiving widow(er)'s benefits is entitled, for months after May 1978, to the same increase that had been applied to the benefit of the deceased worker or for which the worker was eligible at the time of death.

For benefits payable for months before 1979, beneficiaries could not receive delayed retirement credits if they had received a reduced benefit because of entitlement before age 65. Benefits for these individuals were recomputed effective January 1979 to give them the 1/12 of 1 percent credit for any increment month.

Dental services (Medicaid). Services, including ancillary services, provided by a dentist in the practice of his/her profession.

Dependent child (AFDC). A needy child who has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent or, at the option of the States, who is

deprived of such support or care because the parent is unemployed as defined in Federal regulations. The needy child must be living with his father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, stepsister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, or niece (including such relatives of half-blood; preceding generations as denoted by prefixes of grand, great, or great-great; and persons who have legally adopted the child or his parent) in a place of residence maintained by one or more of such relatives as his or their own home.

Dependent's benefit (OASDI). See "Secondary benefit."

Determination of continuing disability (DI). A determination as to whether a person who has been under a disability within the meaning of the law is still under such disability.

Direct deposit (OASDI). The procedure by which beneficiaries elect to have their monthly benefit checks sent directly to financial institutions they designate. Beneficiaries were offered this option beginning in 1975.

Disability (DI). The inability to engage in substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment that can be expected to result in death or to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months. Inability to engage in substantial gainful activity means—

(1) for a nonblind disabled worker, a blind worker under age 55, or disabled child, the inability to engage in substantial gainful activity;

(2) for a blind worker aged 55 or older, inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity requiring skills comparable with those in any gainful activity in which he/she previously engaged; and

(3) for a disabled widow, widower, or surviving divorced wife, inability to engage in any gainful activity.

Except in certain cases involving second and subsequent disabilities, the law requires that a person be disabled continuously for 5 months before he/she can qualify for a "period of disability" or a disabled-worker benefit.

Disability beneficiaries (Medicare). Persons under age 65 entitled to cash disability benefits for at least 24 months and those who are also eligible solely on the basis of end-stage renal disease.

Disabled child's benefit (OASDI). A monthly benefit payable to a disabled person aged 18 or older—a son or daughter or eligible grandson or granddaughter of a retired, deceased, or disabled worker—whose disability began before age 22.

Disabled person (SSI). A person unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity due to a medically determinable physical or mental impairment expected to result in death or that has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. Additionally, a child under age 18 who has an impairment of comparable severity with that of a disabled adult may be considered disabled, as may those persons who met the October 1972 State definition of disability and received APTD payments for December 1973 and for at least 1 month before July 1973.

Disabled surviving divorced wife's benefit (OASDI). See "Widow's benefit."

Disabled widower's benefit (OASDI). See "Widower's benefit."

Disabled widow's benefit (OASDI). See "Widow's benefit."

Disabled-worker benefit (DI). A monthly benefit payable to a disabled worker under age 65 insured for disability. Before November 1960, disability benefits were limited to disabled workers aged 50–64.

Divorced husband's benefit (OASDI). See "Husband's benefit."

Divorced wife's benefit (OASDI). See "Wife's benefit."

Domiciliary care facilities (SSI). Residential facilities that meet the nonmedical support needs of persons who, because of old age or disability, cannot function in totally independent living situations. These homes do not provide medical or nursing care services.

Dual entitlement (OASDI). See "Entitlement."

Earnings (OASDHI). Unless otherwise qualified, this term includes all wages from employment and net earnings from self-employment, whether or not taxable or covered.

Earnings test (OASDI). The provision requiring the withholding of benefits if beneficiaries have earnings in excess of certain exempt amounts. Before 1983, the earnings test applied to beneficiaries under age 72. Beginning in 1983, the limit will be age 70. See "Earnings test," p. 17.

Eligible tenant (LIEAP). Occupant of a subsidized dwelling unit or project operated by a building operator, who meets the eligibility criteria for an eligible household under the State plan, makes a combined payment for rent and utilities in which the utility cost is not differentiated, and is not fully vulnerable to energy cost increases.

Eligible worker (OASDI). An individual who meets the insured status and age requirements for benefits, whether or not he/she has filed a claim.

Emergency advance payments (SSI). Payments available at initial application for individuals who need cash assistance before the first SSI check arrives. The applicant must present strong evidence that he/she meets the qualifications for eligibility. This advance is withheld from the first check.

Emergency assistance—Title IV-A (AFDC). Aid offered for a period of 30 days in any 12-month period to needy families with children who are living with specified relatives in a place of residence maintained by one or more of such relatives as his or their own home.

Employment (OASDHI). Services rendered by employees.

End-stage renal disease (ESRD)—all ages (Medicare). Coverage available to (1) disability beneficiaries under age 65 with ESRD, (2) persons eligible solely on the basis of ESRD, and (3) persons aged 65 or older with ESRD.

Enrollment (Medicare, HI). Persons aged 65 or older and disabled persons under age 65 who are eligible for HI.

Enrollment (Medicare, SMI). Persons eligible for Supplementary Medical Insurance who elect to enroll in the SMI program and agree to pay the monthly premium or have it paid on their behalf by a State welfare agency, relative, friend, or organization.

Entitlement (OASDI). The state or condition of meeting the applicable requirements for receipt of benefits, including the filing of a claim. Entitlement can be retroactive and thus precede the date of award. Retroactivity can extend up to 12 months before the date of application for benefits but not beyond the first time that all of the requirements other than the filing of the application were met. However, effective for applications filed after December 1977, retroactivity is not permitted where permanently reduced benefits would result (except for disability-related benefits or when unreduced spouse's and children's benefits are involved). Effective with applications filed after February 1981, the retroactive period is reduced from 12 months to 6 months. The reduction does not apply to disabled workers, their spouses and children, or to disabled widows and widowers. A person can become entitled to only one benefit or to two benefits simultaneously (dual entitlement) or, in a few cases, to three benefits simultaneously. Entitlement to a particular benefit can be initial or subsequent.

• **Dual.** Entitlement to and actual receipt of two types of benefits for the same month. A woman may for example, be entitled to payments both as a retired worker and as a wife. Entitlement to two secondary benefits generally does not result in dual entitlement because usually only the larger benefit is payable. Entitlement to a retired-worker or disabled-worker benefit and a secondary benefit results in dual entitlement only if the secondary benefit is larger. When there is dual entitlement, the larger of the two benefits is paid only in the amount by which it exceeds the smaller benefit. Three distinguishable dual entitlement categories are:

(1) entitlement to a retired-worker or disabled-worker benefit and to a larger auxiliary benefit. If the two benefits are financed from the same trust fund the beneficiary is represented only once in the statistics—as a retired-worker or a disabled-worker beneficiary—and the benefit amount recorded is the larger amount associated with the auxiliary benefit. If the two benefits are paid from different trust funds, the beneficiary is represented twice—as a retired-worker or disabled-worker beneficiary and also as an auxiliary beneficiary; the retired-worker or disabled-worker benefit amount recorded is the actual amount for that benefit, and the amount recorded for the auxiliary benefit is the actual amount for that benefit reduced by the amount of the retired-worker or disabled-worker benefit and further adjusted, if necessary, for actuarial reduction, disability offset, and application of the family maximum;

(2) entitlement to a wife's benefit and to a smaller widow's benefit based on a previous marriage; and

(3) entitlement to an auxiliary benefit and to a larger special age-72 benefit.

The number of dually entitled beneficiaries in categories (2) and (3) is relatively small. For definition of dual entitlement applicable to statistics for earlier years, see the **Annual Statistical Supplement** for 1967.

• **Initial.** Entitlement to (1) a retired-worker or disabled-worker benefit—or to a spouse's and children's benefit payable from the same trust fund and with the same month of entitlement as the retired-worker or disabled-worker benefit based on the same earnings record; (2) a lump-sum death payment; or (3) a survivor monthly benefit where there has been neither a previous entitlement to such a benefit nor previous entitlement to a lump-sum death payment based on the same earnings record.

• **Subsequent.** Entitlement to (1) a spouse's and children's benefit as of a month later than the month in which the individual became entitled to a retired-worker or disabled-worker benefit payable from the same trust fund and based on the same earnings record or (2) a survivor monthly benefit as of a month later than the month in which the individual became entitled to another survivor monthly benefit or a lump-sum death payment based on the same earnings record.

Essential person (SSI). An individual whose needs are taken into account in computing the amount payable to a recipient who had received assistance under a State program and whose payment was converted to an SSI payment. The essential person may be a relative, must live in the same household as the eligible individual or couple, and must be ineligible for SSI.

Family benefit (OASDI). The sum of the individual monthly benefits payable to all the beneficiaries entitled on the basis of a single earnings record. See "Maximum family benefit."

Family classification (OASDI). Based on the aggregation of beneficiaries entitled to benefits on the worker's earnings record. Thus, a married couple could be classified either as a worker-spouse family if both are entitled to benefits on the same earnings record or as two worker-only families if each is entitled on his/her own earnings record. If only one member of a retired-worker family is entitled to benefits, that member would be classified as a worker-only family.

Family planning services (Medicaid). Any medically approved means, including diagnosis, treatment, drugs, supplies, devices, and related counseling, furnished or prescribed by or under the supervision of a physician for individuals of childbearing age for the purpose of enabling them to freely determine the number and spacing of their children.

Father's benefit (OASDI). A monthly benefit payable to a widower or surviving divorced father if (1) the deceased worker on whose account the benefit is paid was either fully or currently insured at the time of death and (2) an entitled child of the worker in his care is under age 16 or is disabled. For fathers who were entitled before September 1981 and whose youngest child was aged 14 or older in August 1981, benefits will continue until the child attains age 18 or until September 1983, whichever comes earlier.

Federal benefit rates (SSI). The basic benefit standards used in computing the amount of Federal SSI payments. Rates differ for individuals and couples and for certain living arrangements. Full rates apply for individuals and couples living in their own households, and two-thirds of the full rates apply for individuals and couples who live in another's household; a $25-per-month rate applies for individuals in Medicaid institutions. Beginning in 1975, all Federal benefit rates except for the $25 rate have been increased each year to reflect increases in the cost of living.

Federal SSI payments (SSI). Payments made out of Federal funds after reducing the Federal benefit rates by the amount of countable income, if any.

Federally administered payments (SSI). Federal SSI payments and State supplementary payments made by the Social Security Administration on behalf of States.

Federally administered State supplementation (SSI). Cash payments provided by a State but issued by the Social Security Administration, which is also responsible for the maintenance of payment records. See "State supplementation (SSI)."

General assistance (GA). Public financial assistance to persons in need who cannot qualify for help under one of the federally assisted programs.

Grandchild's benefit (OASDI). See "Child's benefit."

Heating degree days (LIEAP). The sum of the daily difference between 65° F and each day's mean temperature (when below 65° F) for the entire year equals the number of heating degree days. The heating degree component was placed in the formula to measure the severity of the winter in each State relative to other States. The heating-degree-day concept is widely used in industry for calculating current heating demand.

Hold-harmless provision (SSI). A provision limiting a State's fiscal liability under federally administered supplementation to its share of certain OAA, AB, and APTD expenditures in calendar year 1972. Cost-of-living increases in Federal SSI payments made after June 30, 1977, are disregarded in calculating the "hold-harmless" amount. Also referred to as Federal contribution to State supplementation.

Home energy (LIEAP). Fuel used for heating or cooling in a residential dwelling—electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood, kerosene, or any other fuel.

Home health services (Medicaid, Medicare). Services furnished a patient in his/her home by an agency engaged primarily in providing skilled-nursing and other therapeutic services under a plan established and supervised by a physician. Covered services may include part-time or intermittent nursing care; physical, occupational, and speech therapy; part-time or intermittent services of a home health aide; medical supplies (other than drugs and biologicals) and the use of medical appliances; and, in certain cases, services of an intern or resident-in-training of a teaching hospital. The services must be furnished by or under arrangement with an approved home health agency.

Hospital (Medicare).

- **Long-stay hospital.** General and special hospitals with average stays of 30 days or more as reported, as well as tuberculosis, psychiatric, and chronic disease hospitals, and Christian Science sanitoria.
- **Participating hospital.** See "Provider of services."
- **Short-stay hospital.** General and special hospitals reporting average stays of less than 30 days.

Household (LIEAP). Any individual or group of individuals who are living together as one economic unit and for whom residential energy is customarily purchased in common, or who make undesignated payments for energy in the form of rent.

Husband's benefit (OASDI). Monthly benefit payable to a husband or a divorced husband of a retired or disabled worker under one of the following conditions:

(1) The husband is aged 62 or older or has an entitled child of the worker in his care who is under age 16 or is disabled. For husbands who were entitled before September 1981, and whose youngest child was aged 14 or older in August 1981, benefits will continue until the child attains age 18 or until September 1983, whichever comes earlier; or

(2) the divorced husband is aged 62 or older and his marriage to the worker has lasted 10 years (20 years for months before 1979) before the divorce became final.

Income (SSI). Cash, property, or services received by an SSI applicant, which he/she is able to use to meet basic needs—food, clothing, and shelter. Income may be in cash or in kind, earned or unearned. Earned income includes wages and net earnings from self-employment. Unearned income includes any income not defined as earned, such as Social Security benefits, public or private pensions, and asset income.

Independent laboratory services (Medicare, SMI). Diagnostic laboratory tests ordered by a physician and performed in a laboratory independent of a physician's office or a hospital.

Individual (SSI). An aged, blind, or disabled person eligible for payments under the SSI program.

Ineligible spouse (SSI). The husband or wife of an eligible individual who does not meet the conditions of eligibility for SSI benefits.

Inpatient hospital services (Medicaid). All services furnished to an inpatient and covered by the hospital's bills.

- **General hospital.** A hospital maintained primarily for acute illness or injury and for obstetrical or tuberculosis care.
- **Mental hospital.** A hospital primarily engaged in providing psychiatric services for the diagnosis and treatment of mentally ill persons.

Inpatient hospital services (Medicare, HI). Services provided by a hospital for care and treatment of its inpatients. Covered services include room and board in accommodations containing from two to four beds, nursing services (except for private-duty nursing), drugs and biologicals, and other ancillary services and supplies ordinarily furnished by a hospital to its patients. Inpatient services furnished by a hospital outside the United States are covered if the foreign hospital is closer to or more accessible to the beneficiary's residence than the nearest suitable U.S. hospital.

Institutional care covered by Medicaid (SSI). Living arrangement for persons in public or private institutions when a substantial part of the cost of their care is met by the Medicaid program under Title XIX of the Social Security Act. See "Federal benefit rates (SSI)."

Insured status (OASDI). The state or condition of having sufficient quarters of coverage to meet the eligibility requirements for retired-worker or disabled-worker benefits or to permit the worker's spouse and children or survivors to establish eligibility for spouse's and children's or survivor's benefits in the event of his/her disability, retirement, or death. See "Quarters of coverage."

- **Currently insured.** With at least 6 quarters of coverage during the 13-quarter period ending with the calendar quarter in which the worker (1) died, (2) became entitled to retired-worker benefits, or (3) most recently became entitled to disabled-worker benefits. If any part of a quarter has been included in a period of disability, that quarter is not counted in the 13-quarter period unless it was a quarter of coverage.
- **Fully insured.** With at least 1 quarter of coverage (whenever acquired) for each year elapsing after 1950 (or the year in which the worker attained age 21, if later) and before the year in which he/she reaches age 62, dies, or becomes disabled. For a man born before Jan. 2, 1911, the elapsed period ends with the year he reaches age 65; for a man born after Jan. 1, 1911, the elapsed period ends with the later of the year he reaches age 62 or 1975. If any part of a year has been included in a period of disability, that year is not counted as an elapsed year. A minimum of 6 quarters of coverage is required. The maximum number of quarters of coverage required is 40.
- **Insured for "special age-72 benefits."** Meeting the following quarters-of-coverage requirement: no quarters of coverage needed if age 72 was attained before 1968; 3 quarters of coverage required for every year after 1966 and before the year of attaining age 72. Thus, a woman attaining age 72 in 1970 or later and a man attaining age 72 in 1972 or later would need the same number of quarters of coverage required for fully insured status.
- **Insured in event of disability.** Having fully insured status and at least 20 quarters of coverage during the 40-quarter period ending with the quarter in which the worker became disabled. If any part of a calendar quarter has been included in a period of disability, that quarter is not counted in the 40-quarter period unless it was a quarter of coverage. A worker disabled before the quarter in which he/she attains age 31 is insured for disability if half the quarters in the period beginning with the quarter after the one in which the worker reached age 21 and ending with the quarter in which the worker became disabled are quarters of coverage. A worker disabled before the quarter in which he/she attains age 24 is insured if he/she has 6 quarters of coverage in the

12-quarter period ending with the quarter of disablement. A worker disabled by blindness needs only fully insured status to be insured in event of disability.

• **Permanently insured.** Having at least the number of quarters of coverage that is needed to become eligible for a retired-worker benefit, but not more than 40 quarters of coverage.

• **Transitionally insured.** Meeting the quarters-of-coverage requirement for receipt of a benefit under the transitionally insured status provision by certain persons born before Jan. 2, 1897:

(1) as a retired worker—has 1 quarter of coverage for each year elapsing after 1950 and up to the year of attainment of age 65 for men or age 62 for women. A minimum of 3 quarters of coverage is required;

(2) as a wife—the spouse must be transitionally insured; and

(3) as a widow—the deceased spouse must have had a specific number of quarters, depending on his date of birth or death and on the widow's date of birth. A minimum of 3 quarters of coverage is required.

Intermediate-care facility services (Medicaid). All services provided by an institution furnishing health-related care and services to individuals who do not require the degree of care provided by hospitals or skilled-nursing facilities as defined under title XIX.

• **For mentally retarded**—Refers to intermediate-care facility services for mentally retarded persons under active treatment in certified institutions for the mentally retarded or for persons with related conditions.

• **For all others**—Refers to services provided to individuals in an intermediate-care facility other than one for the mentally retarded or an institution for mental diseases.

Intermediary (Medicare, HI). A public or private organization authorized to determine the amount of payment due for covered services provided HI beneficiaries and to make such payments to the providers of services. (For SMI, see "Carrier.")

Interim assistance (SSI). Payments made by a State to SSI applicants while their claims are being adjudicated. Repayment is made from the individual's or couple's first check.

Laboratory and radiological services (Medicaid). Professional and technical laboratory and radiological services provided in an office or similar facility (other than a hospital outpatient department or clinic) or by a qualified laboratory.

Lower-living standard income level (LIEAP). The income level determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based on the most recent lower-living standard family budget.

Lump-sum death benefit (OASDI). A lump sum of $255 payable on the death of a fully or currently insured worker. The lump sum is payable to:

(1) A spouse who was living with the worker at the time of death;

(2) a spouse eligible for monthly benefits for the month of death, or;

(3) child(ren) eligible for monthly benefits for the month of death.

For deaths before September 1981, the lump sum was generally payable to the surviving spouse or to the person(s) paying burial expenses, or to the funeral home.

Lump-sum payment. A lump-sum death benefit.

Mandatory supplementation (SSI). State supplementary payments required by law to maintain the income levels of persons transferred to the Federal SSI program in 1974. See "Converted (transferred) from State programs (SSI)."

Maximum family benefit (OASDI). The maximum monthly amount that can be paid on a worker's earnings record. For benefits payable on the earnings records of retired and deceased workers, and of disabled workers entitled before July 1980, the maximum usually varies between 150 an 188 percent of the PIA.

For disabled workers entitled after June 1980, the maximum represents the smaller of (1) 85 percent of the worker's AIME (or 100 percent of the PIA, if larger), or (2) 150 percent of his/her PIA. Whenever the total of the individual monthly benefits payable to all the beneficiaries entitled on one earnings record exceeds the maximum, each spouse's and children's or survivor's benefit is proportionately reduced to bring the total within the maximum. In computing the total of the individual monthly benefits for entitlements based on a single earnings record, a benefit payable to a divorced spouse or to a surviving divorced wife is not included. Such benefits thus affect neither the necessity for nor the extent of the reduction in the individual monthly secondary benefit.

Medical evidence (DI). Evidence from a physician, hospital, agency, or institution relating to a disability applicant's physical condition and medical history.

Medical standards for disability (DI). Physical condition and medical-history standards used in determining whether an applicant is disabled, within the meaning of the law, for purposes of a "period of disability," a disabled-worker benefit, a disabled-child benefit, or the benefit of a disabled widow, widower, or surviving divorced wife.

Military wage credits (OASDI). Monthly wages of $160 credited for each month of military service from Sept. 16, 1940, through Dec. 31, 1956 (after which the base pay of military personnel became covered on a contributory basis). After 1956, term applies to noncontributory wage credits of $300 per quarter (subject to annual creditable maximum) to cover the value of pay in kind (such as quarters, meals, and medical service) and certain cash increments. Term also applied to the fully insured status and (lifetime) average monthly wage credits of $160 awarded to World War II veterans who died within 3 years of discharge.

Minimum benefit (OASDI). The lowest benefit (before actuarial reduction) payable under the regular insurance programs to a retired worker, a disabled worker, or a sole survivor of a deceased worker. Through 1978, the minimum benefit increased when there was a general benefit increase. The minimum benefit was frozen at $122 for persons first becoming eligible after 1978. Benefit increases apply to that amount only when one or more individuals are entitled to benefits on a particular record or, if earlier, when the insured worker or widow(er) reaches age 65. The minimum benefit was eliminated for most workers who attain age 62, become disabled, or die after 1981. For these persons, benefits will be derived from applicable computation methods without a minimum floor.

Monthly benefit (OASDI). A cash benefit payable each month.

Monthly benefit amount (OASDI). The actual amount payable to a beneficiary—after adjustment, if necessary, for actuarial reduction, family maximum, and other reasons, but before any deductions for SMI premiums.

Mother's benefit (OASDI). A monthly benefit payable to a widow or surviving divorced mother, if (1) the deceased worker on whose account the benefit is paid was fully or currently insured at the time of his death and (2) an entitled child of the worker is in her care who is under age 16 or is disabled. For mothers who were entitled before September 1981 and whose youngest child was aged 14 or older in August 1981, benefits will continue until the child attains age 18 or until September 1983, whichever comes earlier.

Noncitizen participation requirements (SSI). To be eligible for SSI payments, a noncitizen must have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence or must otherwise be permanently residing in the United States under color of law.

Noncovered services (Medicare). Services not reimbursable under HI or SMI because they are either specifically excluded by law or fall outside the maximum benefit provisions (days of hospital care in excess of 90 days in a benefit period). Services specifically excluded by law are those performed by a government agency or reimbursable under workers' compensation, services performed by a relative or household member, services performed outside the United States and its possessions (with certain exceptions), self-administered drugs, private hospital accommodations, private-duty nursing, routine physical checkups, routine dental services, eye and hearing examinations, eyeglasses and hearing aids, orthopedic shoes, elective cosmetic surgery, custodial care, and services for which there is no legal obligation to pay. See "Covered service."

Nonpayment status (OASDI). See "Withholding."

Occupation (DI). The longest full-time work performed, as defined in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*, issued by the Department of Labor.

Occupational Division (DI). A number of occupations (professional, clerical, etc.) with a common vocational background. The divisions are defined in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*.

Offset for spouses with other government pensions (OASDI). Spouse's and surviving spouse's benefits are reduced by the amount of any government (Federal, State, or local) pensions payable to the spouse based on his/her own earnings in noncovered employment. This provision is effective for benefits based on applications filed after Nov. 30, 1977, with the first month of entitlement December 1977 or later. Under a transitional exemption, the offset provision does not apply to persons who (1) become or have become eligible for a pension from noncovered government employment before December 1982 and (2) at the time of application for Social Security benefits could have qualified for spouse's or surviving spouse's benefits if the law as in effect and administered in January 1977 had remained in effect. The exception limits the current effect of the offset provision to the spouse's benefits of men who received less than one-half of their support from their wives, and to women who were divorced after fewer than 20 years of marriage.

Old-age benefit (OASI). See "Retired-worker benefit."

Optional supplementation (SSI). Additional payments provided voluntarily by the States to raise the payment levels of both former recipients of State program payments and persons awarded payments under the SSI program.

Other practitioners' services (Medicaid). Services of licensed practitioners other than physicians and dentists.

Outpatient hospital services (Medicaid, Medicare—SMI). Therapeutic or diagnostic services provided by outpatient departments of hospitals. Examples of therapeutic services are X-ray and radiation therapy; treatment of fractures, cuts, and abrasions; supply of surgical dressings, splints, and casts; diagnostic X-rays, electrocardiograms, blood tests, urinalyses, and pulmonary function tests.

Own household (SSI). Living arrangement for adults who are heads of household or paying their pro rata shares of household expenses, children living in their parents' household, and persons residing in domiciliary care facilities. See "Federal benefit rates (SSI)."

Parent's benefit (OASDI). Monthly benefit payable to a dependent parent (aged 62 or older) of a deceased fully insured worker.

Participating skilled-nursing facility (Medicare). See "Provider of services."

Payee (OASDI). A person who receives the monthly benefit checks, generally the beneficiary.

Payment status (OASDI). The state or condition of a benefit with respect to actual receipt by the beneficiary—that is, whether the benefit is in current-payment status or withheld.

Period of disability (DI). A continuous period of at least 5 months of disability, within the meaning of the law, established for a disabled worker who also meets the prescribed work restrictions. Such a period is disregarded in computing the PIA unless its inclusion would increase the PIA. Persons who meet the definition of blindness (see "Disability") may engage in substantial gainful activity during the period.

Physician's services—including related services (Medicaid, Medicare—SMI). Medical and surgical services by a physician, wherever furnished; major dental surgery; and services usually connected with a physician's treatment and included in his/her bill—such as diagnostic tests, medical supplies, services of a physician's nurse, drugs and biologicals that cannot be self-administered, and similar services. Other covered services and supplies include X-ray, radium, and radioactive isotope therapy; prosthetic devices; ambulance service; purchase or rental of durable medical equipment; and unlimited home health visits. Also covered are hospital services incident to physicians' services, services of a physical therapist in independent practice, and limited services of a licensed chiropractor.

Prescribed drugs (Medicaid). Drugs dispensed by a licensed pharmacist on the prescription of a practitioner licensed by law to prescribe such drugs, and drugs dispensed by a licensed practitioner to his/her own patients. This item does not include a practitioner's drug charges that are not separable from his/her other charges or drugs covered by a hospital's bill.

Presumptive disability or blindness (SSI). When there is high probability of a medical determination of disability or blindness, payments may be made before the formal determination, if the applicant meets the other eligibility qualifications.

Primary insurance amount—PIA (OASDI). The monthly amount payable to a retired worker who begins to receive benefits at age 65 or to a disabled worker who has never received a retirement benefit reduced for age. This amount, which is related to the worker's average monthly wage or average indexed monthly earnings, is also the amount used as a base for computing all types of benefits payable on the basis of one individual's earnings record. See "History of the Provisions of OASDHI," pages 10, for the relationship (percent) of other benefit amounts to the PIA.

Provider of services (Medicare, HI). A hospital, skilled-nursing facility, or home health agency. A provider of services is eligible for participation and payment if it meets the requirements for certification and has entered into an agreement with the Health Care Financing Administration to provide services on a nondiscriminatory basis in compliance with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and not to charge

any patient for covered items and services except deductibles and coinsurance amount.

Quarters of coverage (OASDHI). Effective in 1978 the crediting of coverage needed for insured status was changed from a quarterly to an annual basis. In 1978, a worker received 1 quarter of coverage (up to a total of 4) for each $250 of annual earnings reported from employment or self-employment. This dollar amount is subject to annual automatic increases in proportion to increases in average earnings. These amounts, after rounding to the nearest multiple of $10, were $260 (effective Jan. 1, 1979), $290 (effective Jan. 1, 1980), $310 (effective Jan. 1, 1981), and $340 (effective Jan. 1, 1982). No more than 4 quarters of coverage can be credited for any calendar year and no quarter of coverage is credited after the quarter of death or for a quarter entirely included in a period of disability.

Before 1978, a quarter of coverage was a calendar quarter in which a worker was paid $50 or more in wages for covered employment (except wages for agricultural labor), or was credited with $100 or more in self-employment income. An employee engaged in agricultural labor was credited with 1 quarter of coverage for each $100 in covered cash wages paid during the year. All calendar quarters were deemed to be quarters of coverage if the worker had the maximum earnings for a year.

Recovery (DI). Change in an individual's physical or mental condition to the extent that he/she no longer meets the medical standards for disability, or demonstration of the ability (despite the severity of the impairment)—

(1) for a nonblind disabled worker, a blind worker under age 55, or a disabled child to engage in substantial gainful activity;

(2) for a blind worker aged 55 or older to engage in any substantial activity requiring skills comparable with those of any gainful activity in which he/she previously engaged; and

(3) for a disabled widow, widower, or surviving divorced wife to engage in any gainful activity.

Recovery (SSI). Change in an individual's physical or mental condition to the extent that he/she no longer meets the medical standards for disability, or demonstration of the ability (despite the severity of the impairment) to engage in substantial gainful activity.

Reduction for early retirement (OASDI). See "Benefit reduction."

Reimbursement (Medicare, SMI). Represents 80 percent of allowed charges for covered services each year after the individual has paid the deductible.

Representative payee (OASDI, SSI). A person designated by the Social Security Administration to receive monthly benefits on behalf of a beneficiary when such action appears to be in the beneficiary's best interest. A representative payee is appointed for an adult beneficiary when the beneficiary is physically or mentally incapable of managing his/her own funds. In addition, a payee is usually appointed to receive benefits on behalf of a child under age 18.

In the SSI program, the law requires that benefits of disabled persons who have been medically determined to be drug addicts or alcoholics be paid to representative payees.

Resources (SSI). Real or personal property, liquid or nonliquid, available to the individual to meet his/her basic needs.

Retired-worker—old age—benefit (OASI). Monthly benefit payable to a fully insured retired worker aged 62 or older or to a person entitled under the transitionally insured status provision in the law. Retired-worker benefit data do not include "special age-72" benefits unless so indicated.

Retirement test (OASDI). See "Earnings test."

Secondary benefit (OASDI). Monthly benefit payable to a spouse or child or a retired or disabled worker, or to a survivor of a deceased worker.

Self-employment (OASDI). Operation of a trade or business by an individual or by a partnership in which an individual is a member.

Skilled-nursing facility (Medicaid, Medicare). An institution primarily engaged in providing skilled-nursing care and related services for patients who require posthospital medical or nursing care or rehabilitation services. Excludes institutions that are primarily for care and treatment with respect to mental diseases or tuberculosis. Covered skilled-nursing facility services include nursing care; room and board; physical, occupational, and speech therapy; drugs and biologicals; medical services of an intern or resident-in-training of a hospital having a transfer agreement with the skilled-nursing facility; and other necessary health care services generally provided by such facilities.

Social Security Number (OASDHI). Number issued to a person by the Social Security Administration, used to keep a record of earnings and of benefits based on these earnings. Taxable wages and self-employment income are reported by employers and self-employed individuals and credited to the worker's record under his/her Social Security number.

Special age-72 benefit (OASI). Monthly benefit payable to men who attained age 72 before 1972 and to women who attained age 72 before 1970 and who do not have sufficient quarters of coverage to qualify for a retired-worker benefit under either the fully or the transitionally insured status provisions. The benefit is payable only for months in which the individual is a resident of one of the 50 States or the District of Columbia and receives no public assistance money payments or SSI payments. It is reduced by the amount of any government pension (except workers' compensation and veterans' service-connected compensation) that the individual or the individual's spouse is receiving or is eligible to receive. When husband and wife are both eligible for these benefits, the amount payable to the wife is equal to half the amount payable to the husband. Most of these benefits are financed from general revenues rather than Social Security contributions.

Special minimum benefit (OASDI). An alternative PIA based not on the worker's average monthly wage or average indexed monthly earnings but on his/her length (years) of covered employment. It is designed to help those who worked in covered employment for many years but had low earnings. The amount of the special minimum is computed by multiplying the number of years of coverage in excess of 10 and up to 30 by $9 for monthly benefits before 1979 and by $11.50 for monthly benefits payable after 1978. The number of years of coverage equals the number, not to exceed 14, obtained by dividing total creditable wages in 1937–50 by $900, plus the number of years after 1950 for which the worker is credited with at least 25 percent of the annual maximum taxable earnings. For this purpose for years after 1978, annual maximum taxable earnings are based on only the automatic adjustment provisions. The special minimum benefit is not subject to the delayed-retirement-credit provisions. Beginning in 1979, the automatic cost-of-living increases apply to the special minimum benefits.

Special monthly benefits (SSI). Continuing cash benefits for disabled recipients who have completed a trial work peri-

od and continue to earn above the allowable substantial gainful activity amount. These payments may continue until income (earned and unearned) reaches the amount where the monthly payment is reduced to zero. The provision is in effect from Jan. 1, 1981, through Dec. 31, 1983.

Special primary benefit (OASDI). This term is used for the "special age-72" benefit payable to an eligible person who is the only special age-72 beneficiary in the family.

Special wife's benefit (OASDI). See "Wife of special age-72 beneficiary."

State-administered payments (SSI). State supplementary payments administered by the States. See "State supplementation (SSI)."

State supplementation (SSI). Cash payments to eligible persons made under State provisions. These payments may vary by the living situation of the recipient as well as by geographic area within the State. They include federally administered and State-administered payments.

Student's benefit (OASDI). Child's benefit payable to a full-time unmarried student aged 18–21 or who will reach age 22 before completing the current semester or quarter. Benefits for students attending postsecondary schools are being phased out. No benefits to postsecondary students will be paid after April 1985. Effective August 1982, benefits to individuals aged 18 who attend elementary or secondary school will end at age 19, or at the end of the current semester or quarter, whichever is later.

Substantial gainful activity (DI, SSI). Renumerative work that is substantial, as determined by the amount of money earned, the number of hours worked, and whether the work is in the general economy or is sheltered. See table, page 34 for money amounts.

Surviving divorced father's benefit. (OASI). See "Father's benefit."

Surviving divorced mother's benefit. (OASI). See "Mother's benefit."

Surviving divorced wife's benefit. (OASI). See "Widow's benefit."

Survivor benefit. (OASI). Benefit payable to a survivor of a deceased worker.

Suspended benefit. (OASDI). A benefit not in current-payment status for any of the reasons listed under "Withholding."

Taxable earnings. (OASDHI). Wages and/or self-employment income reported under the prevailing annual maximum taxable limit. See page 29 for maximums in effect since beginning of program.

Taxable self-employment income (OASDHI). Net earnings from self-employment, generally above $400 and below the annual taxable and creditable maximum amount for a calendar or other taxable year, less any taxable wages in the same taxable year.

Taxable wages (OASDHI). Wages received by an employee for services rendered in covered employment up to the annual taxable maximum. In some cases, wages must also be above a specified amount to be taxed and credited (for example, $50 or more in a calendar quarter from one employer for domestic employment, $100 or more in a calendar year for employment in a nonprofit organization or for services not in the course of an employer's trade or business).

Termination (OASDI). Cessation of payment of a specific type of benefit when the beneficiary is no longer entitled to receive that type of benefit. (In some cases, the individual may become entitled simultaneously to another type of benefit so that, in essence, the benefit is being converted from one type to another). The major reasons for termination are:

(1) Death of the beneficiary;

(2) for spouses and children, termination of the benefit payable to the retired or disabled worker on whose entitlement the spouse's and children's benefit is based; for a wife beneficiary under age 62 or a mother or a father beneficiary under age 60, termination of the benefit payable to the minor or disabled child or attainment of age 16 by youngest child (attainment of age 18 if mother or father was entitled for August 1981) on whose entitlement the wife's or mother's or father's benefit is based;

(3) attainment of the statutory age limit for certain types of benefits (for example, age 65 for a disabled worker and age 18 for a minor child);

(4) other statutory reasons (such as marriage, divorce, remarriage, or adoption) for certain types of benefits;

(5) recovery, for the individual whose benefit is based on a disability, or engaging in substantial gainful activity despite presence of a severe medical impairment;

(6) for a secondary beneficiary, entitlement to another equal or larger benefit; and

(7) cessation of full-time student status.

Total assignment rate (Medicare, SMI). The proportion of all SMI claims received by SMI carriers in which the physician or supplier agrees to accept the carrier's determination of "allowable" charges. In unassigned claims, the beneficiary is liable to the physician or supplier for all charges and is reimbursed by the carrier only for that portion deemed allowable by the carrier, subject to deductible and coinsurance provisions.

Total charges (Medicare).

- **HI.** Sum of charges for noncovered services and covered services before application of deductible and coinsurance.
- **SMI.** Total covered charges allowed by the carriers, including deductible and coinsurance amounts.

Totalization. (OASDI). The process by which persons having at least 6 U.S. quarters of coverage, but otherwise ineligible for full Social Security benefits, may meet eligibility requirements by combining their U.S. periods of coverage with periods of coverage earned in a foreign country with which the United States has signed a Social Security agreement. The total period of coverage must still meet normal eligibility requirements. A partial benefit is computed based on the proportion of total covered work completed in the United States.

Transitionally insured persons aged 72 or older, benefit for (OASI). Monthly benefit payable to certain persons born before Jan. 2, 1897, under the transitionally insured status provisions.

Trust funds (OASDHI, SMI). Four separate accounts in the United States Treasury in which are deposited the equivalent of taxes received under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, the Self-Employment Contributions Act, contributions dealing with coverage of State and local government employees; any sums received under the financial interchange with the railroad retirement account; voluntary hospital and medical insurance premiums; and transfers of Federal general revenues. Funds not withdrawn for current monthly or service benefits, the financial interchange, and administrative expenses are invested in interest-bearing Federal securities, as required by law; the interest earned is also deposited in the trust funds.

- **Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI).** The trust fund used for paying monthly benefits to retired-worker (old-

age) beneficiaries and their spouses and children and to survivors of insured workers.

- **Disability insurance (DI).** The trust fund used for paying monthly benefits to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their spouses and children and for providing rehabilitation services to the disabled.
- **Hospital insurance (HI).** The trust fund used for paying part of the costs of inpatient hospital services and related posthospital care for aged and disabled individuals who meet the eligibility requirements.
- **Supplementary medical insurance (SMI).** The trust fund used for paying part of the costs of physicians' services, outpatient hospital services, and other related medical and health services for voluntarily insured aged and disabled individuals.

Vulnerable to energy cost increase (LIEAP). A household that is at least in part responsible for its own energy costs by direct payment for utilities, increases in rent when leases are renewed, extra energy charges or surcharges, or other vehicle through which the household's costs for shelter could ultimately be expected to rise as home energy cost rise.

Widow's benefit (OASI). Monthly benefit payable to: (1) a widow or surviving divorced wife of a worker fully insured at time of death if she is (a) aged 60 or older or (b) aged 50–59 and has been disabled throughout a waiting period of 5 consecutive calendar months that began no later than 7 years after the month in which the worker died or after the end of her entitlement to benefits as a widowed mother, or (2) a widow of a transitionally insured worker if she was born before Jan. 2, 1897.

A surviving divorced wife's marriage to a worker must have lasted 10 years (20 years for entitlement before 1979) before the divorce became final. A widow aged 50–59 and a surviving divorced wife must not be married except to a person entitled to a widower's, parent's, father's, husband's, or childhood disability benefit. In the case of a widow who remarries after attaining age 60, benefits for months after 1978 are not contingent on marital status; for months before 1979, her benefit amount was reduced to one-half of the deceased husband's PIA if she married a person other than one of the above-named beneficiaries.

Widowed father's benefit (OASI). See "Father's benefit."

Widowed mother's benefit (OASI). See "Mother's benefit."

Widower's benefit (OASI). Monthly benefit payable to a widower of a worker fully insured at time of death if he did not remarry before age 60 (except to a woman entitled to widow's mother's, parent's, wife's, or disabled adult child's benefit) and is—

(1) aged 60 or older, or

(2) aged 50–59 and has been disabled throughout a waiting period of 5 consecutive calendar months that began no later than 7 years after the month in which the worker died or after the end of his entitlement to benefits as a widowed father.

For months before 1979, the benefit amount for a widower aged 60 or older was reduced to one-half of the deceased wife's PIA if he married a person other than one of the above-named beneficiaries.

Wife's benefit (OASDI). Monthly benefit payable to a wife or a divorced wife of a retired or disabled worker under one of the following conditions:

(1) The wife is aged 62 or older or has an entitled child of the worker in her care who is under age 16 or is disabled. For wives who were entitled before September 1981, and whose youngest child was aged 14 or older in August 1981, benefits will continue until the child attains age 18 or until September 1983, whichever comes earlier;

(2) the divorced wife is aged 62 or older and her marriage to the worker lasted 10 years (20 years for months before 1979) before the divorce became final; or

(3) the wife was born before Jan. 2, 1897, and the husband is transitionally insured.

Withholding (OASDI). Suspension of benefit payments until the conditions causing deductions are known to have ended. Suspension of monthly benefit payments does not affect eligibility for hospital insurance benefits. Reasons for withholding benefits include:

(1) For a beneficiary under age 72, covered or noncovered employment yielding sufficient earnings above the amount allowable by law to offset the benefit payments due him/her (if benefits of a retired worker are withheld, the benefits of all spouses and children are also withheld);

(2) failure of a wife under age 62 or mother or father beneficiary to have an entitled child in his/her care;

(3) refusal of a disabled person to accept rehabilitation services;

(4) pending determination of continuing disability;

(5) for special age-72 beneficiaries, receipt of public assistance or supplemental security income payments or offsetting government pensions;

(6) workers' compensation offset for disabled workers and dependents;

(7) payee not determined;

(8) for disabled-worker beneficiaries and disabled auxiliary beneficiaries who are incarcerated as a result of a felony conviction, unless the person is participating in a court-approved rehabilitation program that is expected to result in the achievement of substantial gainful activity within a reasonable period after release; or

(9) administrative reasons such as (1) the inability to locate the beneficiary, (2) the beneficiary's residence in certain foreign countries, and (3) under certain conditions, an alien beneficiary's residence outside the United States for more than 6 full consecutive calendar months.

Worker. A person who has earnings credited for Social Security purposes on the basis of services for wages in covered employment or on the basis of income from covered self-employment. Data on covered self-employment exclude self-employed persons who had wages or salaries reaching the annual taxable maximum reported for the same year.

Workers' compensation (and public disability benefits) offset (DI). A reduction in the monthly benefits for a disabled-worker family when the monthly DI cash benefit amount plus the State or Federal workers' compensation benefit amount or other Federal, State, or local disability benefits (excluding VA or needs-based benefits or benefits based on Federal, State, or local covered employment) exceeds 80 percent of the worker's "average current earnings" before the onset of disability. "Average current earnings" is defined as the highest of (1) the average monthly wage used for computing the PIA under the

Social Security Act; (2) average monthly earnings from covered employment and self-employment earnings during the 5 consecutive years of highest covered earnings after 1950, counting any earnings in excess of taxable earnings; or (3) average monthly earnings from covered employment and self-employment in the year of highest earnings during the period consisting of the year of disablement and the 5 preceding years, counting any earnings in excess of taxable earnings. The reduction is applied proportionately first to the spouse's and children's benefits; any excess is then applied to the disabled-worker benefit. The workers' compensation offset applies to benefits payable for months after December 1965, with respect to a disabled worker under age 65 whose disability began after June 1, 1965. Average monthly amounts for disabled workers and their spouses and children and for disabled-worker families show in the **Annual Statistical Supplement** reflect the applicable offsets. The offset is imposed for any month in which individuals are entitled to both DI cash benefits and other applicable benefits. The offset is not applicable if workers' compensation or other public disability program had a provision in effect on Feb. 18, 1981, that reduce the benefit because the worker was receiving Social Security disability benefits. Offset begins with the month of entitlement to other benefits.

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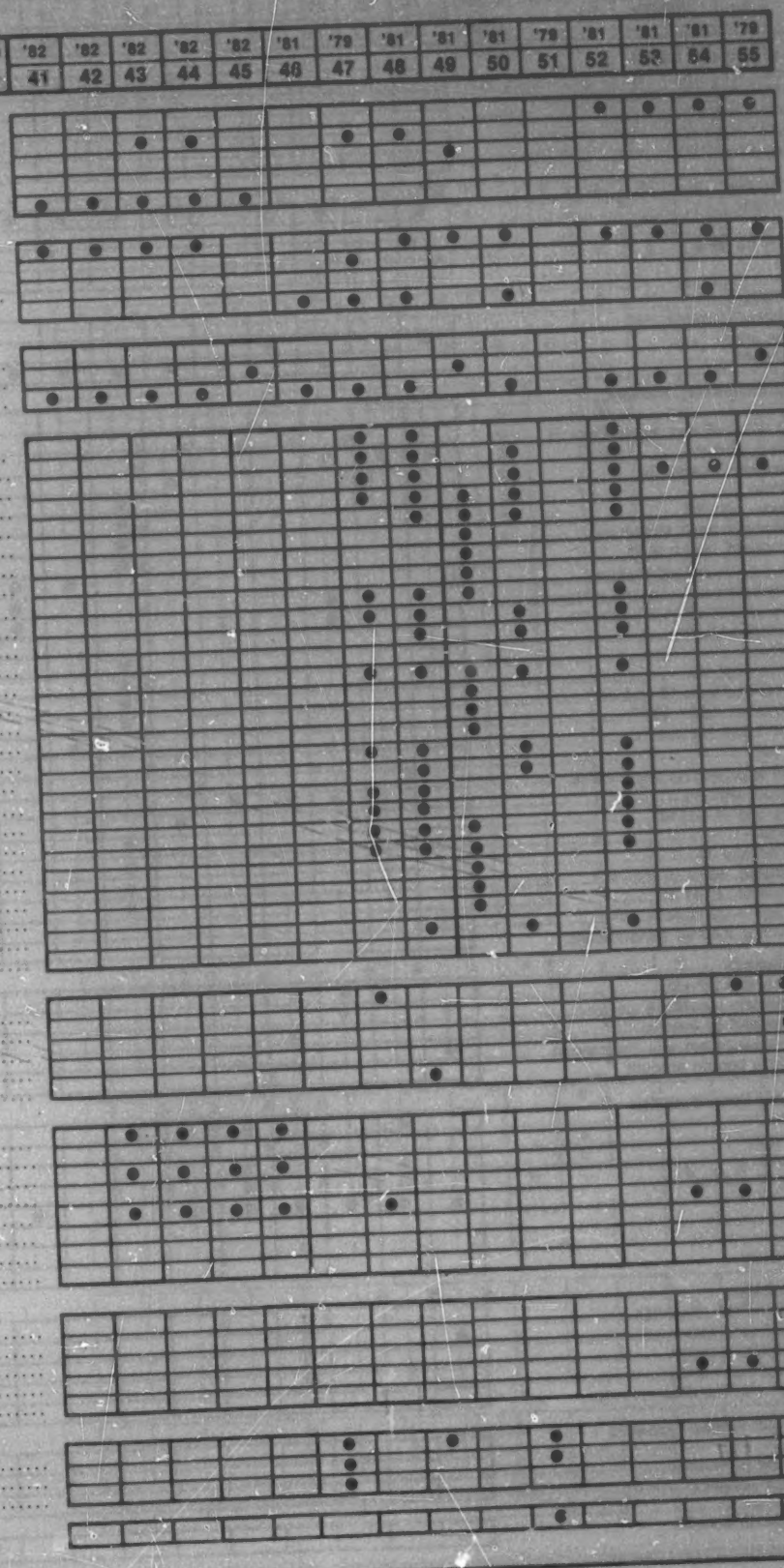


Item	Year of Data	'78	'79	'81	'79	'79	'79	'79	'79	'79	'81	'79	'79	'79	'79	'79	'79
	Table	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Type of Action or Status																	
Awards		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●		
Benefits in current-payment status												●		●	●	●	●
Benefits, termination																	
Benefits, withheld																	
Insured status																	
Type of Unit																	
Individuals		●		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Family																	
Dual entitlement				●							●	●	●	●			●
Dollars																	
Time Period																	
December of current year					●							●		●	●	●	●
Current year		●										●	●		●		
Time series			●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●				●		
Type of Beneficiary, Number																	
Total												●	●	●		●	●
Retired workers and dependents												●	●	●		●	●
Retired workers		●	●	●								●	●	●		●	●
Wives and husbands							●					●	●	●	●	●	●
Children								●				●	●			●	●
Under age 18								●				●					
Disabled, aged 18 and over								●				●					
Students, aged 18-21								●				●					
Survivors of deceased workers									●	●		●	●	●			●
Nondisabled widows and widowers				●						●		●	●	●		●	●
Disabled widows and widowers				●						●		●	●	●		●	
Divorced widows														●		●	
Children							●					●	●			●	●
Under age 18							●					●					
Disabled, aged 18 and over							●					●					
Students, aged 18-21							●					●					
Mothers and fathers								●				●	●	●		●	●
Parents												●	●	●		●	●
Disabled workers and dependents				●	●	●						●	●	●		●	●
Disabled workers							●					●	●	●	●	●	●
Wives and husbands								●				●	●			●	●
Children								●				●					
Under age 18								●				●					
Disabled, aged 18 and over								●				●					
Students, aged 18-21								●				●					
Special age — 72 beneficiaries												●	●	●		●	●
Transitionally insured beneficiaries																	
Benefit Amounts																	
Average monthly benefit				●	●							●	●	●			●
Average primary insurance amount		●		●													
Monthly benefit, by interval					●												
Primary insurance amount, by interva																	
Total monthly benefit amount		●															
Demographic Characteristics																	
Age			●			●						●	●			●	
Single year												●					
Age group			●			●						●	●				
Average or median			●			●										●	
Sex		●	●	●	●	●	●			●		●	●	●			●
Race												●	●	●			●
State																	
Foreign country																	
Entitlement Data																	
Year of entitlement to CASDI		●													●	●	
Reduction for early retirement																	
Delayed retirement credit																	
Currently payable awards																	
Computation starting date																	
Trust Fund and Annual Payments																	
Trust fund																●	
Annual benefit payments																	
Rehabilitation services																	
Lump-Sum Death Benefit											●						

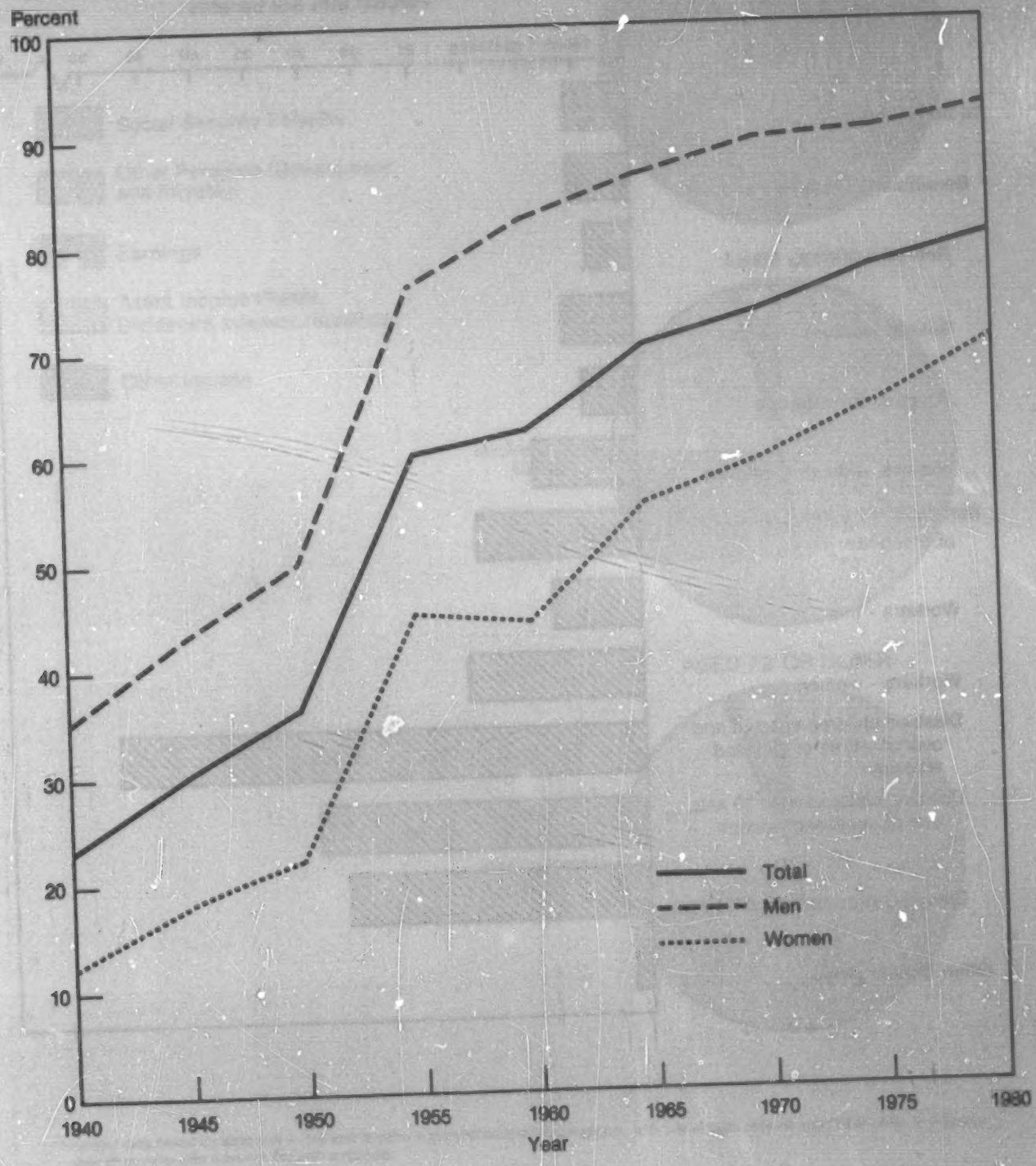
Item	Year of Data	'79	'79	'79	'79	'79	'79	'79	'79	'81	'79	'79	'79	'79	'79
	Table	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
Type of Action or Status															
Awards		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Benefits in current-payment status															●
Benefits, termination															
Benefits, withheld															
Insured status															
Type of Unit															
Individuals		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Family															
Dual entitlement					●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
Dollars															
Time Period															
December of current year		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Current year							●	●	●	●	●				
Time series															
Type of Beneficiary, Number															
Total															
Retired workers and dependents															
Retired workers		●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●
Wives and husbands		●	●							●		●			
Children										●					
Under age 18		●								●					
Disabled, aged 18 and over										●					
Students, aged 18-21		●								●					
Survivors of deceased workers		●	●	●					●						
Nondisabled widows and widowers		●													
Disabled widows and widowers															
Divorced widows															
Children															
Under age 18		●													
Disabled, aged 18 and over															
Students, aged 18-21		●													
Mothers and fathers		●													
Parents		●													
Disabled workers and dependents			●					●							
Disabled workers		●	●												
Wives and husbands															
Children															
Under age 18		●													
Disabled, aged 18 and over															
Students, aged 18-21		●													
Special age — 72 beneficiaries															
Transitionally insured beneficiaries															
Benefit Amounts															
Average monthly benefit				●	●	●		●	●	●	●			●	●
Average primary insurance amount				●									●	●	●
Monthly benefit, by interval													●		
Primary insurance amount, by interval															
Total monthly benefit amount															
Demographic Characteristics															
Age		●	●	●	●	●					●				
Single year		●	●	●	●	●					●				
Age group											●				
Average or median		●	●	●	●	●	●	●					●	●	●
Sex		●		●											
Race															
State															
Foreign country															
Entitlement Data															
Year of entitlement to OASDI				●		●			●	●	●			●	●
Reduction for early retirement					●										
Delayed retirement credit															
Currently payable awards															
Computation starting date															
Trust Fund and Annual Payments															
Trust fund															
Annual benefit payments															
Rehabilitation services															
Lump-Sum Death Benefit															

Item	Year of Data	'79	'79	'78	'78	'78	'79	'79	'79	'79	'81	'81	'79	'81	'79
	Table	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Type of Action or Status															
Awards				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Benefits in current-payment status															
Benefits, termination															
Benefits, withheld															
Insured status															
Type of Unit															
Individuals							●	●		●		●	●	●	●
Family		●	●	●	●	●									
Dual entitlement											●	●		●	
Dollars															
Time Period															
December of current year		●		●	●	●		●	●	●					●
Current year			●				●				●	●	●	●	
Time series															
Type of Beneficiary, Number															
Total															
Retired workers and dependents		●	●	●	●	●	●		●						
Retired workers			●	●	●									●	●
Wives and husbands															
Children															
Under age 18															
Disabled, aged 18 and over															
Students, aged 18-21															
Survivors of deceased workers															
Nondisabled widows and widowers			●	●		●									●
Disabled widows and widowers															
Divorced widows															
Children															
Under age 18															
Disabled, aged 18 and over															
Students, aged 18-21															
Mothers and fathers															
Parents			●	●				●			●				
Disabled workers and dependents								●		●	●	●	●		
Disabled workers				●				●			●			●	
Wives and husbands								●			●				
Children											●				
Under age 18											●				
Disabled, aged 18 and over											●				
Students, aged 18-21											●				
Special age — 72 beneficiaries															
Transitionally insured beneficiaries															
Benefit Amounts															
Average monthly benefit				●			●			●	●				
Average primary insurance amount					●	●			●	●					●
Monthly benefit, by interval		●						●				●		●	
Primary insurance amount, by interval															
Total monthly benefit amount															
Demographic Characteristics															
Age									●				●		
Single year													●		●
Age group															
Average or median															
Sex		●	●				●		●	●	●	●	●	●	
Race															
State															
Foreign country															
Entitlement Data															
Year of entitlement to OASDI		●					●								
Reduction for early retirement															
Delayed retirement credit															
Currently payable awards															
Computation starting date															
Trust Fund and Annual Payments															
Trust fund															
Annual benefit payments															
Rehabilitation services															
Lump-Sum Death Benefit															

Item	Year of Data	'81	'79	'81	'79	'79	'81	'79	'79	'79	'79	'79	'79	'79	'79
	Table	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
Type of Action or Status															
Awards		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	
Benefits in current-payment status															
Benefits, termination															●
Benefits, withheld															
Insured status															
Type of Unit															
Individuals		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Family									●	●	●	●	●	●	
Dual entitlement															
Dollars		●		●		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	
Time Period															
December of current year					●			●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Current year		●	●	●		●	●			●					
Time series															
Type of Beneficiary, Number															
Total										●					
Retired workers and dependents											●	●	●		●
Retired workers									●		●	●	●		●
Wives and husbands		●	●						●		●	●	●		
Children		●	●								●	●			
Under age 18		●	●								●	●			
Disabled, aged 18 and over															
Students, aged 18-21		●		●	●			●	●		●	●		●	●
Survivors of deceased workers				●	●		●	●	●		●	●			●
Nondisabled widows and widowers				●	●		●		●						
Disabled widows and widowers						●			●		●	●		●	●
Divorced widows		●	●	●	●				●		●	●			
Children		●	●	●							●	●			
Under age 18		●	●	●							●	●			
Disabled, aged 18 and over		●	●											●	●
Students, aged 18-21				●	●	●			●					●	●
Mothers and fathers				●	●				●						
Parents															
Disabled workers and dependents									●		●	●	●		●
Disabled workers									●		●	●	●		●
Wives and husbands		●	●						●		●	●			
Children		●	●								●	●			
Under age 18		●	●								●	●			
Disabled, aged 18 and over		●	●												●
Students, aged 18-21															
Special age — 72 beneficiaries															
Transitionally insured beneficiaries															
Benefit Amounts															
Average monthly benefit				●						●	●	●	●	●	●
Average primary insurance amount									●					●	●
Monthly benefit, by interval															
Primary insurance amount, by interval					●	●									
Total monthly benefit amount															
Demographic Characteristics															
Age									●						
Single year				●				●		●	●			●	●
Age group															
Average or median															
Sex															
Race															
State															
Foreign country															
Entitlement Data															
Year of entitlement to OASDI									●						
Reduction for early retirement															
Delayed retirement credit															
Currently payable awards									●						
Computation starting date															
Trust Fund and Annual Payments															
Trust fund															
Annual benefit payments															
Rehabilitation services															
Lump-Sum Death Benefit															

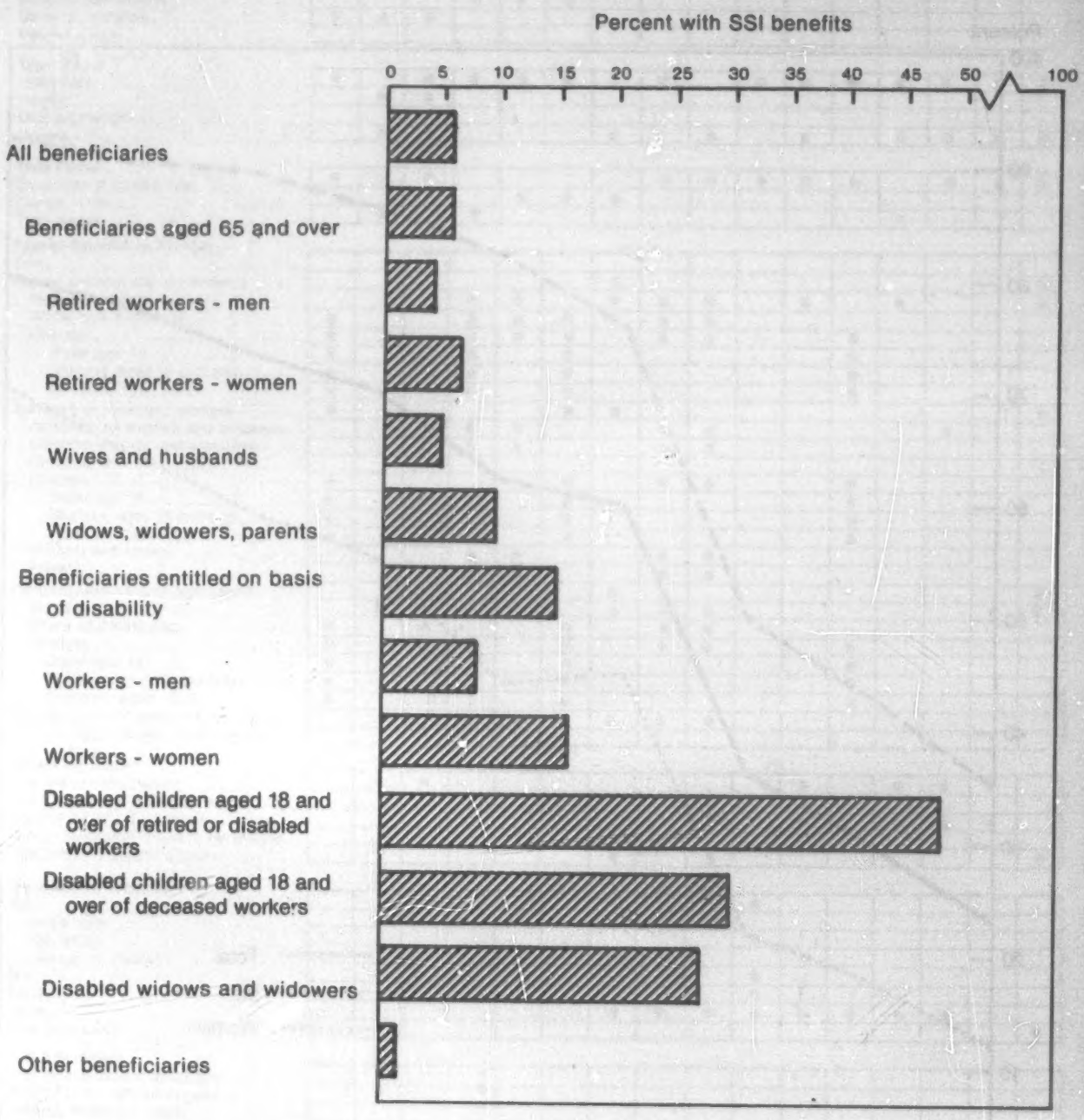
Item	Year of Data	'79	'81	'80	'77	'77	'77	'81	'80	'80	'80	'80	'80	'80	'80	'80	'80
	Table	114	[1]115	[1]116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
Type of Action or Status																	
Awards																	
Benefits in current-payment status									●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Benefits, termination					●	●	●										
Benefits, withheld		●	●	●													
Insured status																	
Type of Unit																	
Individuals		●		●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Family			●	●													
Dual entitlement																	
Dollars			●	●				●		●		●		●	●	●	●
Time Period																	
December of current year		●		●					●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Current year						●	●	●									
Time series			●		●									●			
Type of Beneficiary, Number																	
Total																	
Retired workers and dependents								●									●
Retired workers					●	●		●	●	●		●		●			●
Wives and husbands		●			●	●	●		●	●							
Children		●			●	●	●		●	●			●				
Under age 18		●			●		●						●				
Disabled, aged 18 and over		●			●		●						●				
Students, aged 18-21		●			●		●						●				
Survivors of deceased workers		●					●	●									●
Nondisabled widows and widowers					●	●			●	●					●		
Disabled widows and widowers					●	●			●	●							
Divorced widows																	
Children		●					●		●	●			●				
Under age 18		●					●						●				
Disabled, aged 18 and over		●					●						●				
Students, aged 18-21		●					●						●				
Mothers and fathers					●	●			●	●							
Parents					●	●			●	●							
Disabled workers and dependents				●				●									●
Disabled workers			●	●				●	●	●						●	●
Wives and husbands		●		●			●		●	●							
Children		●					●		●	●			●				
Under age 18		●					●						●				
Disabled, aged 18 and over		●					●						●				
Students, aged 18-21		●					●						●				
Special age — 72 beneficiaries					●	●		●	●	●							
Transitionally insured beneficiaries																	
Benefit Amounts																	
Average monthly benefit			●	●								●		●	●	●	
Average primary insurance amount																	
Monthly benefit, by interval												●			●	●	
Primary insurance amount, by interval																	
Total monthly benefit amount								●		●							●
Demographic Characteristics																	
Age											●						
Single year																	
Age group											●						
Average or median																	
Sex											●						
Race											●						
State								●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Foreign country																	●
Entitlement Data																	
Year of entitlement to OASDI																	
Reduction for early retirement																	
Delayed retirement credit																	
Currently payable awards																	
Computation starting date																	
Trust Fund and Annual Payments																	
Trust fund								●									
Annual benefit payments																	
Rehabilitation services																	
Lump-Sum Death Benefit								●									

FULLY INSURED POPULATION AS PERCENT OF POPULATION IN SOCIAL SECURITY AREA,[1] AS OF JANUARY 1, 1940-80

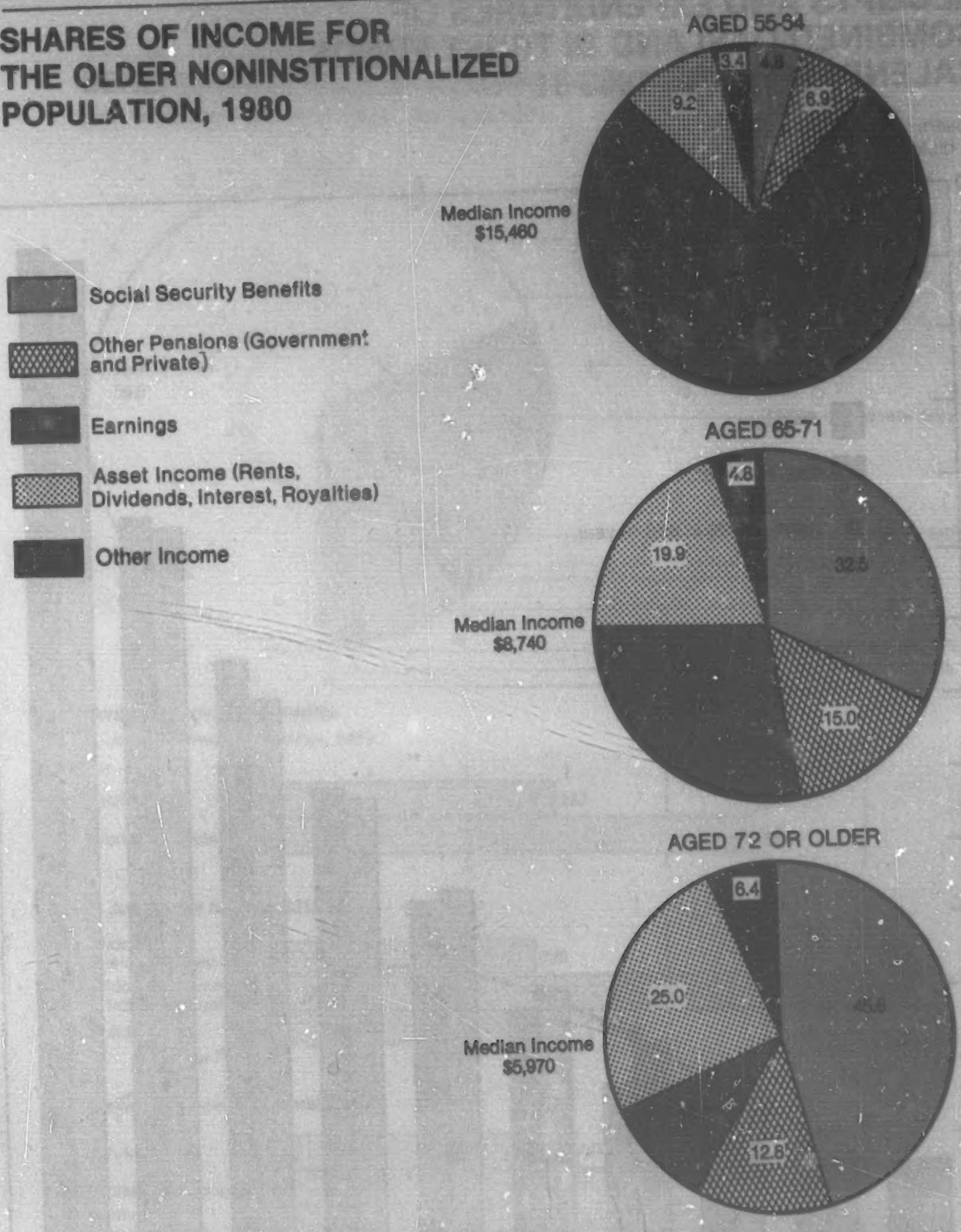


[1]For definition of Social Security Area, see table 45.

CONCURRENT RECEIPT OF OASDI AND SSI BENEFITS, DECEMBER 1981

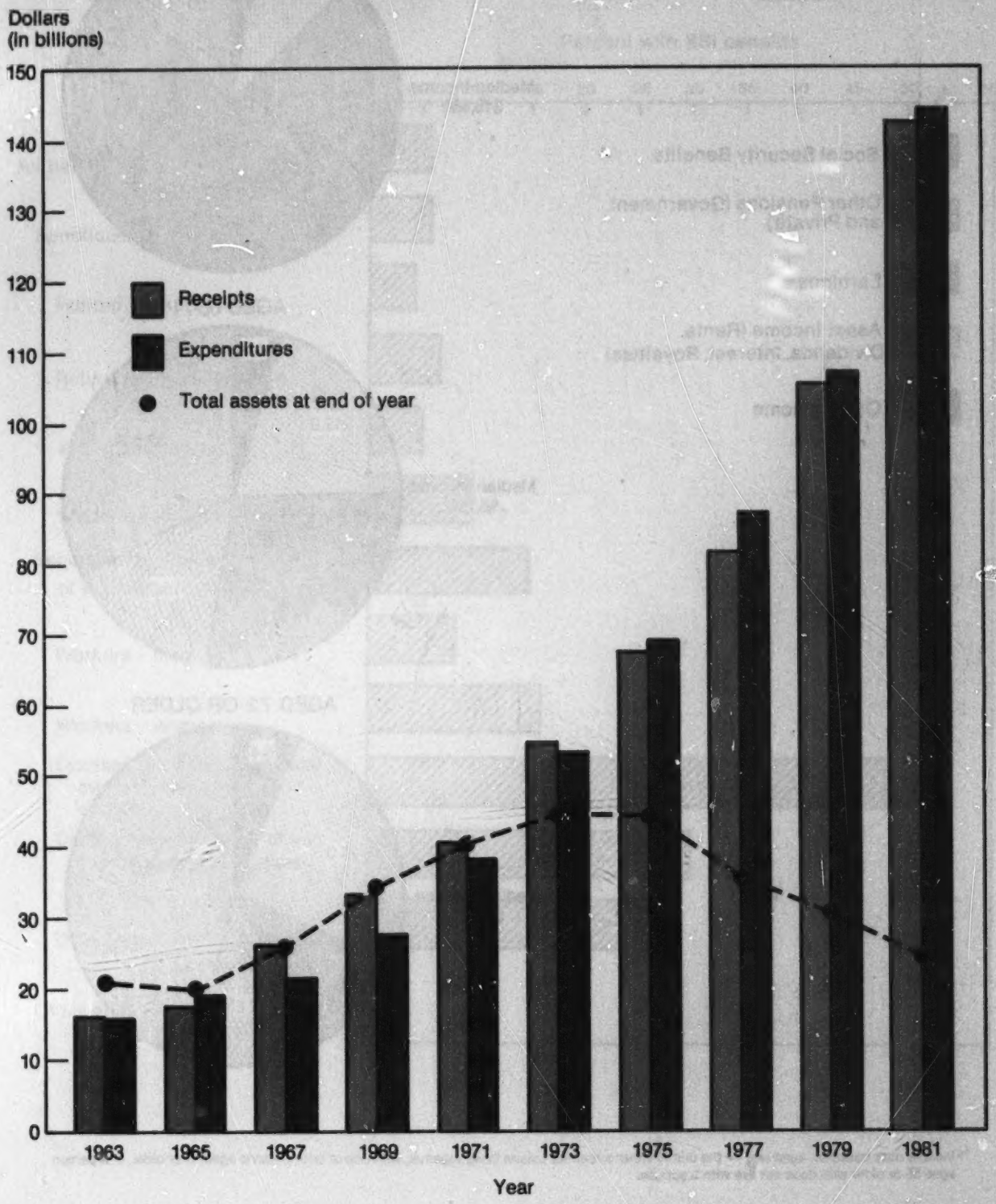


SHARES OF INCOME FOR THE OLDER NONINSTITIONALIZED POPULATION, 1980



[1] Income data based on aged unit — the unit is either a married couple living together, with one or both persons aged 55 or older, or a person aged 55 or older who does not live with a spouse.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF COMBINED OASI AND DI TRUST FUNDS, CALENDAR YEARS 1963-81



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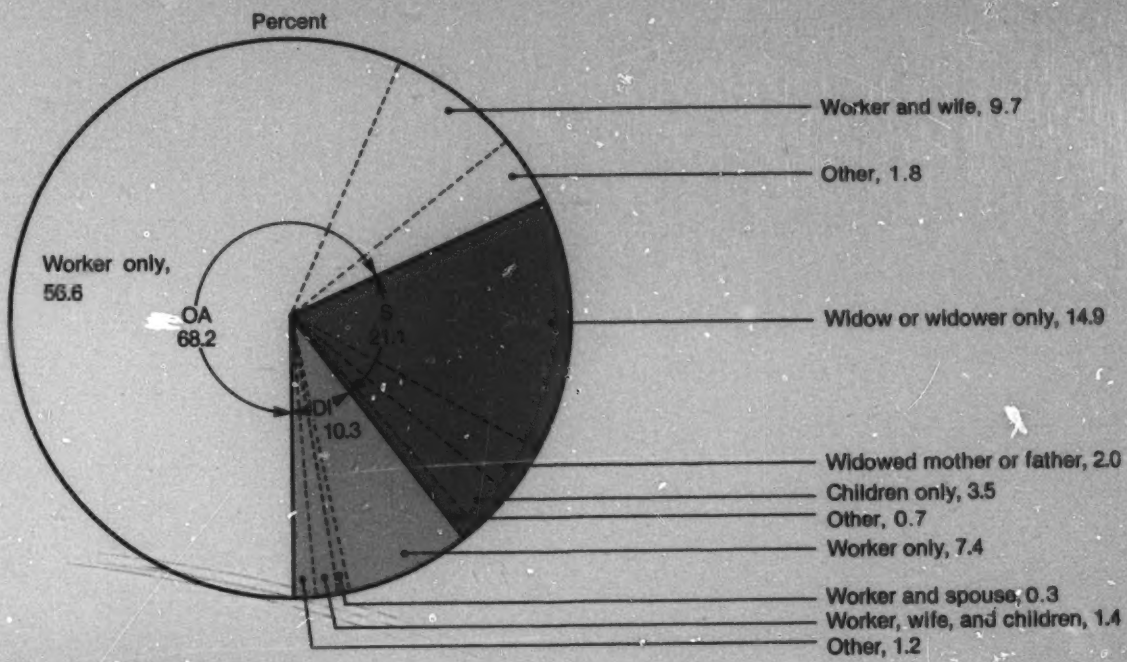
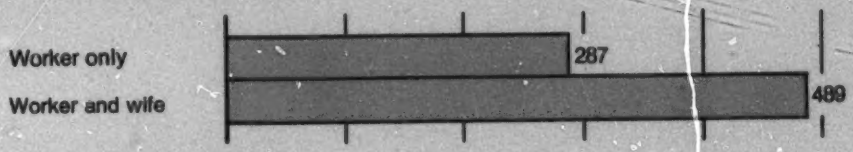
BENEFICIARY FAMILIES UNDER OASDI, 1979

(For further detail on beneficiaries, see table 107)

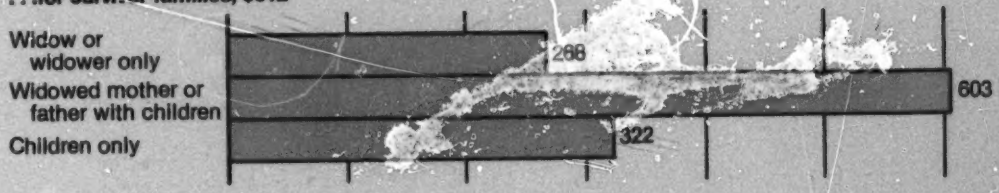


Average monthly benefits

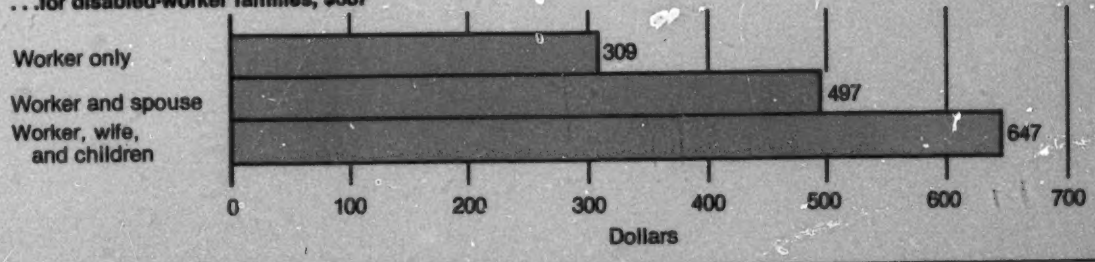
. . .for retired-worker families, $322



. . .for survivor families, $312



. . .for disabled-worker families, $387



December 1982 Volume 45, Number 12

Social Security Bulletin

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by the Program Analysis Staff

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The **Social Security Bulletin** is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Statements in **Bulletin** articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.

The **Bulletin** is prepared in the Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration, under the general supervision of Robert Robinson, Chief of the Publications Staff, and the editorial supervision of Marilyn Thomas. Suggestions or comments concerning the **Bulletin** should be addressed to the Office of Research and Statistics.

Calendar-year data for each year 1939–48 were published in the **Social Security Yearbooks** and, beginning with the data for 1949, in the **Annual Statistical Supplements** to the **Bulletin**. (The **Supplements** with data for each year 1949-54 were included in the September **Bulletin**, 1950–55; beginning with 1955 data, the **Supplement** is a separate publication.)

The **Social Security Bulletin** is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A copy of the **Supplement** is included in the annual subscription price of the **Bulletin**.

Price: $29.00 a year in the United States and $36.25 in all other countries; single copies, $4.75 domestic and $5.95 foreign. Price of the 1981 **Supplement** is $7.00 domestic and $8.75 foreign.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget through June 30, 1985.

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ISSN 0037-7910

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OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
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Social Security in Review

Social Security Increases for 1983

A number of significant increases in the Social Security program will go into effect in January 1983. The changes are required under the Social Security Act and represent adjustments based on increases in national average wage levels.

—The maximum earnings base for taxing and benefit-computation purposes rises from $32,400 to $35,700, but the contribution rate remains the same for employers and employees (6.70 percent) and the self-employed (9.35 percent). The increase in the base amount raises the maximum annual contributions for members of these groups to $2,391.90 and $3,337.95, respectively.

—The annual exempt amount under the earnings test rises from $6,000 to $6,600 for beneficiaries aged 65–69 and from $4,440 to $4,920 for those under age 65. Beginning in 1983, a person may earn any amount without incurring a loss of benefits if he or she is aged 70 or older. Formerly, the earnings test no longer applied at age 72.

—The amount of covered earnings a worker needs to earn a quarter of coverage rises from $340 to $370.

—The "bend points" used in calculating the primary insurance amount (PIA) and maximum family benefits rise for those who become newly eligible for benefits in 1983. The new PIA formula is 90 percent of the first $254 (up from $230) of average indexed monthly earnings (AIME), plus 32 percent of AIME in excess of $254 but not in excess of $1,528 (up from $1,388), plus 15 percent of AIME in excess of $1,528. The maximum family benefit formula is 150 percent of the first $324 (up from $294) of the PIA, plus 272 percent of the PIA in excess of $324 but not in excess of $468 (up from $425), plus 134 percent of the PIA in excess of $468 but not in excess of $610 (up from $554), plus 175 percent of the PIA in excess of $610.

Program Operations

OASDI Benefits

At the end of August 1982, 35,278,027 beneficiaries under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program received $13.1 billion in monthly cash benefits. Retired workers numbered 20,496,876, or 58 percent of all OASDI beneficiaries.

In August 1982, monthly cash benefits were awarded to 332,913 persons under the OASDI program. Forty-five percent of all awards were made to retired workers and 7 percent to disabled workers. Eighty-three percent of all awards were immediately payable. The average monthly benefit amounts for currently payable awards were $381.76 for retired workers and $441.60 for disabled workers.[1]

Average monthly benefit amounts payable in August 1982 to retired and disabled workers were $416.60 and $442.16, respectively.

SSI Payments

Federally administered payments. In August 1982, 3,910,600 persons received federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, a decrease of 17,000 from the July figure. The number of aged recipients declined by 10,400 to 1,591,400, the disabled by 6,500 to 2,241,500, and the blind by 200 to 77,700.

Federally administered payments totaled $781.1 million in August, down $1.4 million from the previous

[1] The benefit amounts referred to in this section are the amounts before the new rounding of benefits procedure that went into effect in June.

OASDI	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
Monthly beneficiaries, total (in thousands)	35,278	35,375	35,792
Aged 65 and over, total	24,675	24,626	24,110
Retired workers	18,287	18,244	17,798
Survivors and dependents	6,321	6,314	6,231
Special age-72 beneficiaries	67	68	81
Under age 65, total	10,603	10,749	11,682
Retired workers	2,210	2,197	2,130
Disabled workers	2,657	2,682	2,814
Survivors and dependents	5,736	5,870	6,738
Total monthly benefits (in millions)[1]	$13,087	$13,089	$12,103
Average benefit in current-payment status:			
Retired workers	$416.60	$416.24	$383.81
Disabled workers	442.16	442.50	413.61
Aged widows and widowers	374.32	373.91	344.97
Children of deceased workers	290.33	289.61	269.20
Average benefits awarded:			
Retired workers	$413.50	$419.96	$393.67
Disabled workers	440.94	442.98	431.42
Aged widows and widowers	376.37	345.15	338.91
Children of deceased workers	275.01	273.13	260.22

[1] In current-payment status; excludes lump-sum and retroactive payments and adjustments.

month. Federal SSI payments of $631.3 million and federally administered State supplementation of $149.8 million decreased by $779,000 and $654,000, respectively.

State-administered supplementary payments. During June 1982, the number of persons receiving State-administered supplementation declined slightly from the May total to 246,500. Similarly, expenditures for these State payments decreased from $20.1 million in May to $20.0 million in June. Twelve out of 25 States reported reductions in both their number of cases and expenditures, seven had increases in both, three reported declines in either one or the other, and three reported no changes.

Actuarial Study Available

A new report by Joseph F. Faber, Office of the Actuary, presents life tables by sex for the United States based on data collected for each decennial year since 1900 and on projections for each decennial year through 2050. Analysis shows that future improvements in mortality—projected at an average rate of 0.6 percent per year—will amount to approximately half the average gain observed thus far in this century. Single copies of **Life Tables for the United States: 1900–2050** (Actuarial Study No. 87) may be obtained from the Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, 700 Altmeyer Building, 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, Maryland 21235.

Mortality and Early Retirement

by the Program Analysis Staff*

This article examines and compares the survival rates of persons claiming retired-worker benefits at age 62 with those who did not. The study is based on a sample of Social Security insured workers who reached age 62 during the period 1962–72. The proportion of men dying in the initial years after age 62 was higher among those who claimed benefits at age 62 than among those who did not. The same pattern held for women but the difference was very small. To the extent that survival after age 62 can be taken as an indication of health status at age 62, these data suggest that the age-62 claimants were somewhat more likely than others to have had health problems. The difference in survival rates between the two groups, however, was not as great as the difference in the incidence of health problems reported in surveys. Past surveys have shown that men receiving early retirement benefits were twice as likely as other men to report health problems. According to this study, survival rates for men claiming benefits at age 62 were only 3–5 percentage points lower by age 68 than those for other insured men. Within any given age cohort, the difference between survival rates of age-62 claimants and other insured men widened over time. Survival rates improved across the age cohorts. Among the men, survival rates improved somewhat more for the age-62 claimants than for others.

Starting in 1956, women were allowed to claim Social Security retired-worker benefits as early as age 62. This option was extended to men in the middle of 1961. The percent of all retired-worker benefit awards that are made to persons aged 62 has increased over the years, as shown in the following tabulation.

Year	Percent [1]		
	Total	Men	Women
1962	18	13	30
1972	28	22	37
1978	35	29	44

[1] Percent of total new awards, excluding Disability Insurance conversions.

Source: **Annual Statistical Supplement** to the **Social Security Bulletin**, various years, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration.

Over the same period, the labor force participation of men aged 60–64 declined. Numerous studies have been undertaken to explain the early retirement decision. In some studies, poor health was found to be a major factor. In others, health was found to be unimportant, and economic variables—such as Social Security and pension benefits—were the main explanatory factors. To date, no consensus has been reached on the importance of health in explaining early retirement. If health is a major factor, and if health at age 62 is positively correlated with survival after age 62, then one would expect those retiring at age 62 to have lower survival rates than those who do not. This study compares the survival rates of those who claimed Social Security benefits at age 62 with those who did not.

Data Base

This study is based on an extract from the 1977 1-percent Continuous Work History Sample (CWHS), a longitudinal file that contains demographic character-

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istics and program benefit data for a sample of persons with Social Security account numbers. The extract consists of the records of 64,382 persons born in the even years from 1900 through 1910 who were insured for Social Security retired-worker benefits when they reached age 62. The study excludes those who had ever received Social Security disabled-worker benefits.[1]

Survival rates for persons in the sample are compared up to the beginning of 1978, the year they would reach ages 68–78. This study cannot measure the total mortality experience of the age cohorts because most of the study group was still alive in 1978. The data do show, however, initial differences in survival rates between those who did and those who did not claim benefits at the earliest possible age.

Overall Survival Rates After Age 62

Table 1 shows survival rates for the six age cohorts who reached age 62 between 1962 and 1972. Survival rates are the percent of the cohort of 62-year-olds who were still alive at the beginning of the year in which they would reach a specified later age.[2] For example, of the CWHS men who reached age 62 in 1962, 85 percent were alive at the beginning of the year in which they would reach age 68 and 49 percent were alive at the beginning of the year in which they would reach age 78.

As expected, women had higher survival rates than did men. And the more recent cohorts had higher survival rates than the earlier cohorts, reflecting the overall increase in life expectancy of the aged.

Table 1 also shows survival rates for the U.S. population as a whole. Although the two groups show similar trends, the CWHS study group of nondisabled insured workers had slightly higher survival rates than did the population as a whole. The total population includes the disabled who have lower than average survival rates and persons who did not have Social Security numbers or who did not work long enough to be insured for retired-

[1] See the Technical Note for further discussion of cases excluded.

[2] Survival rates were calculated as of the beginning of the year because the month of death was not always reported on the CWHS.

Table 1.—Survival rates for persons reaching age 62 in 1962–74

Year reached age 62	Percent alive at the beginning of the year the cohort reached age—							
	62	65	68	70	72	74	76	78
CWHS study group[1]				Men				
1962 (N = 6,019)	100	93	85	78	71	64	56	49
1964 (N = 6,188)	100	93	85	78	71	65	58	...
1966 (N = 6,295)	100	93	85	80	73	66	...	...
1968 (N = 6,595)	100	94	86	80	74	...	...	...
1970 (N = 6,915)	100	95	87	82	...	...	...	...
1972 (N = 6,743)	100	94	87	...	...	...	...	...
				Women				
1962 (N = 3,481)	100	96	92	88	84	79	74	68
1964 (N = 3,862)	100	96	93	90	86	82	77	...
1966 (N = 4,102)	100	97	93	90	86	81	...	...
1968 (N = 4,427)	100	97	94	90	87	...	...	...
1970 (N = 4,797)	100	98	94	91	...	...	...	...
1972 (N = 4,958)	100	98	94	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. population[2]				Men				
1962	100	91	81	74	67	59	51	44
1964	100	91	81	74	67	60	52	...
1966	100	91	81	74	68	60	...	...
1968	100	91	82	75	68	...	...	...
1970	100	92	82	76	...	...	...	...
1972	100	92	83	...	...	...	...	...
				Women				
1962	100	95	90	86	82	76	71	66
1964	100	96	90	87	82	77	72	...
1966	100	96	91	87	82	78	...	...
1968	100	96	91	87	83	...	...	...
1970	100	96	91	88	...	...	...	...
1972	100	96	92	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Includes only nondisabled insured workers.

[2] Life tables for the total U.S. population provided by the Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, Actuarial Study No. 87 and unpublished tables. Survival rates calculated for each age interval using life tables for all intervening years.

worker benefits. For the study group, underreporting of deaths on the CWHS could cause a slight overstatement of survival rates although any such effect is likely to be small. The Technical Note at the end of this article describes the method used to adjust for possible unreported deaths.

Differences in Survival Rates

Age-62 Claimants and Other Insured Workers

Table 2 compares survival rates between persons in the CWHS study who became entitled to retired-worker benefits in the calendar year in which they reached age 62 and those who did not. To become entitled to retired-worker benefits, a person must be insured and have filed a claim for benefits. Those who are classified as not claiming benefits at age 62 include those who filed their claim later and those who lived to age 62 but died before they filed for benefits. Table 2 shows:

- Among men, a smaller portion of the age-62 claimants were alive at any subsequent age than of other insured workers. For example, of men in the cohort born in 1900 (those aged 62 in 1962), the proportion alive in the year they reached age 74 was 58 percent of age-62 claimants and 66 percent of the other insured workers—an 8 percentage point difference.
- As a cohort of men grew older, the age-62 claimants continued to have lower survival rates than others. For example, of men reaching age 62 in 1966, the percent surviving 6 years to age 68 was 83 percent for age-62 claimants and 86 percent for others—a 3 percentage point difference; the proportion surviving another 6 years to age 74 was 60 percent for age-62 claimants and 68 percent for others—an 8 percentage point difference.
- Among the women, survival rates of the age-62 claimants were not very different from those of other insured women. For most cohorts of women at most ages, the age-62 claimants had slightly lower survival rates than other women; differences never exceeded 3 percentage points, however. In some cases, survival rates were the same between the two groups, and in a few cases they were even a percentage point higher for those claiming benefits at age 62.

Thus, these data indicate that, among men, more of the age-62 claimants than of other men died in the initial years after age 62; and for the earlier cohorts—those for whom survival data are available over a longer period—the difference in survival rates widened at the more advanced ages. Among women, survival rates tended to be only slightly lower for age-62 claimants than for others.

Cohorts of Age-62 Claimants

Table 1 shows that overall survival rates are increasing; those born in more recent years tend to live longer than those born earlier. Table 2 permits one to determine whether survival rates for those who claimed benefits at age 62 improved as rapidly as for those who did not.

For men, survival rates of age-62 claimants tended to rise more rapidly over time than did survival rates of other insured men. Of men claiming benefits at age 62 in 1962 and in 1964, for example, 81 percent lived to age 68, while of age-62 claimants in 1970 and in 1972, 85 percent lived to age 68—an increase of 4 percentage points. Survival rates increased by only 2 percentage points for other insured men over the same period.

The larger increase in survival rates for the age-62 claimants may be explained, in part, by two trends during the decade. First, the proportion of nondisabled insured men who claimed benefits at age 62 rose over the period—from 24 percent in 1962 to 28 percent in 1972. If this increase meant that more men without health problems were claiming benefits at age 62, then survival rates for the age-62 claimants might be expected to increase by more than survival rates for all men in the particular cohort.

Second, the proportion of insured men aged 62–64 who received Disability Insurance benefits, and therefore were not included in this study, also increased over the period—from 7 percent in 1962 to 11 percent in 1972.[3] To the extent that this means that a larger portion of those with health problems were receiving Disability Insurance benefits rather than early retirement benefits, one might expect the average health status and, by inference, survival rates of those claiming retirement benefits at age 62 to increase.

For women, survival rates for both the age-62 claimants and the other insured women improved between cohorts. No clear pattern emerges that shows more rapid improvement for one group or the other.

Survival After Benefit Entitlement for Age-62 and Age-65 Claimants

Another way of looking at survival rates of early retirees is to examine the number of years they lived after establishing entitlement to benefits. Table 3 compares those who became entitled to retired-worker benefits at age 62 with those entitled at age 65 to show which group was more likely to live a given number of years after their benefit entitlement began. Those entitled at age 65 include two groups: (1) those who began receiving cash benefits at age 65, and (2) those who established their cash benefit entitlement when they enrolled for Medicare at age 65 but who did not begin receiving retired-worker benefits immediately because they were not yet retired. Together these groups represent those entitled

[3] Annual Statistical Supplement, 1975, to the Social Security Bulletin, Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, table 52, page 85.

to unreduced retired-worker benefits at age 65. Those entitled at age 62, in contrast, received benefits that were reduced by up to 20 percent because they claimed their benefits early. If survival rates were similar for the two groups, one would expect that on average those entitled at age 62 would live longer after entitlement because their benefit entitlements began 3 years earlier. This did not appear to be the case for the cohorts studied.

Among men, those entitled at age 65 were slightly more likely than those entitled at age 62 to live any given number of years after entitlement. For example, of men in the earliest cohort, 77 percent of those entitled at age 62 and 82 percent of those entitled at age 65 lived to be entitled to benefits for at least 7 years (when they would be ages 69 and 72, respectively). To the extent that health differences underlie survival rate differences, this implies that the health of those men becoming entitled to benefits at age 65 is better at and after age 65 than is the health at and after age 62 of those men becoming entitled to benefits at age 62.

Among the women, those entitled at age 62 were about as likely as those entitled at age 65 to live any given number of years after benefit entitlement. Of those in the earliest cohort, for example, 76 percent of both groups lived to receive benefits for 13 years.

Table 2.—Survival rates of nondisabled insured workers

Year reached age 62	Number in sample	Percent of total	Percent alive in year they reached age—							
			62	65	68	70	72	74	76	78
	Men									
1962:										
Claimed benefits at age 62	1,456	24	100	92	81	73	66	58	51	42
Did not	4,563	76	100	94	86	80	73	66	58	51
(Difference)	...	...	...	(2)	(5)	(7)	(7)	(8)	(7)	(9)
1964:										
Claimed benefits at age 62	1,434	23	100	93	81	72	63	57	50	...
Did not	4,754	77	100	93	86	80	74	67	60	...
(Difference)	...	...	...	(0)	(5)	(8)	(11)	(10)	(10)	...
1966:										
Claimed benefits at age 62	1,437	22	100	92	83	76	68	60	...	...
Did not	4,858	78	100	93	86	81	74	68	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	...	(1)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(8)	...	...
1968:										
Claimed benefits at age 62	1,478	22	100	93	82	76	68	...	...	...
Did not	5,117	78	100	94	87	81	75	...	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	...	(1)	(5)	(5)	(7)	...	...	...
1970:										
Claimed benefits at age 62	1,828	26	100	94	85	79	...	...	...	...
Did not	5,087	74	100	95	88	83	...	...	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	...	(1)	(3)	(4)	...	...	...	...
1972:										
Claimed benefits at age 62	1,942	28	100	94	85	...	...	...	...	...
Did not	4,801	72	100	95	88	...	...	...	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	...	(1)	(3)	...	...	...	...	...
	Women									
1962:										
Claimed benefits at age 62	1,584	42	100	96	91	87	83	78	73	67
Did not	1,897	58	100	97	92	88	84	80	74	70
(Difference)	...	...	...	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(3)
1964:										
Claimed benefits at age 62	1,723	41	100	97	93	90	86	81	76	...
Did not	2,139	59	100	96	93	90	86	82	78	...
(Difference)	...	...	...	(−1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(2)	...
1966:										
Claimed benefits at age 62	1,827	41	100	97	92	89	85	80	...	...
Did not	2,275	59	100	96	93	90	86	82	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	...	(−1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	...	...
1968:										
Claimed benefits at age 62	1,854	39	100	97	93	89	86	...	...	...
Did not	2,573	61	100	97	94	91	87	...	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	...	(0)	(1)	(2)	(1)	...	...	...
1970:										
Claimed benefits at age 62	2,155	42	100	97	93	89	...	...	...	...
Did not	2,642	58	100	98	95	92	...	...	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	...	(1)	(2)	(3)	...	...	...	...
1972:										
Claimed benefits at age 62	2,438	45	100	98	94	...	...	...	...	...
Did not	2,520	55	100	98	94	...	...	...	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	...	(0)	(0)	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.—Percent of cohort who claimed retirement benefits at age 62 or age 65 and who were still alive after "n" years

Year reached age 62	Total number	Total percent	Percent alive after receiving benefits for "n" years												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Men															
1962:															
Claimed benefits at age—															
62	1,456	100	98	95	92	88	84	81	77	73	69	66	62	58	53
65	2,858	100	99	97	95	91	88	85	82	77	74	70	66	62	58
(Difference)	...	...	(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(4)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(3)
1964:															
Claimed benefits at age—															
62	1,434	100	99	96	93	90	86	81	78	72	68	63	60	...	...
65	2,940	100	99	96	94	91	88	85	81	77	73	70	67	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(7)	...	...
1966:															
Claimed benefits at age—															
62	1,437	100	99	95	92	89	86	83	79	76	72	...	...	...	...
65	2,955	100	99	96	94	91	88	86	82	79	75	...	...	...	
(Difference)	...	...	(0)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	...	...	...	
1968:															
Claimed benefits at age—															
62	1,478	100	99	95	93	90	86	82	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	3,145	100	99	96	93	91	87	84	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1970:															
Claimed benefits at age—															
62	1,828	100	99	96	94	91	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	3,038	100	99	96	94	91	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972:															
Claimed benefits at age—															
62	1,942	100	99	96	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	2,491	100	99	97	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	(0)	(1)	(0)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women															
1962:															
Claimed benefits at age—															
62	1,584	100	99	97	96	94	93	91	89	87	85	83	80	78	76
65	1,001	100	[1] 100	98	97	94	92	90	89	87	85	83	80	78	76
(Difference)	...	...	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(−1)	(−1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
1964:															
Claimed benefits at age—															
62	1,723	100	99	98	97	96	95	93	91	90	88	86	83	...	...
65	1,075	100	99	99	97	96	95	93	92	90	89	87	84	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	...	...
1966:															
Claimed benefits at age—															
62	1,827	100	[1] 100	99	97	95	94	92	91	89	86	...	...	...	...
65	1,220	100	[1] 100	99	98	97	95	94	92	90	88	...	...	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	(0)	(0)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	...	...	...	...
1968:															
Claimed benefits at age—															
62	1,854	100	[1] 100	98	97	96	94	93	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	1,373	100	[1] 100	98	97	96	94	93	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1970:															
Claimed benefits at age—															
62	2,155	100	[1] 100	98	97	96	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	1,359	100	[1] 100	99	98	97	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972:															
Claimed benefits at age—															
62	2,438	100	[1] 100	99	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	1,084	100	99	98	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Difference)	...	...	(−1)	(−1)	(−1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Percents equal 100 due to rounding.

Relationship of Survival Rates to Survey Data

The CWHS does not contain information on health status, so it is not possible to determine whether those who died in the initial years after early benefit receipt were also those who had, or would have reported that they had, health problems. If one accepts by inference, however, a relationship between health status at age 62 and survival rates after age 62, one can compare differences in survival rates with differences in the incidence of self-assessed work limitations between those who claim benefits at age 62 and others. The data then are relevant to the debate about the validity of survey data showing that early retirees report more work-limiting health problems than do others of the same age.

The Survey of Newly Entitled Beneficiaries (SNEB) conducted in 1968–70 found a high incidence of work-limiting health problems reported by men who claimed retired-worker benefits at age 62. Data from the SNEB study found that 61 percent of the men who became entitled to retired-worker benefits at age 62 reported work limitations, while only 34 percent of those becoming entitled at ages 63 or older reported such problems, as shown in the following tabulation.

All men awarded benefits	Health does not limit work	Health limits or prohibits work
Total	57	43
Age 62	39	61
Age 63 or older[1]	66	34

[1] Includes those awarded payable benefits at ages 63 and older and those awarded postponed benefits at age 65 when they enrolled in Medicare but had not yet retired.

Source: Leonard Rubin, "Disabling Health Conditions," in **Reaching Retirement Age** (Research Report No. 47), Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, 1976, page 66.

The Retirement History Study (RHS) in 1971 and in 1973 provided data on self-assessed health at ages 62–63 for men who did and those who did not receive retired-worker benefits by those ages. Although the proportion of men reporting health problems in the RHS was smaller than in the SNEB, those receiving benefits ages 62–63 still were nearly twice as likely as those not receiving early retirement benefits to report work-limiting health problems, as the following tabulation shows.

Retirement benefit receipt	Health does not limit work	Health limits or prohibits work
Total	72	28
Receiving early benefits	56	44
Not receiving early benefits	79	21

Source: Special tabulations from the Retirement History Study. Excludes Disability Insurance beneficiaries.

Many analysts have questioned whether these self-assessments of work limitations are accurate indications of actual differences in health status between early retirees and others. Some believe that early retirees emphasize health problems and downplay other equally important factors in the retirement decision—such as preference for leisure or availability of retirement income—because health problems are considered a more socially acceptable reason for early retirement. Others note that the survey questions on work limitations may have a different meaning to those who have stopped working than to those who have not. For example, some types of health conditions of older workers may make work more difficult than it used to be but may not be totally disabling. Given such a condition, a person who had stopped working may be more likely to report that the condition limited his or her work than would a worker who had not yet stopped working.

If survival rates after age 62 are, in fact, indicative of health status at age 62, then the results of this study show that the age-62 claimants were more likely to have health problems than were other insured workers. The differences in survival rates, however, were not as great as the differences in self-assessed work limitations reported in surveys about a decade ago. Although the men receiving early retirement benefits were about twice as likely as other men to report health problems in surveys, the survival rates of men claiming benefits at age 62 in this study were only 3–5 percentage points lower by age 68 than for other insured men. For the earlier cohorts, for whom survival data are available over a longer period, the difference in survival rates grew wider at more advanced ages.

Some difference between the survey data on work limitations and the survival rates is to be expected. One would not expect work limitations and mortality rates to be perfectly correlated. Some conditions such as arthritis may limit ability to work but are not immediately life threatening. Other conditions, such as certain heart diseases, may call for a curtailment of work activities in order to improve survival prospects. Still other conditions may become acutely life-threatening with very little prior effect on ability to work.

Limitations and Summary of Findings

Because the majority of those born in 1900 through 1910 who lived to age 62 were still alive at the end of 1977—the last year for which data were available—it is not possible to say whether the overall life expectancy of the age-62 claimants will be lower than that of the other insured workers at age 62. Although more of the age-62 claimants died by 1978, those who remained alive could be a relatively long-lived group. Surveys in the past have indicated that the age-62 claimants were a mixed group. While many reported health problems and some who

reported health problems also had low incomes, others reported they were free of health problems and had relatively high incomes from Social Security and pensions. If a significant number of the surviving early retirees are a healthy, long-lived group, then the overall average life expectancy of those who claimed benefits at age 62 might not be significantly different from that of other insured workers. Data on mortality experience long after 1977 would be needed to compare accurately the total life expectancy of early retirees to that of others.

Based on the survival data through 1977 for nondisabled insured workers who reached age 62 in 1962–72, this study found:

- These cohorts of nondisabled insured workers had higher survival rates than those calculated for the same age cohorts from U.S. life tables for the total population.
- As expected, overall survival rates were higher for the more recent cohorts than for the earlier cohorts of insured workers. In addition, overall survival rates were higher for insured women than for insured men.
- Among insured men, a smaller proportion of those claiming retired-worker benefits at age 62 than of others survived to any given later age. These differences in survival rates grew wider at more advanced ages.
- Although they were entitled to benefits 3 years earlier, age-62 claimants were not more likely than those who became entitled to benefits at age 65 to survive a given number of years after their benefit entitlements.
- Among insured men, the difference in survival rates between age-62 claimants and others was not as great as the difference in self-assessed work limitations reported in surveys of men who did and who did not claim early retirement benefits under Social Security.

Technical Note

Other studies have shown that not all deaths are reported on the CWHS.[4] Most of the unreported deaths appear to be noninsured workers—people whose deaths would not result in a lump-sum death payment from the Social Security program. However, if some deaths of insured workers are unreported on the CWHS, then the study data would overstate survival rates for insured workers. Because this study focuses on differences between age-62 claimants and other insured workers, unreported deaths would bias these results only if underreporting occurred at a different rate for age-62 claimants than for other insured workers. There is no reason to believe that underreporting of deaths after age 62 would occur at a different rate between age-62 claimants and those who claimed later. Unreported deaths before age 62, however, could bias the results because they would all be included in the group that did not claim benefits at age 62. Because they could not die after age 62, they would show up as survivors.

Only a small proportion of insured workers who appeared to be alive at age 62 could have been cases with unreported deaths before age 62; they are those who neither claimed benefits nor died. Table I shows the status at the beginning of 1978 of all insured workers in the six birth cohorts (1900–10) with no deaths reported before age 62 (in 1962–72).

In the total of the six age cohorts, only 3 percent of the insured men and 9 percent of the insured women neither claimed retired-worker benefits nor had a death reported after age 62. They could either be:

- Cases of unreported deaths before age 62. If so, they should be excluded from the study;
- Cases of unreported deaths after age 62, but before benefits were claimed. If so, comparisons between age-62 claimants and others would be unbiased because, in theory, an unreported death after age 62 could occur for both groups; or
- Cases of persons who survived through 1977 but simply did not establish entitlement to retired-worker benefits. In theory such cases should be included in the study. It is very unlikely, however, that insured workers who had survived to age 72 would not have claimed benefits. Most workers become entitled to benefits by age 65 when they enroll for Medicare. Any others would be expected to claim benefits by age 72, when the Social Security earnings test no longer applied.[5]

Because it was not possible to determine into which of the above categories these cases fell, some assumptions had to be made as to whether this small group who neither claimed benefits nor reported death after age 62 had been alive at age 62. Three assumptions regarding these unknown cases were tested and the effects of these different assumptions on survival rates calculated for the study group are shown in table II.

The three assumptions were: (1) that all the unknown cases were living nonbeneficiaries and therefore should be included, (2) that all had died before age 62 and therefore should be excluded, and (3) that all unknown

[4] Faye Aziz and Warren Buckler, **Mortality and the Continuous Work History Sample**, Social Security Administration; presented at the Joint Statistical Meetings, American Statistical Association, August 11–14, 1980, Houston, Texas.

[5] The group that never claimed retired-worker benefits could also include some women who, before age 65, claimed widow's benefits that exceeded their own retired-worker benefits. Such widows are not required to establish entitlement to retired-worker benefits. The Social Security Administration's Office of the Actuary estimates that approximately 5–7 percent of fully insured women aged 62 and older receive only widow's benefits and never establish entitlement to retired-worker benefits.

Table I.—Insured workers with no deaths reported before age 62: Total of six cohorts born in 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, and 1910

Insured workers	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,716	100	27,702	100
Claimed benefits at age 62	9,575	24.1	11,581	41.8
Did not claim benefits at age 62	30,141	75.9	16,121	58.2
Claimed benefits later	27,229	68.6	12,942	46.7
Died at age 62 or later before claiming benefits	1,780	4.5	612	2.2
No benefits claimed or death reported after age 62	1,132	2.9	2,567	9.3

cases in cohorts that had reached age 73 by 1977 and a similiar proportion of younger cohorts were cases of unreported deaths before age 62 and should be excluded.

Whether or not the unknown cases were included made very little, if any, difference in survival rates calculated for the men. For the women, survival rates were slightly lower when the unknown cases were excluded.

The data shown in tables 1 and 2 of this article are based on calculations using the third assumption. For the three cohorts that had already reached age 73 by 1977, all unknown cases were excluded. Similar proportions of the three younger cohorts (2.4 percent of the men and 7.5 percent of the women) were also excluded.

Table II.—Alternative assumptions regarding unknown cases (cases with no death reports and no benefit entitlement recorded on the CWHS): Effect on number of cases and on survival rates through 1977 for six cohorts of insured workers with no deaths reported by age 62

Year cohort reached age 62	Assumption 1: all unknowns included		Assumption 2: all unknowns excluded		Assumption 3: unknowns aged 73 and over excluded	
	Number	Percent alive through 1977	Number	Percent alive through 1977	Number	Percent alive through 1977
	Men					
1962:						
Total cohort	6,192	50	6,019	49	6,019	49
Did not claim benefits at age 62	4,736	52	4,563	51	4,563	51
1964:						
Total cohort	6,336	59	6,188	58	6,188	58
Did not claim benefits at age 62	4,902	61	4,754	60	4,754	60
1966:						
Total cohort	6,437	67	6,295	66	6,295	66
Did not claim benefits at age 62	5,000	69	4,858	68	4,858	68
1968:						
Total cohort	6,757	74	6,578	73	6,595	74
Did not claim benefits at age 62	5,279	76	5,100	75	5,117	75
1970:						
Total cohort	7,065	82	6,880	82	6,915	82
Did not claim benefits at age 62	5,257	83	5,052	83	5,087	83
1972:						
Total cohort	6,909	87	6,624	87	6,743	87
Did not claim benefits at age 62	4,967	88	4,682	88	4,801	88
	Women					
1962:						
Total cohort	3,765	71	3,481	68	3,481	68
Did not claim benefits at age 62	2,181	74	1,897	70	1,897	70
1964:						
Total cohort	4,165	79	3,862	77	3,862	77
Did not claim benefits at age 62	2,442	80	2,139	78	2,139	78
1966:						
Total cohort	4,440	83	4,102	81	4,102	81
Did not claim benefits at age 62	2,613	85	2,275	82	2,275	82
1968:						
Total cohort	4,786	88	4,356	87	4,427	87
Did not claim benefits at age 62	2,932	89	2,502	87	2,573	87
1970:						
Total cohort	5,186	91	4,622	90	4,797	91
Did not claim benefits at age 62	3,031	93	2,467	91	2,642	92
1972:						
Total cohort	5,360	94	4,712	94	4,958	94
Did not claim benefits at age 62	2,922	95	2,274	93	2,520	94

Notes and Brief Reports

State and Local Government Employees Covered Under Social Security, 1977–81*

This note presents the latest data available on Social Security coverage of State and local government employees under the elective provisions of the Social Security Act. Data are shown on the extent of coverage, the characteristics of covered workers, and the extent of coverage terminations.

Extent of Coverage

On March 31, 1979, approximately 9.3 million, or about 71 percent, of the 13 million [1] State and local government jobs in the 50 States were covered by the Social Security program (Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance—OASDI). Between 1974 and 1979, total State and local government employment increased 13 percent, but the percentage of those jobs covered by the OASDI program remained about the same (table 1).

The number of State and local government jobs, and the number and percent of jobs covered are shown in table 2 for each of the 50 States. In 15 States, coverage is virtually complete, exceeding 95 percent. In only five States are less than 25 percent of the jobs covered.

Although 9.3 million State and local government jobs are under Social Security, the number of persons employed in those jobs is slightly less—9.1 million. For nearly 8.9 million persons, the covered State or local government job was their major job—that is, it produced more earnings than any other job.

The number of covered jobs was derived from the number of wage items reported by employers for the first quarter of 1979. A relationship between employment over the quarter and employment as of a point in time was calculated for each State from the 1977 1-percent employee/employer statistical file.[2] The percentage of first-quarter workers reported by the same employer in the second quarter or reaching the maximum taxable earnings amount in the first quarter was the determining factor. This file, because it contains information on all of an individual's covered wage and salary employment in 1977, was also the basis for estimating both the number of persons in covered State and local government jobs and the number for whom such employment was the major job.

Characteristics of Covered Workers

State and local government employees under the OASDI program have a distinctive demographic composition, as shown in table 3. The data for 1977 reveal that women make up 54 percent of workers whose major OASDI-covered job was in State and local government. (About 42 percent of all OASDI-covered wage

Table 1.—OASDI coverage of State and local government employees, 1951–81 (first calendar quarter)

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Number of employees	Number of covered employees	Percent covered
1951	3,623	414	11
1952	4,053	622	15
1953	4,053	782	19
1954	4,145	944	23
1955	4,807	1,088	23
1956	5,004	1,418	28
1957	5,223	2,047	39
1958	5,558	3,021	54
1959	5,841	3,252	56
1960	6,037	3,561	59
1961	6,334	3,823	60
1962	6,668	4,278	64
1963	6,948	4,495	65
1964	7,278	4,860	67
1965	7,688	5,041	66
1966	8,292	5,528	67
1967	8,791	5,854	67
1968	9,185	6,261	68
1969	9,463	6,531	69
1970	9,824	6,876	70
1971	10,265	7,288	71
1972	10,693	7,699	72
1973	11,160	8,035	72
1974	11,481	8,266	72
1975	11,976	8,633	72
1976	12,178	8,765	72
1977	12,252	8,796	72
1978	12,889	9,230	72
1979	12,983	9,259	71
1980 [1]	13,194	9,368	71
1981 [1]	13,257	9,412	71

[1] Preliminary data.

* By Bert Kestenbaum, Division of OASDI Statistics, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration.

[1] The total employment of 13 million is based on Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, **Compendium of Public Employment, 1977**, table 10; the Bureau of the Census, **Public Employment in 1978** and **Public Employment in 1979**; and Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly series on State and local government employment.

[2] For a description of the sample design and generalized tables of sampling error, see Robert H. Finch, Jr., **Sampling Variability in the 1-Percent Continuous Work History Sample** (SSA Publication No. 77-11904), Office of Research and Statistics, 1977.

and salary workers are women.) By race, 15 percent are black. (The percentage of blacks among all State and local governments employees, however, is lower because some States with large numbers of noncovered employees have relatively small black populations—Massachusetts and California, in particular.[3])

Less than 20 percent of covered non-Federal public employees are under age 25, compared with more than 30 percent for other covered wage and salary workers. This contrast is reflected in differential insuredness for OASDI program benefits: Relatively more State and local government workers (91 percent) than other workers (89 percent) had acquired sufficient quarters of coverage to be insured on January 1, 1978—at least for survivor benefits.

Of covered non-Federal public workers, 69 percent earned four quarters of coverage in 1977 and 12 pecent earned the then maximum taxable amount—$16,500. The corresponding ratios for other workers are 64 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

Cumulative Extent of Coverage Terminations

State and local government employers may request termination of their Social Security coverage. The termination, which is irreversible, becomes effective on December 31 of the second full calendar year after the request is made, unless the request is withdrawn during the 2-year period.

[3] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Government Workers," **Subject Reports: 1970 Census of Population**, June 1973, table 2.

Table 3.—Percentage distribution of OASDI-covered wage and salary workers, by selected characteristics, 1977 [1]

Characteristic	State and local government workers	Other workers
Sex, total	100	100
Male	46	58
Female	54	42
Race, total	100	100
Black	15	10
All others	85	90
Age, total	100	100
Less than 25	19	31
25–34	28	25
35–44	19	16
45–54	17	14
55 and over	16	13
Insured status, January 1, 1978, total	100	100
Insured for survivor benefits	91	89
Not insured	9	11
Quarters of coverage in 1977, total	100	100
None or one	10	11
Two or three	21	25
Four	69	64
Wage and salary earnings, total	100	100
Less than $16,500	88	86
$16,500 or more	12	14

[1] Data from the 1977 1-percent employer/employee statistical file. Includes employment in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Table 2.—Estimates of OASDI coverage of State and local government jobs, March 1979

[Numbers in thousands]

State (ranked by number of jobs)	Number of jobs	Number of jobs covered	Percent covered	State (ranked by number of jobs)	Number of jobs	Number of jobs covered	Percent covered
Total	12,983	9,259	71	Iowa	180	175	98
				Oklahoma	179	155	87
California	1,442	562	39	South Carolina	177	177	100
New York	1,093	1,045	96	Connecticut	161	97	60
Texas	751	428	57	Kansas	161	146	90
Illinois	589	237	40	Oregon	161	154	96
Pennsylvania	570	570	100				
				Arizona	157	147	93
Ohio	567	...	0	Mississippi	150	148	99
Michigan	551	505	92	Arkansas	119	114	96
Florida	498	427	86	Nebraska	111	106	95
New Jersey	422	422	100	West Virginia	109	104	96
North Carolina	357	323	90				
				New Mexico	87	71	81
Georgia	345	279	81	Utah	86	78	91
Massachusetts	337	...	0	Maine	72	23	32
Virginia	307	307	100	Montana	67	48	71
Indiana	293	263	90	Idaho	60	58	96
Wisconsin	284	256	90				
				Hawaii	58	41	71
Missouri	279	198	71	New Hampshire	53	47	89
Minnesota	258	182	71	Rhode Island	52	38	74
Tennessee	253	207	82	Nevada	49	3	6
Maryland	252	252	100	South Dakota	47	42	90
Louisiana	244	49	20				
				North Dakota	44	38	85
Washington	230	230	100	Alaska	36	25	70
Alabama	218	218	100	Wyoming	35	32	91
Colorado	185	45	24	Delaware	34	22	63
Kentucky	181	137	75	Vermont	28	28	99

As of December 31, 1981, 881 employers, including the Alaska State government, had terminated their Social Security coverage (table 4). Of these employers, 75 percent are in three States—California, 36 percent; Louisiana, 23 percent; and Texas, 16 percent. The total number of workers affected (based on the number of wage items reported by employers terminating their coverage) is approximately 170,000, or about 1.8 percent of the current covered State and local government workforce.

Another 308 employers, with approximately 149,000 workers, have coverage terminations scheduled for 1982 and 1983. The three States having the most employers with pending terminations are California, Texas, and Georgia. Undoubtedly, some of these terminations will not take place. During 1980 and 1981, 76 employers with 51,000 workers rescinded their notices before the effective date. As of the end of 1981, a total of 206 employers with 538,000 workers rescinded notices of termination.

Table 4.—Number of effective and pending OASDI coverage terminations, by State and local government employers, December 1981

State	Employers	Workers
	Effective terminations, 1959–81	
Total	881	171,741
Alaska	11	15,424
California	316	49,230
Georgia	46	19,705
Louisiana	203	46,122
Texas	144	32,914
All others	161	8,346
	Pending terminations, 1982–83	
Total	308	148,628
Alaska	12	1,783
California	85	88,180
Georgia	45	29,742
Louisiana	18	933
Texas	53	11,022
All others	95	16,968

Benefits and Beneficiaries Under Public Employee Retirement Systems, 1979*

During calendar year 1979, the number of persons receiving benefits from civilian and military Federal, State, and local employee retirement systems rose to 5.5 million, a figure 4.9 percent higher than in the previous year. The amount of these benefits was $35.1 billion, or 13.6 percent more than in 1978. Retirement systems covering Federal employees, including members of the Armed Forces, accounted for about two-thirds of the benefit payments and slightly more than half the beneficiary population. These Federal shares have remained constant since the mid-1960's.

Table 1 presents 1979 data on the amount of benefits and number of beneficiaries for each retirement system, arranged according to the category of benefit received. Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of this data by benefit category and level of government. The State and local government figures are aggregated from the 3,075 separate retirement systems surveyed by the Census of Governments. Nearly three-fourths of all the benefits in the "State and local" category, however, were paid by the 197 State systems included in the sample. The 2,878 local systems accounted for only 28 percent of the total.

Table 3 shows the average annual benefit amount in each category of receipt for both Federal and State-local systems. Average benefits are shown in both current and constant dollars for selected years in the period 1969–79. Throughout this period, Federal benefits have increased significantly more than State and local benefits, partly because of the automatic cost-of-living increases built into the Federal systems. Age and service benefits involve the highest payments at both levels of government, although this is a relatively recent phenomenon for the State and local systems. Traditionally high benefit provisions for police and firefighters kept State and local disability benefits higher than age and service benefits from 1955 to 1976. In current dollars, the average State and local age and service benefit was 0.5 percent higher than the disability benefit in 1977; by 1979 the gap had widened to 4.8 percent.

Despite the large increases in all but one of the current-dollar benefit categories, "Federal survivor benefits" was the only category to increase more than 40 percent in constant dollars from 1969 to 1979. Two of the three categories under State and local administration declined in real value during the period, the survivor benefit losing nearly 38 percent of its value.

Tables 4 and 5 provide time series data on public employee retirement systems—table 4 by category of risk, and table 5 by level of government. Data for the Federal Civil Service and Armed Forces retirement systems are also shown separately in table 5.

Data on the beneficiaries of State and local government retirement systems are available only through the quinquennial Census of Governments, last performed in 1977. The data presented for intercensile years are estimated by the Office of Research and Statistics. Changes in the beneficiary population should therefore be measured from one Census year to another—1962–67,

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1967-72, et cetera. The total amount of benefits paid under State and local retirement systems is published annually by the Bureau of the Census for the fiscal year.[1] The calendar year figures presented in this note are based on the aggregation of 2 fiscal years. The proportion of total benefits assigned to each category of risk is estimated on the basis of the proportions observed in the most recent Census of Governments. Data on the benefits and beneficiaries of Federal retirement systems are derived from calendar year data supplied by the administering agency of each system.

[1] **Government Finances**, Bureau of the Census, issued in September of each year.

Table 1.—Benefits and beneficiaries under public employee retirement systems, by reason for benefit receipt, calendar year 1979

System	Total	Age and service	Disability	Survivor	
				Monthly	Lump-sum
	Benefits (in thousands), calendar year				
Total	$35,068,167	$27,890,917	$4,375,880	$2,433,846	$367,524
Federal employees	23,578,167	18,124,917	3,571,880	1,858,846	22,524
Civil Service	12,518,728	8,459,256	2,413,824	1,624,796	20,852
Armed Forces	10,641,570	9,316,435	1,114,457	210,678	...
Other	417,869	349,226	43,599	23,372	1,672
Contributory systems	152,702	129,163	9,436	12,431	1,672
Federal judiciary survivors [1]	1,985	...	...	1,985	...
Federal Reserve Board [2]	3,325	2,561	301	463	...
Foreign Service	116,523	102,343	6,720	7,196	264
Tennessee Valley Authority	30,869	24,259	2,415	2,787	1,408
Noncontributory systems	265,167	220,063	34,163	10,941	...
Canal Zone construction	147	147	...	...	...
Coast Guard [3]	181,953	147,913	28,062	5,978	...
Federal judiciary [4]	10,173	9,118	1,005	50	...
Federal Reserve banks [2]	31,448	27,361	948	3,139	...
NOAA [5]	3,440	2,859	424	157	...
Public Health Service [6]	37,495	32,207	3,724	1,564	...
Tax court [7]	511	458	...	53	...
State and local employees [8]	11,490,000	97,660,300	804,000	575,000	345,000
	Beneficiaries as of June 30 [9]				
Total	5,535,421	4,062,578	672,076	800,767	...
Federal employees	2,946,421	1,965,578	491,076	489,767	...
Civil Service	1,617,261	856,712	333,230	427,319	...
Armed Forces [10]	1,286,315	1,076,129	152,365	57,821	...
Other	42,854	32,737	5,481	4,627	...
Contributory systems	12,287	9,101	1,145	2,032	...
Federal judiciary survivors [1]	211	...	...	211	...
Federal Reserve Board [2]	309	238	28	43	...
Foreign Service	6,275	5,032	393	859	...
Tennessee Valley Authority	5,483	3,840	724	919	...
Noncontributory systems	30,567	23,638	4,336	2,595	...
Canal Zone construction [11]	211	211	...	...	...
Coast Guard [3, 10]	20,197	14,799	3,808	1,590	...
Federal judiciary [4, 11]	209	184	20	5	...
Federal Reserve banks [2]	7,895	6,269	238	788	...
NOAA [5, 10]	155	92	31	32	...
Public Health Service [6, 10]	1,887	1,473	239	175	...
Tax court [7, 10]	13	8	...	5	...
State and local employees [8, 12]	2,589,000	2,097,000	181,000	311,000	...

[1] Excludes annuities to widows of Supreme Court justices. See footnote 4.

[2] In October 1970, Federal Reserve banks plan became noncontributory, Board plan remaining contributory. Data are for calendar year and are not comparable with statistics for 1969 and earlier years reported for Federal Reserve Board fiscal years March 1-February 28.

[3] Includes former Lifesaving and Lighthouse Services and Lighthouse widows.

[4] Includes Supreme Court justices and other Federal judges retired on salary as well as widows of Supreme Court justices receiving noncontributory annuities.

[5] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration commissioned officers.

[6] Commissioned officers.

[7] Retirement pay for judges is noncontributory; survivor benefits are contributory.

[8] Benefits estimated by Social Security Administration from Census of Governments data for fiscal years; beneficiaries estimated from most recent (1977) quinquennial Census of Governments benchmarks.

[9] Unless otherwise specified, number of survivor beneficiaries represents number of individuals.

[10] Survivor beneficiaries represent families.

[11] Survivor beneficiaries represent widows only.

[12] Survivor beneficiaries represent payees, not necessarily individuals.

Source: Data reported by administering agencies, except as noted.

Table 2.—Percentage distribution of benefits and beneficiaries of public employee retirement systems, by reason for benefit receipt and level of administering government, 1969 and 1977-79

Item	Percentage distribution			
	1969	1977	1978	1979
	All levels, by reason			
Reason for receipt				
Total benefits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age and service	76.4	79.5	79.4	79.3
Disability	14.3	12.8	12.6	12.5
Survivor, monthly benefits	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.9
Survivor, lump-sum	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total beneficiaries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age and service	71.8	73.1	73.2	73.4
Disability	14.0	12.2	12.3	12.1
Survivor, monthly benefits	14.2	14.7	14.5	14.5
	All reasons, by level			
Level of government				
Total benefits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal	64.2	67.2	67.1	67.2
Civil Service	29.6	35.1	35.4	35.7
Armed Forces	33.2	30.9	30.5	30.3
All other	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
State and local	35.8	32.8	32.9	32.8
Total beneficiaries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal	57.8	54.6	54.2	53.2
Civil Service	31.9	29.7	29.7	29.2
Armed Forces	25.0	24.1	23.7	23.2
All other	.9	.8	.8	.8
State and local	42.2	45.4	45.8	46.8

Table 3.—Average annual benefits, by reason for benefit receipt and level of government, 1969 and 1977–79, and percentage increase, 1969–79, in current and constant (1979) dollars

Item	1969	1977	1978	1979	Percentage increase 1969–79
	Current dollars				
All public employee retirement systems					
All reasons for receipt	$2,713	$5,421	$5,788	$6,269	131.1
Age and service	2,954	5,955	6,348	6,865	132.0
Disability	2,850	5,724	6,009	6,511	128.5
Survivor, monthly benefits	1,362	2,507	2,767	3,039	123.1
Federal employee retirement systems					
All reasons for receipt	3,006	6,703	7,238	7,994	160.7
Age and service	3,628	7,760	8,343	9,221	154.2
Disability	2,871	6,246	6,642	7,273	153.3
Survivor, monthly benefits	1,265	3,074	3,390	3,795	200.0
State and local employee retirement systems					
All reasons for receipt	2,228	3,844	4,076	4,305	93.2
Age and service	2,254	4,164	4,408	4,657	106.6
Disability	2,771	4,145	4,207	4,442	60.3
Survivor, monthly benefits	1,609	1,596	1,752	1,849	14.9
	Constant (1979) dollars				
All public employee retirement systems					
All reasons for receipt	$4,978	$6,304	$6,298	$6,269	+25.9
Age and service	5,420	6,924	6,907	6,865	+26.6
Disability	5,229	6,656	6,539	6,511	+24.5
Survivor, monthly benefits	2,499	2,915	3,011	3,039	+21.6
Federal public employee retirement systems					
All reasons for receipt	5,626	7,794	7,876	7,994	+42.1
Age and service	6,657	9,023	9,078	9,221	+38.5
Disability	5,268	7,263	7,227	7,273	+38.1
Survivor, monthly benefits	2,321	3,574	3,689	3,795	+63.5
State and local public employee retirement systems					
All reasons for receipt	4,088	4,470	4,435	4,305	+5.3
Age and service	4,136	4,842	4,796	4,657	+12.6
Disability	5,084	4,820	4,578	4,442	−12.6
Survivor, monthly benefits	2,952	1,856	1,906	1,849	−37.4

Table 4.—Benefits and beneficiaries of public employee retirement systems, by reason for benefit receipt, 1954–79

Calendar year	Benefits (in millions)					Beneficiaries as of June 30 (in thousands)			
	Total	Age and service	Disability	Survivor		Total	Age and service	Disability	Monthly survivor benefits
				Monthly	Lump-sum				
1954	$1,300.0	$880.6	$300.8	$68.7	$49.5	849.5	559.3	180.3	109.9
1955	1,463.2	998.0	334.7	80.6	49.8	917.4	606.1	188.8	122.5
1956	1,664.6	1,152.8	359.8	96.3	55.7	1,004.2	671.5	196.7	136.0
1957	1,881.3	1,331.1	377.2	111.6	61.5	1,107.5	756.2	200.8	150.4
1958	2,155.8	1,533.9	419.1	134.7	68.0	1,222.1	834.8	217.2	170.2
1959	2,424.1	1,735.7	459.1	162.1	67.2	1,341.2	906.6	231.5	203.1
1960	2,673.6	1,921.4	491.9	184.6	75.7	1,447.9	977.2	247.2	223.5
1961	3,007.8	2,181.4	530.2	208.3	87.9	1,578.3	1,072.3	262.9	243.1
1962	3,303.0	2,406.8	570.6	228.6	96.9	1,688.1	1,149.5	279.9	258.7
1963	3,753.9	2,762.8	624.9	255.6	100.7	1,837.5	1,263.4	293.7	280.4
1964	4,252.7	3,151.0	692.8	295.8	113.1	1,983.7	1,372.4	310.3	301.0
1965	4,720.4	3,520.1	751.3	324.4	124.6	2,117.3	1,472.2	326.1	318.8
1966	5,478.7	4,104.5	856.7	382.3	135.3	2,293.3	1,607.1	346.1	340.0
1967	6,171.8	4,636.2	942.5	448.0	145.1	2,474.3	1,743.6	364.4	366.3
1968	6,926.5	5,250.1	1,022.5	491.8	162.0	2,665.6	1,889.8	378.1	387.7
1969	7,919.7	6,052.3	1,134.9	553.6	178.9	2,853.5	2,049.0	398.1	406.3
1970	9,355.2	7,209.5	1,311.8	644.7	189.2	3,050.1	2,204.3	418.8	426.9
1971	10,946.8	8,552.7	1,490.7	733.9	199.5	3,265.0	2,375.1	438.7	451.3
1972	12,783.3	10,038.8	1,687.4	837.1	220.0	3,474.5	2,542.7	456.3	475.6
1973	14,974.7	11,866.8	1,906.7	965.1	236.1	3,796.4	2,784.9	486.7	524.7
1974	18,051.7	14,381.7	2,240.6	1,171.1	258.4	4,136.3	3,035.4	517.7	583.2
1975	21,617.3	17,199.7	2,707.3	1,438.9	271.4	4,427.7	3,243.1	549.1	635.5
1976	24,525.6	19,505.8	3,095.9	1,641.4	282.5	4,738.7	3,747.0	576.8	688.0
1977	27,429.0	21,795.1	3,499.6	1,842.2	292.0	5,006.3	3,660.0	611.4	734.9
1978	30,869.0	24,529.3	3,903.5	2,110.8	334.4	5,275.3	3,862.8	649.6	762.8
1979	35,068.2	27,890.9	4,375.9	2,433.8	367.5	5,535.4	4,062.6	672.1	800.8

Table 5.—Benefits and beneficiaries of public employee retirement systems, by level of government, 1954–79

Calendar year	Benefits (in millions)					Beneficiaries as of June 30 (in thousands)				
	All systems	Federal			State and local	All systems	Federal			State and local
		Total [1]	Civil Service	Armed Forces			Total	Civil Service	Armed Forces	
1954	$1,300.0	$764.5	$337.7	$397.9	$535.0	849.5	450.5	269.3	167.9	399.0
1955	1,463.2	868.2	379.6	456.0	595.0	917.4	490.4	296.9	179.5	427.0
1956	1,664.6	987.6	455.7	495.6	677.0	1,004.2	533.2	327.1	191.3	471.0
1957	1,881.3	1,106.3	535.9	531.1	775.0	1,107.5	584.5	369.3	199.9	523.0
1958	2,155.8	1,280.8	637.4	600.8	875.0	1,222.1	649.1	418.2	215.0	573.0
1959	2,424.1	1,499.1	740.5	663.7	975.0	1,341.2	722.2	475.5	230.3	619.0
1960	2,673.6	1,595.6	816.1	732.2	1,078.0	1,447.9	787.9	514.9	256.0	660.0
1961	3,007.8	1,804.8	908.7	845.3	1,203.0	1,578.3	869.3	559.1	292.6	709.0
1962	3,303.0	2,006.1	999.8	951.7	1,296.9	1,688.1	949.1	601.7	328.8	739.0
1963	3,753.9	2,303.9	1,148.7	1,097.3	1,450.0	1,837.5	1,044.5	643.0	382.2	793.0
1964	4,252.7	2,642.7	1,269.8	1,310.1	1,610.0	1,983.7	1,143.7	688.6	434.7	840.0
1965	4,720.4	2,945.4	1,384.1	1,429.8	1,775.0	2,117.3	1,231.3	728.9	481.0	886.0
1966	5,478.7	3,493.7	1,713.1	1,703.2	1,985.0	2,293.3	1,348.3	795.7	529.8	945.0
1967	6,171.8	3,951.8	1,905.9	1,960.2	2,220.0	2,474.3	1,445.3	831.2	590.1	1,029.0
1968	6,926.5	4,441.5	2,086.8	2,259.6	2,485.0	2,665.6	1,548.6	871.9	651.3	1,117.0
1969	7,919.7	5,084.7	2,346.0	2,631.3	2,835.0	2,853.5	1,650.5	910.4	714.0	1,203.0
1970	9,355.2	6,075.2	2,819.9	3,133.1	3,280.0	3,050.1	1,759.1	958.8	772.8	1,291.0
1971	10,946.8	7,126.8	3,329.4	3,660.2	3,820.0	3,265.0	1,886.0	1,026.3	831.3	1,379.0
1972	12,783.3	8,248.3	3,946.4	4,148.8	4,535.0	3,474.5	2,011.5	1,091.8	890.2	1,463.0
1973	14,974.7	9,659.7	4,808.4	4,679.3	5,315.0	3,796.4	2,171.4	1,192.5	948.2	1,625.0
1974	18,051.7	11,941.7	6,082.5	5,651.0	6,110.0	4,136.3	2,350.3	1,306.2	1,011.5	1,786.0
1975	21,617.3	14,592.3	7,531.5	6,808.0	7,025.0	4,427.7	2,479.7	1,372.1	1,073.0	1,948.0
1976	24,525.6	16,545.6	8,584.4	7,673.6	7,980.0	4,738.7	2,629.7	1,432.0	1,161.0	2,109.0
1977	27,429.0	18,429.0	9,625.8	8,479.2	9,000.0	5,006.3	2,735.3	1,487.9	1,208.3	2,271.0
1978	30,869.0	20,709.0	10,925.2	9,420.2	10,160.0	5,275.3	2,857.3	1,564.5	1,252.1	2,418.0
1979	35,068.2	23,578.2	12,518.7	10,641.6	11,490.0	5,535.4	2,946.4	1,617.3	1,286.3	2,589.0

[1] Includes Federal systems other than Civil Service and Armed Forces, not shown separately.

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Table M-1.—Public income-maintenance programs: Cash benefit payments, 1940–82

(In millions; includes payments outside the United States and benefits to spouses and children where applicable)

Period	Total [1] [2]	Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits							Unemployment benefits		Temporary disability benefits		Workers' compensation benefits [14]	Public assistance payments [2] [15]	Supplemental Security Income payments [16]
		Monthly					Lump-sum [9]								
		OASDHI [3]	Railroad retirement [4]	Public employee retirement [5] Federal civil service [6]	Public employee retirement [5] Other [7]	Veterans' pension and compensation [8]	OASDHI	Other [10]	State laws [11]	Railroad [12]	State laws [12]	Railroad [13]			
1940	$2,560.2	$23.5	$115.6	$62.0	$183.1	$423.5	$11.8	$24.9	$518.7	$16.0	...	...	$161.0	$1,020.1	...
1945	3,595.4	247.8	138.9	83.9	253.7	952.1	26.1	39.2	572.5	2.4	$4.7	...	283.0	990.7	...
1950	8,693.7	928.4	298.1	184.2	600.4	2,223.8	32.7	54.0	1,407.8	59.8	89.3	$28.1	415.0	2,372.2	...
1955	14,692.4	4,855.3	560.8	370.4	1,043.0	2,745.9	112.9	82.8	1,466.9	93.3	192.7	51.9	391.0	2,525.6	...
1960	25,886.8	11,080.5	942.4	804.5	1,793.3	3,436.9	164.3	135.2	2,867.1	137.7	311.3	56.9	860.0	3,276.7	...
1965	36,597.4	18,093.7	1,133.2	1,366.0	3,229.8	4,196.0	216.9	203.6	2,283.4	60.5	425.9	40.8	1,214.0	4,025.9	...
1970	64,473.8	31,569.8	1,756.2	2,796.6	6,369.4	5,480.1	293.6	288.6	4,183.7	38.7	664.6	56.2	1,981.0	8,864.4	...
1971	76,501.5	36,865.1	2,002.6	3,306.0	7,441.3	5,934.5	305.6	298.5	6,143.7	75.7	680.0	44.7	2,433.0	10,814.4	...
1972	83,860.0	41,275.2	2,175.1	3,927.2	8,635.9	6,340.1	319.8	325.9	6,043.2	51.5	707.8	35.7	2,811.0	11,066.7	...
1973	96,038.4	51,130.5	2,565.1	4,788.2	9,920.4	6,446.7	328.8	346.9	4,534.7	30.6	775.3	27.9	3,623.0	11,397.2	...
1974	112,645.0	58,194.1	2,807.7	6,060.2	11,733.1	7,077.0	327.3	411.7	6,928.7	22.2	842.3	30.2	4,021.0	8,813.8	$5,245.7
1975	139,743.6	66,585.7	3,282.7	7,511.2	13,834.7	7,668.2	337.0	420.8	18,188.1	89.5	890.4	47.6	4,568.0	10,434.4	5,878.2
1976	152,715.7	75,332.1	3,570.1	8,563.2	15,679.9	8,409.2	332.5	441.5	16,537.2	134.7	916.7	84.4	5,217.0	11,431.1	6,063.8
1977	163,565.7	84,263.8	3,823.8	9,605.1	17,531.9	9,078.7	312.0	441.6	13,337.8	99.8	939.9	74.2	5,943.0	11,915.1	6,306.0
1978	174,102.6	92,530.7	4,021.4	10,898.6	19,638.9	9,595.6	344.5	485.5	9,890.8	124.5	1,027.5	68.5	6,775.0	12,024.0	6,551.7
1979	194,327.4	103,973.7	4,377.5	12,498.4	22,549.4	10,570.7	298.6	531.9	10,212.0	82.5	1,161.0	60.9	8,402.0	12,402.3	7,206.5
1980	(17)	120,261.7	4,866.6	15,042.5	(17)	11,358.4	250.2	(17)	18,756.5	179.4	1,400.0	63.2	9,480.0	14,051.2	7,857.5
1981	...	128,740.6	5,371.5	17,523.1	(17)	(17)	226.0	(17)	(17)	222.0	(17)	95.1	(17)	(17)	8,529.4
1981															
June	...	11,176.2	463.9	1,480.8	...	(17)	20.8	(17)	1,044.6	16.6	...	7.4	90.5	(17)	682.0
July	...	12,270.1	466.7	1,483.0	...	(17)	19.3	(17)	1,095.3	12.3	...	7.3	90.4	(17)	741.7
Aug	...	12,278.7	468.0	1,480.4	...	(17)	22.5	(17)	1,018.4	12.8	...	8.4	88.5	(17)	733.0
Sept	...	12,319.6	459.9	1,483.0	...	(17)	19.7	(17)	1,028.7	15.3	...	8.8	88.7	(17)	736.2
Oct	...	12,351.8	459.4	1,482.3	...	(17)	15.7	(17)	1,020.6	16.9	...	8.6	92.4	(17)	743.7
Nov	...	12,361.3	459.8	1,485.2	...	(17)	9.2	(17)	(17)	17.2	...	7.8	92.0	(17)	738.2
Dec	...	12,446.0	460.0	1,484.9	...	(17)	8.5	(17)	(17)	24.5	...	8.4	91.7	(17)	734.4
1982															
Jan	...	12,446.0	462.6	1,485.6		(17)	12.4	(17)	(17)	32.6	...	7.5	91.2	(17)	740.1
Feb	...	12,493.8	491.9	1,492.0	...	(17)	12.2	(17)	(17)	29.9	...	6.9	90.9	(17)	723.6
Mar	...	12,550.0	463.8	1,506.5	...	(17)	13.4	(17)	(17)	33.2	...	8.9	90.7	(17)	738.6
Apr	...	12,608.7	477.0	1,635.8	...	(17)	10.5	(17)	(17)	19.1	...	7.3	89.8	(17)	730.9
May	...	12,081.1	461.3	1,637.4	...	(17)	7.5	(17)	(17)	27.3	...	8.0	89.6	(17)	723.6
June	...	12,456.9	483.0	1,641.4	...	(17)	12.2	(17)	(17)	18.6	...	7.9	89.5	(17)	729.1

[1] Emergency relief funds of $1,630.3 million in 1940 total, not included elsewhere. Includes training allowances to unemployed workers under Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act for 1961–75, not shown separately.

[2] Beginning December 1980, includes public assistance payment revisions for 1940–79.

[3] Retirement and survivor benefits beginning 1940; disability benefits beginning 1957. Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Includes annuities to widows under joint-and-survivor election before 1947. Beginning February 1967, includes supplemental annuities for career railroad employees.

[5] Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

[6] Includes survivor annuities under joint-and-survivor elections before 1948.

[7] Represents Federal contributory systems other than civil service, Federal noncontributory systems for civilian employees and career military personnel, and systems for State and local government employees. Monthly data not available.

[8] Payments to veterans and survivors of deceased veterans, including special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956) and through June 1973, subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

[9] Death payments.

[10] Includes annual and monthly data for railroad retirement, veterans' programs, and Federal civil service retirement. For "other" public employee systems, annual data only.

[11] Annual and monthly totals include regular State unemployment insurance program and payments made by States as agents of the Federal Government under the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-Servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958. Annual data only for payments under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Disaster Relief Act of 1970, and the temporary and permanent extended unemployment insurance programs. Beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

[12] Benefits in Rhode Island (from 1943), in California (from 1947), in New Jersey (from 1949), in New York (from 1950), in Puerto Rico (from 1970), including payments under private plans where applicable. Monthly data not available.

[13] Benefits began 1947.

[14] Under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data refer only to Federal "black lung" benefits administered by Social Security Administration (starting 1970).

[15] Includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children and general assistance. Through 1973 includes old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Includes payments to intermediate-care facilities (July 1968–December 1971), and payments for emergency assistance, beginning July 1969. Includes money payments under medical assistance for the aged (1960–69). Excludes medical vendor payments. Starting 1974, includes money payments to the aged, blind, and disabled in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under federally aided public assistance programs.

[16] Supersedes the public assistance programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning 1974; beginning 1978, in the Northern Mariana Islands. Annual, but not monthly, totals include payments under State-administered supplementary programs.

[17] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies on a checks-issued basis (including retroactive payments) where available. Data for public assistance and State unemployment insurance programs adjusted monthly, other data adjusted annually.

Table M–2.—Public income-maintenance programs: Hospital and medical care payments, 1940–82

[In millions]

Period	Total	OASDHI (health insurance) [1]			Other programs			
		Total	Hospital Insurance [2]	Supplementary Medical Insurance	Veterans	Temporary disability [3]	Workers' compensation [4]	Public assistance [5]
1940	$165	...	...	...	$70	...	$95	...
1945	222	...	...	...	97	...	125	...
1950	832	...	...	...	573	$7	200	$52
1955	1,265	...	...	...	688	20	325	232
1960	1,846	...	...	...	848	41	435	522
1961	2,093	...	...	...	899	46	460	688
1962	2,406	...	...	...	940	46	495	925
1963	2,611	...	...	...	971	50	525	1,065
1964	2,890	...	...	...	1,019	51	555	1,255
1965	3,204	...	...	...	1,072	52	600	1,480
1966	4,898	$1,019	$891	$128	1,137	54	690	2,008
1967	9,554	4,549	3,353	1,197	1,328	53	750	2,873
1968	12,107	5,697	4,179	1,518	1,429	55	830	4,096
1969	13,837	6,603	4,739	1,865	1,573	59	920	4,681
1970	15,614	7,099	5,124	1,975	1,793	66	1,050	5,606
1971	18,109	7,868	5,751	2,117	2,087	71	1,130	6,953
1972	21,173	8,644	6,319	2,325	2,409	65	1,250	8,805
1973	23,732	9,584	7,057	2,526	2,681	69	1,480	9,919
1974	29,108	12,419	9,101	3,318	3,076	71	1,760	11,782
1975	35,803	15,591	11,318	4,273	3,551	74	2,030	14,555
1976	41,267	18,423	13,343	5,080	4,422	71	2,380	15,941
1977	47,179	21,826	15,743	6,038	4,465	74	2,680	18,179
1978	53,332	24,940	17,688	7,252	5,257	80	2,960	20,095
1979	(6)	29,297	20,590	8,708	5,399	58	3,470	(6)
1980	...	33,708	23,073	10,635	6,122	49	4,020	(6)
1981	...	43,458	30,344	13,114	(6)	...	...	(6)
1981								
June	...	3,669	2,621	1,048	(6)	...	...	...
July	...	3,681	2,568	1,113	(6)	...	...	...
August	...	3,562	2,439	1,123	(6)	...	...	...
September	...	3,821	2,662	1,159	(6)	...	...	...
October	...	3,804	2,611	1,193	(6)	...	...	...
November	...	3,796	2,583	1,213	(6)	...	...	...
December	...	4,128	2,874	1,254	(6)	...	...	...
1982								
January	...	3,649	2,546	1,103	(6)	...	...	...
February	...	3,738	2,625	1,113	(6)	...	...	...
March	...	4,413	3,116	1,297	(6)	...	...	...
April	...	4,155	2,954	1,201	(6)	...	...	...
May	...	3,918	2,757	1,161	(6)	...	...	...
June	...	4,570	3,265	1,305	(6)	...	...	...

[1] Benefit expenditures from the Federal Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance trust funds as reported by the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Excludes payments by Railroad Retirement Board for beneficiaries in Canadian hospitals.

[3] Benefits in California and New York (from 1950), including payments under private plans. Monthly data not available.

[4] Benefits under Federal workers' compensation laws and under State laws paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. Beginning 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly data not available.

[5] Federal matching for medical vendor payments under public assistance began October 1950.

[6] Data not available.

Source: U.S. Treasury and unpublished data from administrative agencies.

Table M-3.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Beneficiaries of cash payments, 1940–82

[In thousands. For explanatory footnotes on programs, see table M-1]

At end of selected month	Retirement and disability					Survivor					Unemployment		
	OASDHI [1]												
	Retirement [2]	Disability	Railroad [1]	Federal civil service	Veterans	OASDHI	Railroad	Federal civil service	Veterans [3]	Railroad temporary disability [4]	State laws [5]	Railroad [4]	Federal "black lung" [6]
December:													
1940	148	...	146	65	610	74	3	...	323	...	667	74	...
1945	691	...	173	92	1,534	597	4	(7)	698	...	1,743	13	...
1950	2,326	...	256	161	2,366	1,152	142	25	1,010	32	838	35	...
1955	5,788	...	427	234	2,707	2,172	206	74	1,156	36	912	48	...
1960	10,599	687	553	379	3,064	3,558	256	154	1,393	34	2,165	102	...
1961	11,655	1,027	567	408	3,137	3,812	262	167	1,547	31	1,993	75	...
1962	12,675	1,275	585	438	3,177	4,103	270	182	1,653	30	1,585	59	...
1963	13,262	1,452	594	465	3,195	4,321	278	197	1,750	31	1,609	49	...
1964	13,697	1,563	600	494	3,024	4,539	286	214	1,848	29	1,351	41	...
1965	14,175	1,739	620	522	3,216	4,953	291	227	1,924	25	1,035	30	...
1966	15,437	1,970	630	564	3,194	5,360	299	240	1,995	23	936	18	...
1967	15,907	2,141	641	588	3,175	5,659	309	258	2,077	21	989	39	...
1968	16,264	2,335	647	613	3,171	5,963	318	274	2,151	25	941	19	...
1969	16,595	2,488	651	636	3,179	6,229	321	288	2,208	23	1,084	16	...
1970	17,096	2,665	653	697	3,210	6,468	326	308	2,301	22	2,045	21	...
1971	17,660	2,930	660	747	3,251	6,700	330	324	2,365	20	1,784	38	...
1972	18,176	3,250	661	829	3,288	6,919	334	343	2,393	16	1,458	17	299
1973	19,151	3,561	660	924	3,267	7,160	335	358	2,360	14	1,462	8	461
1974	19,688	3,912	667	981	3,250	7,234	336	376	2,282	15	2,716	14	487
1975	20,364	4,352	694	1,029	3,244	7,368	337	391	2,259	19	2,845	37	482
1976	20,934	4,624	693	1,077	3,261	7,466	337	402	2,225	18	2,515	24	470
1977	21,634	4,854	695	1,129	3,289	7,594	338	418	2,191	17	2,114	22	457
1978	22,140	4,869	691	1,173	3,286	7,578	335	431	2,119	15	1,921	14	440
1979	22,730	4,777	689	1,230	3,235	7,618	333	430	1,925	13	2,267	18	419
1980	23,336	4,682	685	1,296	3,189	7,601	330	450	1,748	16	2,830	38	400
1981	23,935	4,456	680	1,338	(8)	7,615	326	467	(8)	16	3,231	52	(8)
1981													
June	23,524	4,636	679	1,325	(8)	7,633	327	460	(8)	15	2,324	38	389
July	23,556	4,581	681	1,325	(8)	7,562	327	461	...	14	2,349	28	386
August	23,653	4,557	682	1,330	(8)	7,582	326	463	...	16	3,535	28	385
September	23,705	4,535	682	1,332	(8)	7,594	327	462	...	17	2,238	34	381
October	23,764	4,512	679	1,334	(8)	7,628	326	464	(8)	17	2,200	39	380
November	23,856	4,484	681	1,336	(8)	7,627	327	466	...	15	2,449	39	378
December	23,935	4,456	680	1,338	(8)	7,615	326	467	...	16	3,231	52	376
1982													
January	24,037	4,414	678	1,339	(8)	7,631	325	468	...	14	5,856	69	374
February	24,079	4,386	680	1,340	(8)	7,658	325	469	...	15	3,960	70	372
March	24,121	4,357	678	1,348	(8)	7,683	324	471	(8)	17	(8)	70	(8)
April	24,112	4,337	677	1,353	(8)	7,696	326	474	...	16	(8)	61	(8)
May	23,993	4,196	677	1,356	(8)	7,285	322	471	...	14	(8)	43	(8)
June	24,002	4,184	675	1,359	(8)	7,274	322	476	(8)	16	(8)	43	(8)

[1] Includes auxiliaries or dependents.

[2] Beginning October 1966, includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over and not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Monthly number at end of quarter.

[4] Average number during 14-day registration period.

[5] Average weekly number in December. Includes regular State unemployment insurance, the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, and the ex-servicemen's compensation program.

[6] Includes dependents and survivors.

[7] Fewer than 500.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table M–4.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Contributions and taxes collected, 1940–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor				Hospital insurance under OASDHI [1 2 5]	Unemployment		
	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [1 2]	Disability Insurance [1 2]	Federal civil service [3]	Railroad retirement [2 4]		State unemployment insurance [6]	Federal unemployment taxes [7]	Railroad unemployment insurance [8]
Fiscal year:								
1940	$604,694	...	$131,880	$120,967	...	$853,955	$107,523	$49,167
1945	1,309,919	...	486,719	285,038	...	1,251,958	184,544	131,993
1950	2,106,388	...	662,262	550,172	...	1,994,406	226,306	18,855
1955	5,087,154	...	469,856	600,106	...	1,146,188	279,986	23,720
1960	9,842,685	$987,079	1,509,695	606,865	...	2,166,956	341,108	161,912
1961	11,292,676	1,022,002	1,745,833	570,713	...	2,398,100	345,356	161,308
1962	11,454,643	1,020,866	1,759,409	564,218	...	2,728,617	432,638	155,259
1963	13,327,762	1,076,621	1,884,796	571,534	...	3,008,934	945,367	157,682
1964	15,502,726	1,143,161	2,036,41[illegible]	593,477	...	3,042,408	846,567	156,057
1965	15,857,212	1,175,244	2,182,202	635,545	...	3,051,539	614,891	152,300
1966	17,865,947	1,556,652	2,277,013	683,458	$908,797	3,067,204	561,014	148,411
1967	22,567,002	2,249,397	2,469,071	776,493	2,704,884	2,916,933	596,773	145,665
1968	22,662,430	2,699,368	2,808,230	814,327	3,557,662	2,605,057	600,980	136,596
1969	25,952,737	3,532,434	3,000,763	884,748	4,477,012	2,560,913	633,178	134,400
1970	29,954,673	4,141,358	3,735,518	918,832	4,846,096	2,563,745	769,639	130,898
1971	31,915,231	4,569,470	4,614,013	980,394	4,961,234	2,582,192	964,435	127,328
1972	35,710,725	4,852,996	5,292,976	1,008,383	5,289,673	3,226,286	1,010,869	119,516
1973	41,318,177	5,460,969	6,071,960	1,188,934	7,724,341	4,634,192	1,297,226	120,065
1974	48,454,693	6,234,425	7,175,825	1,411,333	10,606,551	5,263,812	1,454,371	118,362
1975	56,017,343	7,356,217	9,283,742	1,489,333	11,296,773	5,299,041	1,354,945	116,720
1976	59,554,690	7,797,092	10,706,295	1,525,144	12,039,194	6,404,310	1,531,107	118,241
July–Sept. 1976 (transition quarter) [9]	16,105,848	2,159,051	1,413,918	328,310	3,503,803	2,289,298	371,241	37,363
1977	68,894,809	8,899,502	13,755,508	1,908,718	13,659,042	9,252,205	1,874,718	184,583
1978	74,046,779	12,404,396	14,373,511	1,822,006	16,885,867	11,031,805	2,599,910	217,883
1979	84,357,910	14,749,743	16,432,003	2,189,887	20,113,684	12,272,625	2,906,566	207,542
1980	97,607,645	16,805,255	19,535,155	2,311,976	23,482,135	11,914,826	3,246,403	174,562
1981	119,016,091	12,389,490	22,464,571	2,457,238	30,652,679	12,366,289	3,587,243	175,714
1981								
July	9,434,231	1,238,359	756,350	74,226	2,580,864	1,030,406	347,089	1,017
August	10,468,717	1,418,191	644,843	401,580	2,858,118	2,094,112	462,292	4,416
September	9,372,953	1,418,413	13,142,911	226,473	2,824,096	118,410	28,432	46,223
October	10,326,060	1,387,842	679,000	54,000	2,707,052	550,000	−113,000	1,000
November	9,417,845	1,300,336	645,000	448,000	2,603,135	1,238,000	302,000	23,000
December	9,581,835	1,269,689	809,000	271,000	2,540,203	122,000	72,000	27,000
1982								
January	9,412,703	1,625,693	659,000	59,000	2,682,896	303,000	300,000	1,000
February	8,451,646	1,631,479	648,000	479,000	2,643,835	1,096,000	636,000	2,000
March	12,888,809	2,033,840	726,000	264,000	3,215,155	138,000	−55,000	48,000
April	13,321,000	2,366,063	737,000	32,000	3,566,288	1,649,000	470,000	1,000
May	10,620,193	1,830,825	657,000	540,000	2,870,648	4,113,000	887,000	4,000
June	11,141,030	2,071,264	655,000	−52,000	3,494,682	146,000	31,000	41,000
July	9,059,868	1,643,771	780,000	78,000	2,612,848	978,000	314,000	1,000

[1] Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by OASDHI under the Social Security Act, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments. Data for earlier years reflect former appropriation bases. Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Employee-tax refunds deducted. Excludes transfer from general revenues.

[2] Excludes transfers between OASDHI system and railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

[3] Represents employee and Government contributions. Beginning 1968, also includes Foreign Service and contributory survivor programs for Federal judiciary and Tax Court. For civil service, employee share includes voluntary contributions to purchase additional annuity; government share includes Federal and District of Columbia agency contributions and, beginning 1968, Federal payment for current unfunded liability.

[4] Beginning 1959, net of tax refunds. Contributions for hospital insurance of railroad workers are collected and reported with railroad retirement contribution initially and are transferred once a year (usually in August) to the Hospital Insurance trust fund; data for that month only are adjusted by the Treasury source to reflect the transfer.

[5] Excludes reimbursement from Treasury general funds for cost of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement. Includes contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers (principal amount only), see footnote 4; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for voluntary coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[6] Through 1952 represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees (3 States in recent years), as reported by State agencies (to Department of Labor, 1950–52). Starting 1953, represents State deposits in (Federal) unemployment trust fund.

[7] Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Beginning 1961, net of tax refunds. Includes tax proceeds for financing temporary extended unemployment compensation programs for 1958 and 1961. Some monthly figures include Treasury adjustments (minus) for misclassification of prior month's taxes.

[8] Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

[9] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

Source: **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government** and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table M–5.—Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund: Status, 1940–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the **Bulletin**. Data for earlier years appear in table 25 of the **Bulletin's Annual Statistical Supplement**]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Reimbursements from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Cash benefit payments [4]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [5]	Net administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:										
1940	$550,000	...	$42,489	$15,805	...	...	$12,288	$1,738,100	$6,598	[9] $1,744,698
1945	1,309,919	...	123,854	239,834	...	...	26,950	6,546,281	67,100	6,613,381
1950	2,106,388	$3,604	256,778	727,266	...	...	56,841	12,644,823	247,789	12,892,612
1955	5,087,154	...	438,029	4,333,147	...	−$9,551	103,202	20,580,491	560,511	21,141,001
1960	9,842,685	...	517,130	10,269,709	...	600,437	202,369	19,748,848	1,079,877	20,828,725
1965	15,857,212	...	586,237	15,225,894	...	435,638	300,283	18,765,724	1,414,761	20,180,485
1970	29,954,673	442,151	1,349,613	26,266,928	$1,239	578,818	474,035	30,106,913	2,509,443	32,616,355
1971	31,915,231	448,916	1,618,138	31,101,018	1,859	613,026	551,889	31,361,082	2,969,766	34,330,848
1972	35,710,725	487,546	1,718,572	34,540,813	1,555	724,341	581,923	33,188,486	3,210,572	36,399,058
1973	41,318,177	474,645	1,846,518	42,169,744	2,470	782,954	667,335	35,487,612	928,283	36,415,895
1974	48,454,693	441,788	2,039,243	47,848,838	3,873	908,585	723,315	37,703,419	163,589	37,867,008
1975	56,017,343	447,323	2,292,182	54,838,818	7,731	981,785	847,708	39,879,154	68,659	39,947,814
1976	59,554,690	425,317	2,347,000	62,140,449	7,480	1,212,303	934,713	37,955,347	24,529	37,979,876
July–Sept. 1976 (transition quarter) [10]	16,105,848	...	80,432	16,875,545	1,714	...	233,695	37,042,171	13,031	37,055,202
1977	68,894,809	613,902	2,286,868	71,270,519	7,502	1,207,841	992,727	35,397,620	−25,407	35,372,213
1978	74,046,779	612,927	2,151,741	78,524,092	6,461	1,588,664	1,086,180	30,955,085	23,179	30,978,264
1979	84,357,910	615,229	1,920,140	87,591,968	16,980	1,447,532	1,072,218	27,317,094	425,752	27,742,846
1980	97,607,643	557,253	1,886,219	100,615,304	11,090	1,441,988	1,159,824	23,565,572	1,000,185	24,565,757
1981	119,016,091	540,067	2,016,331	119,413,467	7,542	1,584,932	1,298,285	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
1981										
July	9,434,231	...	27,926	10,778,681	...	...	115,721	25,528,288	186,509	25,714,797
August	10,468,717	67	107,289	10,819,908	...	...	104,677	24,865,362	500,923	25,366,284
September	9,372,954	...	66,684	10,850,988	...	...	120,913	23,244,031	589,989	23,834,020
October	10,326,060	53	93,003	10,887,831	...	...	118,513	22,494,816	751,975	23,246,791
November	9,417,845	40	83,508	10,905,539	...	...	103,325	21,042,116	697,205	21,739,321
December	9,581,835	674,765	571,518	[11] 10,978,840	...	...	99,282	17,270,750	4,218,566	[11] 21,489,316
1982										
January	9,412,703	98	14,359	[11] 11,025,270	...	...	114,653	19,010,312	766,241	[11] 19,776,553
February	8,451,646	...	102,362	11,052,800	...	...	117,435	16,961,113	199,214	17,160,326
March	12,888,809	12	54,586	11,100,101	5,466	...	131,403	18,405,376	461,387	18,866,763
April	13,321,000	84	69,819	11,174,306	...	...	129,046	19,879,995	1,074,319	20,954,314
May	10,620,193	−28	70,052	11,103,901	432	...	113,028	19,144,083	1,283,088	20,427,171
June	11,141,030	103	429,096	11,051,038	...	1,793,280	102,271	18,116,294	934,518	19,050,813
July	9,059,868	35	24,611	11,787,210	254	...	172,166	15,222,746	952,950	16,175,696

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect former appropriation bases.

[2] From 1947 to 1951, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968 for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits (see footnote 4).

[3] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses, 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[4] Before deductions for SMI premium payments and, when applicable, recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[5] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to Hospital Insurance trust fund for coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M–7).

[6] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[7] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Reflects assets of predecessor fund, the old-age reserve account, January 1937–December 1939.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

[11] Social Security benefit checks are generally scheduled for delivery on the 3rd of the month. However, if the 3rd falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the checks are delivered on the last previous businessday. January 3, 1982, was a Sunday, January 2 was a Saturday, and January 1 a holiday—so the checks were delivered on December 31, 1981. Data have been adjusted to include the checks delivered on December 31, 1981, as part of the January 1982 data. Thus the total amounts for 1981 and 1982 each reflect 12 months of benefit payments and are comparable to figures for other calendar years.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–6.—Disability Insurance trust fund: Status, 1957–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin. Data for earlier years appear in table 26 of the Bulletin's Annual Statistical Supplement]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures				Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Cash benefit payments [5]	Rehabilitation services for disabled	Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	Net administrative expenses [7]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [8]	Cash balances [9]	Total assets
Fiscal year:											
1957	$337,199	...	...	$1,363	...	...	...	$1,305	$325,363	$11,895	$337,258
1960	987,079	...	...	46,910	$528,304	...	−$26,831	31,922	2,100,862	66,352	2,167,214
1965	1,175,244	...	...	62,135	1,392,190	...	23,615	78,862	1,875,566	131,133	2,006,699
1966	1,556,652	...	...	53,877	1,721,133	$1,493	24,962	183,479	1,462,628	223,532	1,686,161
1967	2,249,397	...	$16,000	66,840	1,860,789	6,534	30,634	98,834	1,832,627	188,978	2,021,606
1968	2,699,368	...	16,000	84,913	2,088,352	15,393	20,410	112,336	2,349,683	235,713	2,585,396
1969	3,532,434	...	32,000	140,860	2,443,437	14,891	21,328	133,495	3,490,762	186,778	3,677,539
1970	4,141,358	...	16,000	222,762	2,778,118	16,487	10,439	149,020	4,833,225	270,372	5,103,596
1971	4,569,470	...	16,000	325,668	3,381,448	21,242	13,240	189,875	6,076,203	332,126	6,408,329
1972	4,852,996	...	50,000	388,233	4,045,895	27,523	24,190	211,671	7,010,202	380,076	7,390,277
1973	5,460,969	...	51,000	434,580	5,161,840	39,361	19,503	246,649	7,801,908	67,565	7,869,472
1974	6,234,425	...	52,000	481,800	6,158,569	49,670	22,327	154,266	8,192,613	60,252	8,252,865
1975	7,356,217	...	52,000	511,656	7,629,796	70,936	28,514	252,985	8,155,910	34,597	8,190,507
1976	7,797,092	...	90,000	468,197	9,222,211	92,276	26,366	265,613	6,928,982	10,348	6,939,330
July–Sept. 1976 transition quarter) [10]	2,159,051	...	...	13,294	2,555,020	27,293	...	70,753	6,451,490	7,118	6,458,609
1977	8,899,502	...	103,000	371,741	11,135,237	77,144	−318	377,659	4,240,249	2,881	4,243,131
1978	12,404,396	...	128,003	251,387	12,213,895	84,339	29,797	327,234	4,350,739	20,913	4,371,652
1979	14,749,743	...	141,663	304,657	13,428,454	78,886	29,906	406,757	5,581,158	42,553	5,623,711
1980	16,805,255	$10,900	117,827	454,480	14,898,923	98,910	...	334,166	7,672,741	7,433	7,680,173
1981	12,589,490	...	130,389	272,724	16,853,311	−7,542	29,443	405,129	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
1981											
July	1,238,359	...	...	4,654	1,510,706	...	...	41,440	3,379,546	4,891	3,574,636
August	1,418,191	...	...	17,108	1,481,301	...	...	33,764	3,484,875	10,014	3,494,890
September	1,418,413	...	...	10,481	1,488,335	...	...	43,015	3,390,851	1,583	3,392,434
October	1,387,842	...	...	8,027	1,479,666	...	...	47,093	3,259,916	1,628	3,261,544
November	1,300,336	...	...	11,516	1,464,972	...	...	31,839	3,079,585	−3,001	3,076,584
December	1,269,689	...	168,235	87,483	[11] 1,504,785	...	...	48,888	2,585,281	463,767	[11] 3,049,048
1982											
January	1,625,693	...	...	2,139	[11] 1,348,135	...	...	66,924	3,265,826	−4,006	[11] 3,261,821
February	1,631,479	...	...	16,602	1,453,180	...	...	25,377	3,422,658	8,686	3,431,344
March	2,033,840	...	...	10,454	1,463,082	35,945	...	59,054	3,917,288	268	3,917,556
April	2,366,063	...	...	10,420	1,444,898	...	...	44,688	4,805,271	−819	4,804,452
May	1,830,825	...	...	12,643	1,411,725	−432	...	36,862	5,182,876	16,889	5,199,765
June	2,071,264	...	...	145,002	1,418,058	...	26,354	47,074	5,928,857	−4,312	5,924,544
July	1,643,771	...	...	3,727	1,495,282	1,603	...	51,034	6,028,100	−3,976	6,024,124

[1] Equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections, subsequently adjusted). Includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements and deductions for refund of estimated employee-tax overpayment. Early years reflect appropriation bases.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for disability insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] From 1950–51, for benefits with respect to certain World War II veterans. Beginning 1966, for military wage credits, and beginning December 1968, for military credits and Federal payment for special age-72 benefits (see footnote 4).

[4] Includes interfund transfer of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses 1958 to date (see footnote 6).

[5] Before deductions for SMI premium payments and, when applicable, recoupment of overpayments of hospital and medical service benefits provided to OASI beneficiaries. Includes special benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[6] The purpose of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been had railroad employment always been covered under OASDHI. Negative figures represent transfers to OASI trust fund. Excludes transfers to Hospital Insurance trust fund for coverage of railroad workers (accounted for in table M–7).

[7] Beginning 1951, adjusted for reimbursement to trust fund of small amounts for gifts, sales, or services. Beginning 1953, includes expenses for central and regional office building construction. Except for reimbursements from the appropriate trust fund to Treasury Department for its expenses as incurred, beginning 1957 administrative expenses for OASI and DI were paid initially from OASI trust fund with subsequent reimbursement, plus interest (see footnote 3), from DI trust fund for allocated cost of DI operations. Beginning 1966, subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation.

[8] Book value: includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayment of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[9] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[10] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

[11] Social Security benefit checks are generally scheduled for delivery on the 3rd of the month. However, if the 3rd falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the checks are delivered on the last previous businessday. January 3, 1982, was a Sunday, January 2, was a Saturday, and January 1 a holiday—so the checks were delivered on December 31, 1981. Data have been adjusted to include the checks delivered on December 31, 1981, as part of the January 1982 data. Thus the total amounts for 1981 and 1982 each reflect 12 months of benefit payments and are comparable to figures for other calendar years.

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.

Table M-7.—Hospital Insurance trust fund: Status, 1966–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts				Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income [1]	Transfers from railroad retirement account [2]	Reimbursements from general revenues [3]	Net interest [4]	Net hospital and related service benefits [5]	Administrative expenses [6]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [7]	Cash balances [8]	Total assets
Fiscal year:									
1966	$908,797	...	...	$5,970	...	$63,564	$785,758	$65,446	$851,204
1967	2,688,684	$16,200	$337,850	45,903	$2,507,773	88,848	1,298,168	45,053	1,343,221
1968	3,514,049	43,613	283,631	61,091	3,736,322	78,647	1,370,276	60,360	1,430,636
1969	4,423,236	53,776	770,968	96,063	4,633,976	104,182	2,001,444	15,078	2,016,521
1970	4,784,789	61,307	628,262	139,423	4,804,242	148,660	2,653,322	24,079	2,677,401
1971	4,897,979	63,235	873,849	183,027	5,442,971	149,434	3,029,856	73,250	3,103,106
1972	5,225,891	63,782	551,351	190,105	6,109,139	166,370	2,883,958	−25,233	2,858,725
1973	7,663,119	61,222	429,415	197,844	6,648,819	192,839	4,222,365	146,301	4,368,666
1974	10,606,551	96,163	498,780	408,273	7,806,687	258,048	7,864,355	49,344	7,913,699
1975	11,296,773	126,749	529,353	614,989	10,355,390	256,134	9,760,883	109,156	9,870,039
1976	12,039,194	130,904	658,430	715,744	12,270,382	308,215	10,942,180	−106,466	10,835,714
July–Sept. 1976 (transition quarter) [9]	3,367,940	135,863	...	11,951	3,315,251	88,408	11,009,482	−61,672	10,947,810
1977	13,659,042	...	944,000	770,966	14,912,370	294,762	10,973,740	140,945	11,114,685
1978	16,689,361	196,506	830,938	797,209	17,415,132	417,537	11,757,306	38,725	11,796,031
1979	19,943,084	175,600	874,849	883,158	19,898,459	411,565	13,163,539	199,161	13,362,700
1980	23,260,335	221,800	837,906	1,061,433	23,793,420	460,841	14,656,077	166,164	14,489,913
1981	30,445,979	246,700	800,000	1,324,834	28,909,081	305,416	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
1981									
July	2,580,864	...	...	11,222	2,367,396	47,958	17,571,107	4,096	17,575,203
August	2,858,118	...	...	10,818	2,439,409	45,943	17,919,775	10,013	17,958,787
September	2,824,096	...	...	14,084	2,661,669	42,370	18,191,479	−98,550	18,092,929
October	2,707,052	...	...	19,116	2,610,864	67,515	17,992,461	148,257	18,140,718
November	2,603,135	...	...	4,992	2,583,143	42,998	18,082,468	40,236	18,122,704
December	2,540,203	...	207,000	798,130	2,873,815	46,456	18,879,518	−131,752	18,747,766
1982									
January	2,682,896	...	...	12,211	2,545,828	44,677	18,790,094	62,273	18,852,367
February	2,643,835	...	...	12,638	2,625,378	38,871	18,839,349	5,242	18,844,591
March	3,215,155	...	808,000	3,749	3,116,440	51,610	19,719,469	−16,023	19,703,446
April	3,566,288	...	...	9,776	2,953,898	43,264	20,374,309	−91,961	20,282,348
May	2,870,648	...	...	11,809	2,756,669	−6,519	20,435,831	−21,176	20,414,655
June	3,186,582	308,100	...	975,929	3,264,683	47,627	21,751,942	−178,986	21,572,956
July	2,612,848	...	...	10,131	2,931,603	48,866	21,253,854	−58,388	21,195,466

[1] Represents amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) after deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment; and, beginning July 1973, premiums for coverage of uninsured individuals aged 65 and over.

[2] Transfers (principal only) from the railroad retirement account with respect to contributions for hospital insurance coverage of railroad workers.

[3] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to meet costs of benefits for persons not insured for cash benefits under OASDHI or railroad retirement and for costs of benefits arising from military wage credits.

[4] Interest and profit on investments after transfers of interest or reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 6) and interest on amounts transferred from railroad retirement account (see footnote 3).

[5] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to fiscal intermediaries under sec. 1816 and direct payments to providers of services under sec. 1815 of the Social Security Act.

[6] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 20).

[7] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on accounts of interest accrued on bonds at time of purchase.

[8] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[9] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to **Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.**

Table M–8.—Supplementary Medical Insurance trust fund: Status, 1967–82

[In thousands. Calendar year and fiscal year data appear in alternate months of the Bulletin.]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Premium income [1]	Transfers from general revenues [2]	Net interest [3]	Net medical service benefits [4]	Administrative expenses [5]	Invested in U.S. Government securities [6]	Cash balances [7]	Total assets
Fiscal year:								
1967	$646,682	$623,000	$14,052	$664,261	$133,682	$478,849	$6,942	$485,791
1968	698,465	634,000	20,677	1,389,622	142,608	281,413	25,290	306,703
1969	902,821	984,287	23,466	1,644,842	194,660	357,971	19,803	377,774
1970	936,000	928,151	11,536	1,979,287	216,993	13,417	43,764	57,181
1971	1,252,936	1,245,282	17,268	2,034,999	247,612	257,427	32,629	290,056
1972	1,340,052	1,365,295	28,993	2,255,069	288,619	478,075	2,634	480,709
1973	1,426,607	1,430,451	45,049	2,391,232	245,861	699,631	46,091	745,722
1974	1,704,371	2,028,926	75,924	2,873,649	409,117	1,230,685	41,492	1,272,177
1975	1,886,962	2,329,590	105,539	3,765,397	404,458	1,378,214	46,199	1,424,413
1976	1,951,221	2,939,336	103,645	4,671,847	528,214	1,230,135	−11,580	1,218,555
July–Sept. 1976 (transition quarter) [8]	538,648	878,000	4,420	1,269,038	132,077	1,243,945	−5,437	1,238,508
1977	2,192,903	5,052,944	136,710	5,866,922	474,717	2,232,078	47,348	2,279,426
1978	2,431,133	6,385,503	228,848	6,852,252	504,234	4,020,692	−52,267	3,968,425
1979	2,635,492	6,840,785	362,787	8,259,077	554,496	4,974,022	19,891	4,993,913
1980	2,927,711	6,931,713	415,510	10,143,930	593,327	4,558,083	−26,492	4,531,591
1981	3,319,607	8,747,430	384,348	12,344,913	895,374	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
1981								
July	311,569	1,039,820	6,460	1,112,584	70,632	3,999,686	−24,409	3,975,277
August	306,321	1,035,672	8,179	1,122,933	53,804	4,225,222	−76,510	4,148,712
September	312,230	490,376	11,903	1,159,450	61,081	3,821,439	−78,749	3,742,690
October	315,368	1,032,637	8,709	1,193,455	65,393	3,910,038	−69,482	3,840,556
November	298,917	1,032,306	7,351	1,213,155	65,312	4,022,744	−122,082	3,900,662
December	581,724	2,535,918	162,167	1,253,500	50,058	5,943,311	−66,399	5,876,912
1982								
January	49,328	150,144	6,827	1,102,857	61,065	4,926,592	−7,304	4,919,288
February	306,082	1,022,411	15,371	1,113,219	51,981	5,105,191	−7,238	5,097,953
March	313,691	1,050,739	8,110	1,297,118	60,555	5,063,224	69,596	5,112,820
April	308,289	1,035,388	9,669	1,200,930	57,274	5,146,678	61,283	5,207,961
May	311,356	1,047,267	−1,838	1,161,415	107,418	5,248,231	47,681	5,295,912
June	322,267	1,042,615	235,823	1,305,044	57,862	5,533,933	−222	5,533,711
July	335,528	1,150,686	7,314	1,220,371	52,489	5,740,034	14,344	5,754,378

[1] Represents voluntary premium payments from and in behalf of the insured aged and (beginning July 1973) disabled.

[2] Represents Federal Government transfers from general funds appropriations to match aggregate premiums paid.

[3] Represents interest and profit on investments, after transfers of interest on reimbursed administrative expenses (see footnote 5).

[4] Represents payment vouchers on letters of credit issued to carriers under sec. 1842 of the Social Security Act.

[5] Subject to subsequent adjustment among all four Social Security trust funds for allocated cost of each operation. Fiscal year 1966 includes "tool-up" period from date of enactment of Social Security Amendments of 1965 (July 30).

[6] Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, and, when applicable, accrued interest purchased and repayments on account of interest accrued on bonds at the time of purchase.

[7] Minus figures, if any, represent overdrafts that are covered by redemption of securities on first working day of following month.

[8] Between end of fiscal year 1976 (June 30) and start of fiscal year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

Source: Unpublished Treasury monthly reports keyed to Monthly and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.

Table M–9.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status, by program, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1980 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Number			Amount (in thousands)		
	Total [1]	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [2]	Disability Insurance [3]	Total	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance [2]	Disability Insurance [3]
December:						
1940	222,488	222,488	...	$4,070	$4,070	...
1945	1,288,107	1,288,107	...	23,801	23,801	...
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243	...	126,856	126,856	...
1955	7,960,616	7,960,616	...	411,613	411,613	...
1960	14,844,589	14,157,138	687,451	936,321	888,320	$48,000
1965	20,866,767	19,127,716	1,739,051	1,516,802	1,395,817	120,986
1970	26,228,629	23,563,634	2,664,995	2,628,326	2,385,926	242,400
1971	27,291,508	24,361,500	2,930,008	3,058,957	2,763,022	295,934
1972	28,476,028	25,204,542	3,271,486	3,916,203	3,514,741	401,462
1973	29,868,145	26,309,163	3,558,982	4,269,863	3,821,165	448,698
1974	30,852,817	26,941,483	3,911,334	5,001,918	4,445,170	556,748
1975	32,084,511	27,732,311	4,352,200	5,727,758	5,047,656	680,102
1976	33,023,552	28,399,725	4,623,827	6,415,103	5,624,858	790,246
1977	34,082,556	29,228,350	4,854,206	7,175,513	6,270,000	905,513
1978	34,586,771	29,718,195	4,868,576	7,930,576	6,933,292	997,284
1979	35,125,066	30,347,848	4,777,218	9,056,622	7,950,300	1,106,322
1980	35,618,840	30,936,668	4,682,172	10,694,022	9,432,299	1,261,723
1981	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,235,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1981						
August	35,791,980	31,235,163	4,556,817	12,103,073	10,724,638	1,378,435
September	35,833,358	31,298,618	4,534,740	12,139,006	10,765,798	1,373,208
October	35,904,374	31,391,504	4,512,870	12,182,866	10,815,165	1,367,701
November	35,967,914	31,483,497	4,484,417	12,223,246	10,862,462	1,360,784
December	36,006,371	31,550,097	4,456,274	12,235,310	10,901,677	1,353,632
1982						
January	36,082,065	31,667,820	4,414,245	12,304,226	10,961,817	1,342,408
February	36,123,025	31,737,139	4,385,886	12,325,663	10,992,065	1,333,598
March	36,161,249	31,803,994	4,357,255	12,349,367	11,024,009	1,325,358
April	36,145,698	31,808,503	4,337,195	12,349,186	11,029,146	1,320,040
May	35,474,968	31,278,437	4,196,531	12,192,844	10,896,202	1,296,642
June	35,459,695	31,275,901	4,183,794	[4] 13,099,478	[4] 11,707,840	[4] 1,391,638
July	35,375,040	31,263,641	4,111,399	[4] 13,088,838	[4] 11,718,799	[4] 1,370,039
August	35,278,027	31,236,693	4,041,334	[4] 13,086,992	[4] 11,734,484	[4] 1,352,508

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Benefits paid from the OASI trust fund to retired workers and their spouses and children and to all survivors. Includes special benefits authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[3] Benefits paid from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their spouses and children.

[4] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table M–10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[Data contain some duplication arising from dual entitlement; see the 1980 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age–72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	222,488	112,331	29,749	54,648	20,499	4,437	824	...
1945	1,288,107	518,234	159,168	390,134	120,561	93,781	6,209	...
1950	3,477,243	1,770,984	508,350	699,703	169,438	314,189	14,579	...
1955	7,960,616	4,473,971	1,191,963	1,276,240	291,916	701,360	25,166	...
1960	14,157,138	8,061,469	2,269,384	1,844,970	401,358	1,543,843	36,114	...
1961	15,467,673	8,924,849	2,392,012	1,988,635	428,138	1,697,308	36,731	...
1962	16,778,290	9,738,500	2,531,465	2,159,885	451,984	1,859,191	37,265	...
1963	17,583,017	10,263,331	2,580,566	2,229,744	461,675	2,010,769	36,952	...
1964	18,236,173	10,668,731	2,603,964	2,297,604	470,597	2,158,912	36,365	...
1965	19,127,716	11,100,584	2,613,550	2,535,044	471,816	2,371,433	35,289	...
1966	20,796,930	11,658,443	2,640,467	2,739,397	487,755	2,602,015	34,540	634,313
1967	21,564,773	12,019,175	2,644,937	2,872,665	496,307	2,769,618	33,494	728,577
1968	22,225,263	12,420,742	2,645,407	3,009,033	504,916	2,937,890	31,596	675,679
1969	22,826,514	12,822,201	2,644,022	3,123,441	511,639	3,091,710	30,207	603,294
1970	23,563,634	13,349,175	2,668,105	3,233,705	523,136	3,227,160	28,729	533,624
1971	24,361,500	13,926,939	2,698,117	3,336,301	535,126	3,366,304	27,157	471,556
1972	25,204,542	14,535,475	2,734,699	3,427,202	540,965	3,509,777	26,055	410,369
1973	26,309,163	15,364,562	2,807,996	3,526,101	571,907	3,656,353	24,183	358,061
1974	26,941,483	15,958,521	2,825,910	3,512,717	573,506	3,769,559	23,023	278,247
1975	27,732,311	16,588,001	2,867,388	3,561,504	581,845	3,888,705	21,444	223,424
1976	28,399,725	17,165,415	2,876,290	3,556,249	578,780	3,995,021	19,915	188,055
1977	29,228,350	17,832,484	2,964,267	3,552,194	582,173	4,119,273	18,481	159,458
1978	29,718,195	18,357,985	2,979,959	3,441,228	576,353	4,211,749	17,177	133,744
1979	30,347,848	18,970,172	2,991,340	3,362,870	573,750	4,321,567	16,041	112,108
1980	30,936,668	19,582,625	3,018,008	3,251,098	562,798	4,414,589	14,796	92,754
1981	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1981								
August	31,235,163	19,928,001	3,017,517	3,182,717	544,716	4,467,553	13,989	80,668
September	31,298,618	19,976,257	3,016,815	3,192,826	540,102	4,479,039	13,911	79,668
October	31,391,504	20,039,216	3,018,087	3,211,058	541,303	4,489,493	13,814	78,533
November	31,483,497	20,119,289	3,024,276	3,204,408	545,435	4,499,048	13,706	77,335
December	31,550,097	20,195,362	3,030,815	3,178,436	547,593	4,507,941	13,627	76,323
1982								
January	31,667,820	20,293,570	3,032,189	3,184,904	547,963	4,519,823	13,303	74,868
February	31,737,139	20,332,241	3,031,236	3,214,234	547,046	4,525,316	13,427	73,639
March	31,803,994	20,371,193	3,029,706	3,241,533	544,321	4,531,510	13,331	72,400
April	31,808,503	20,368,891	3,023,555	3,258,666	539,166	4,533,966	13,221	71,058
May	31,278,437	20,377,752	3,019,708	2,734,864	525,991	4,536,959	13,133	70,030
June	31,275,901	20,392,236	3,018,726	2,722,660	520,416	4,539,897	13,043	68,923
July	31,263,641	20,440,782	3,023,713	2,660,982	512,893	4,544,443	12,969	67,859
August	31,236,693	20,496,876	3,024,259	2,570,484	509,543	4,556,100	12,843	66,588

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

Table M-11.—OASDI cash benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for retired workers and their spouses and children and for survivors, 1940–82

[In thousands]

At end of selected month	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1 2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1 5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
December:								
1940	$4,070	$2,539	$361	$668	$402	$90	$11	...
1945	23,801	12,538	2,040	4,858	2,391	1,893	81	...
1950	126,856	77,678	11,995	19,366	5,801	11,481	535	...
1955	411,613	276,942	39,416	46,444	13,403	34,152	1,256	...
1960	888,320	596,849	87,867	88,578	23,795	89,054	2,178	...
1961	1,003,937	675,154	94,366	96,347	25,425	110,179	2,466	...
1962	1,099,227	741,961	100,305	105,108	26,838	122,475	2,541	...
1963	1,166,587	789,064	103,059	110,071	27,438	134,403	2,552	...
1964	1,224,240	827,548	104,769	114,947	27,954	146,476	2,547	...
1965	1,395,817	931,523	114,035	141,802	30,882	174,883	2,683	...
1966	1,502,863	983,338	115,686	154,618	31,983	192,821	2,642	$21,777
1967	1,575,646	1,026,047	117,016	164,706	32,686	207,692	2,587	24,913
1968	1,880,601	1,227,875	135,479	196,216	37,833	253,923	2,787	26,488
1969	1,964,275	1,287,300	137,176	205,260	38,406	269,799	2,687	23,647
1970	2,385,926	1,576,551	163,263	245,515	45,258	328,245	2,965	24,128
1971	2,763,022	1,840,748	184,420	280,203	51,163	380,963	3,103	22,423
1972	3,514,741	2,363,098	229,973	348,964	62,457	483,161	3,620	23,468
1973	3,821,165	2,556,956	238,072	362,931	67,578	571,654	3,488	20,485
1974	4,445,170	3,003,601	270,609	409,101	76,980	663,569	3,627	17,684
1975	5,047,656	3,436,752	301,623	456,662	85,678	747,903	3,685	15,354
1976	5,624,858	3,859,827	330,560	497,036	92,475	827,479	3,686	13,774
1977	6,270,000	4,333,016	364,805	540,541	101,116	914,469	3,665	12,388
1978	6,933,292	4,831,614	395,645	575,607	109,717	1,005,939	3,675	11,095
1979	7,950,300	5,582,292	443,799	634,904	121,957	1,153,289	3,829	10,229
1980	9,432,299	6,685,732	518,961	715,078	138,558	1,360,201	4,085	9,684
1981	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1981								
August	10,724,639	7,648,637	584,520	787,536	149,077	1,541,171	4,325	9,373
September	10,765,798	7,680,129	585,193	792,294	148,230	1,546,393	4,302	9,256
October	10,815,165	7,715,881	586,352	799,079	149,201	1,551,249	4,278	9,124
November	10,862,462	7,756,107	588,274	798,351	150,615	1,555,880	4,250	8,985
December	10,901,677	7,794,868	590,266	791,834	151,509	1,560,102	4,230	8,868
1982								
January	10,961,817	7,845,804	591,341	794,164	151,587	1,566,029	4,194	8,699
February	10,992,065	7,864,664	591,733	802,472	151,205	1,569,260	4,174	8,556
March	11,024,009	7,885,260	592,038	810,974	150,368	1,572,811	4,146	8,412
April	11,029,146	7,886,310	591,186	815,929	148,318	1,575,031	4,115	8,256
May	10,896,202	7,890,949	591,471	675,858	148,112	1,577,580	4,095	8,137
June [7]	11,707,840	8,481,892	635,406	723,506	157,659	1,696,411	4,370	8,595
July [7]	11,718,799	8,508,248	636,796	706,755	154,978	1,699,212	4,347	8,463
August [7]	11,734,484	8,538,944	637,861	684,490	155,145	1,705,430	4,309	8,305

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table M–12.—OASDI cash benefits: Monthly benefits in current-payment status for disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
December:								
1957	149,850	149,850	...	...	$10,904	$10,904	...	...
1958 [4]	268,057	237,719	12,231	18,107	20,425	19,516	$415	$494
1959	460,354	334,443	47,914	77,997	33,907	29,765	1,727	2,414
1960	687,451	455,371	76,599	155,481	48,000	40,668	2,636	4,697
1961	1,027,089	618,075	118,187	290,827	67,756	55,374	3,910	8,472
1962	1,275,105	740,867	147,066	387,172	82,498	66,673	4,767	11,058
1963	1,452,472	827,014	168,243	457,215	93,325	74,922	5,422	12,981
1964	1,563,366	894,173	179,344	489,849	101,205	81,473	5,781	13,951
1965	1,739,051	988,074	193,362	557,615	120,986	96,599	6,761	17,626
1966	1,970,322	1,097,190	219,559	653,573	135,685	107,627	7,577	20,482
1967	2,140,214	1,193,120	234,550	712,544	147,831	117,424	8,040	22,358
1968	2,335,134	1,295,300	253,198	786,636	181,949	144,892	9,687	27,370
1969	2,487,548	1,394,291	264,340	828,917	195,982	157,188	10,081	28,713
1970	2,664,995	1,492,948	283,447	888,600	242,400	196,010	12,060	34,330
1971	2,930,008	1,647,684	311,581	970,743	295,934	241,414	14,237	40,284
1972	3,271,486	1,832,916	350,139	1,088,431	401,462	328,675	19,044	53,743
1973	3,558,982	2,016,626	381,079	1,161,277	448,698	369,090	21,151	58,457
1974	3,911,334	2,236,882	411,660	1,262,792	556,748	460,078	25,479	71,191
1975	4,352,200	2,488,774	452,922	1,410,504	680,102	562,180	30,536	87,386
1976	4,623,827	2,670,244	473,909	1,479,674	790,246	654,656	34,586	101,004
1977	4,854,206	2,834,432	494,389	1,525,385	905,513	751,660	39,106	114,747
1978	4,868,576	2,879,828	491,535	1,497,213	997,284	830,118	42,324	124,842
1979	4,777,218	2,870,411	475,493	1,431,314	1,106,322	924,346	45,768	136,208
1980	4,682,172	2,861,253	462,204	1,358,715	1,261,723	1,060,792	51,065	149,866
1981	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1981								
August	4,556,817	2,814,150	443,011	1,299,656	1,378,435	1,163,966	54,116	160,352
September	4,534,740	2,804,617	438,789	1,291,334	1,373,208	1,159,895	53,573	159,740
October	4,512,870	2,795,892	434,873	1,282,105	1,367,701	1,155,906	53,057	158,738
November	4,484,417	2,786,712	431,649	1,266,056	1,360,784	1,151,660	52,602	156,521
December	4,456,274	2,776,519	428,212	1,251,543	1,353,632	1,147,113	52,081	154,439
1982								
January	4,414,245	2,759,794	422,139	1,232,312	1,342,408	1,139,567	51,165	151,677
February	4,385,886	2,744,856	416,870	1,224,160	1,333,598	1,132,681	50,328	150,589
March	4,357,255	2,730,997	411,048	1,215,210	1,325,358	1,126,305	49,435	149,618
April	4,337,195	2,722,119	406,689	1,208,387	1,320,040	1,122,431	48,754	148,855
May	4,196,531	2,713,352	402,257	1,080,922	1,296,642	1,118,663	48,840	129,140
June	4,183,794	2,713,207	399,494	1,071,093	[5] 1,391,638	[5] 1,201,549	[5] 52,198	[5] 137,891
July	4,111,399	2,680,641	391,758	1,039,000	[5] 1,370,039	[5] 1,186,181	[5] 50,994	[5] 132,864
August	4,041,334	2,657,345	385,351	998,638	[5] 1,352,508	[5] 1,174,966	[5] 50,306	[5] 127,236

[1] Includes from July 1957 through October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 18.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] November data; December data not available

[5] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table M-13.—OASDI cash benefits: Average amount of monthly benefits, by type of beneficiary, 1940–82

Period [1]	Retired workers and their spouses and children			Survivors of deceased workers				Disabled workers and their spouses and children			Persons with special age-72 benefits [9]
	Retired workers [2]	Wives and husbands [2 3]	Children [4]	Widows and widowers [2 5]	Children [4]	Widowed mothers [6]	Parents [2]	Disabled workers [7]	Wives and husbands [8]	Children [4]	
	Average benefits in current-payment status at end of period										
1940	$22.60	$12.13	$9.70	$20.28	$12.22	$19.61	$13.09	...	...	...	...
1950	43.86	23.60	17.05	36.54	28.43	34.24	36.69	...	...	...	...
1960	74.04	38.72	28.25	57.68	51.37	59.29	60.31	$89.31	$34.41	$30.21	...
1965	83.92	43.63	31.98	73.75	61.26	65.45	76.03	97.76	34.96	31.61	...
1970	118.10	61.19	44.85	101.71	82.23	86.51	103.21	131.29	42.55	38.63	$45.22
1975	207.18	105.19	77.42	192.33	139.40	147.25	171.86	225.89	67.42	61.95	68.72
1978	263.19	132.77	105.69	238.84	182.12	190.36	213.95	288.25	86.11	83.38	82.96
1979	294.27	148.36	119.80	266.87	205.53	212.56	238.72	322.03	96.25	95.16	91.24
1980	341.41	171.95	140.49	308.12	239.52	246.20	276.07	370.74	110.48	110.30	104.41
1981	385.97	194.75	161.39	346.08	270.94	276.68	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1981											
September	384.46	193.98	159.66	345.25	269.99	274.45	309.23	413.57	122.09	123.70	116.18
December	385.97	194.75	161.39	346.08	270.94	276.68	310.42	413.15	121.62	123.40	116.19
1982											
April	387.17	195.53	163.40	347.38	272.04	275.10	311.23	412.34	119.88	123.18	116.19
May	387.23	195.87	153.42	347.71	269.39	281.59	311.78	412.28	121.42	119.47	116.19
June [10]	415.94	210.49	164.97	373.67	289.63	302.95	335.07	442.85	130.66	128.74	124.71
July [10]	416.24	210.60	164.24	373.91	289.61	302.16	335.17	442.50	130.17	127.88	124.71
August [10]	416.60	210.90	162.66	374.32	290.33	304.48	335.52	442.16	130.55	127.41	124.72
	Average benefits awarded during period										
1940	$22.71	$12.15	$10.60	$20.36	$12.46	$19.60	$13.09	...	...	...	...
1950 (Jan.–Aug.)	29.03	15.02	14.08	21.65	14.35	22.65	14.65	...	...	...	...
1950 (Sept.–Dec.)	33.24	19.72	11.22	36.89	27.95	35.42	37.99	...	...	...	...
1960	81.73	40.25	30.37	62.10	50.87	65.93	70.14	$91.16	$35.38	$30.25	...
1965 (Jan.–Aug.)	82.69	40.52	29.07	73.80	53.55	61.65	80.59	93.26	33.93	28.07	...
1965 (Sept.–Dec.)	89.20	43.74	40.40	75.36	67.95	68.03	85.77	101.30	36.82	35.07	...
1970	123.82	57.57	45.45	105.82	79.91	86.70	116.43	139.79	40.40	37.00	$45.18
1975 (Jan.–May)	196.42	92.75	78.32	181.85	131.18	144.50	184.63	220.60	64.18	60.69	63.51
1975 (June–Dec.)	213.68	99.27	85.03	194.80	142.31	154.21	205.70	243.47	70.24	64.78	68.24
1978 (Jan.–May)	262.22	121.00	122.88	227.98	173.71	188.66	244.42	300.15	85.53	84.39	77.61
1978 (June–Dec.)	278.44	129.38	131.53	240.72	189.73	206.81	272.47	328.83	93.99	92.60	82.23
1979 (Jan.–May)	289.33	134.05	134.71	236.84	188.51	200.64	275.59	333.63	96.61	97.15	82.35
1979 (June–Dec.)	316.99	145.62	148.40	269.53	205.24	214.40	288.33	360.25	104.35	105.36	91.11
1980 (Jan.–May)	321.09	150.08	150.54	271.45	205.64	211.29	262.99	352.07	102.48	105.06	89.91
1980 (June–Dec.)	359.78	168.14	170.65	305.68	236.90	239.75	316.38	396.50	110.46	113.37	103.03
1981 (Jan.–May)	363.59	171.76	173.78	306.34	236.63	236.98	312.99	389.20	103.87	108.75	103.06
1981 (June–Dec.)	400.10	188.08	192.51	338.80	264.28	260.77	345.63	425.60	111.82	118.30	115.65
1981											
September	426.82	186.24	193.90	337.64	264.62	259.70	324.77	424.18	109.10	117.67	115.55
December	396.28	191.63	195.59	340.57	266.48	257.94	338.25	419.30	112.81	120.29	116.05
1982											
April	382.79	190.64	173.23	343.13	260.87	250.92	332.49	417.31	111.35	117.94	114.51
May	385.58	189.53	169.61	341.10	255.23	251.97	319.42	414.30	108.94	115.31	113.15
June [10]	379.98	201.69	184.82	363.34	282.21	270.50	407.41	454.08	126.10	129.55	116.54
July [10]	419.96	187.92	180.26	345.15	273.13	271.88	306.33	442.98	115.20	120.52	122.60
August [10]	413.50	202.21	176.98	376.37	275.01	279.73	364.05	440.94	119.94	120.08	124.16

[1] Some years shown in several parts because of amendments changing the benefit provisions.

[2] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[3] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[4] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[7] Includes, from July 1957 through October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 65.

[8] Includes wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care, and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[9] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[10] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table M-14.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of beneficiaries with monthly benefits in current-payment status, by age group and type of benefit, 1940–82

[In thousands. Adjusted to exclude duplication arising from dual entitlement: See the 1980 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 9]

At end of selected month	Total, all ages [1]	Under age 62	Aged 62 and over							
			Total, aged 62 and over	Aged 62–64			Aged 65 and over			
				Total	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children and survivors [2]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [3]
December:											
1940	222	75	147	[4]	...	...	[4]	147	112	35	...
1945	1,287	510	777	[4]	...	...	[4]	776	518	258	...
1950	3,462	877	2,586	1	...	...	1	2,585	1,771	814	...
1955	7,912	1,622	6,291	3	...	...	3	6,287	4,474	1,812	...
1956	9,070	1,701	7,369	338	113	...	225	7,031	4,999	2,032	...
1957	11,081	2,009	9,072	729	266	46	417	8,343	5,931	2,411	...
1958 [5]	12,390	2,231	10,159	837	299	77	461	9,322	6,621	2,701	...
1959	13,667	2,560	11,107	968	334	105	529	10,139	7,191	2,948	...
1960	14,811	2,883	11,928	1,041	357	127	557	10,887	7,704	3,183	...
1961	16,471	3,406	13,065	1,375	648	141	586	11,690	8,277	3,413	...
1962	18,032	3,858	14,174	1,659	873	156	630	12,515	8,865	3,650	...
1963	19,016	4,109	14,907	1,748	946	163	639	13,159	9,318	3,841	...
1964	19,783	4,274	15,509	1,848	998	183	667	13,661	9,671	3,990	...
1965	20,867	4,735	16,132	1,854	992	197	665	14,278	10,108	4,169	...
1966	22,767	5,199	17,568	1,954	1,028	230	696	15,614	10,631	4,349	634
1967	23,705	5,491	18,214	2,013	1,040	258	714	16,202	10,979	4,494	729
1968	24,560	5,829	18,733	2,096	1,084	283	729	16,635	11,337	4,622	676
1969	25,314	6,088	19,226	2,195	1,141	304	751	17,031	11,682	4,746	603
1970	26,229	6,380	19,849	2,332	1,225	322	785	17,517	12,122	4,861	534
1971	27,292	6,744	20,548	2,479	1,333	352	794	18,069	12,594	5,003	472
1972	28,476	7,160	21,316	2,665	1,440	390	835	18,651	13,115	5,126	410
1973	29,868	7,577	22,291	2,835	1,560	420	856	19,456	13,805	5,294	358
1974	30,853	7,859	22,994	2,973	1,631	462	880	20,021	14,328	5,415	278
1975	32,085	8,309	23,777	3,134	1,723	512	899	20,643	14,865	5,554	224
1976	33,024	8,512	24,511	3,264	1,781	563	920	21,247	15,384	5,675	188
1977	34,083	8,711	25,372	3,410	1,868	598	945	21,961	15,965	5,837	159
1978	34,587	8,587	26,000	3,412	1,861	609	942	22,588	16,497	5,958	134
1979	35,125	8,422	26,702	3,447	1,906	601	941	23,255	17,064	6,078	112
1980	35,619	8,199	27,419	3,576	2,017	603	956	23,843	17,565	6,185	93
1981	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1981											
August	35,792	8,004	27,788	3,678	2,130	593	955	24,110	17,798	6,231	81
September	35,833	7,987	27,846	3,648	2,104	593	951	24,198	17,872	6,246	80
October	35,904	7,983	27,921	3,639	2,095	593	951	24,282	17,945	6,258	79
November	35,968	7,951	28,017	3,667	2,114	594	960	24,350	18,006	6,267	77
December	36,006	7,894	28,112	3,674	2,115	595	965	24,438	18,081	6,281	76
1982											
January	36,082	7,860	28,222	3,750	2,180	596	974	24,472	18,113	6,284	75
February	36,123	7,854	28,269	3,761	2,188	596	977	24,507	18,144	6,290	74
March	36,161	7,848	28,314	3,763	2,190	596	977	24,551	18,181	6,297	72
April	36,146	7,837	28,309	3,768	2,196	595	978	24,540	18,173	6,296	71
May	35,475	7,154	28,321	3,768	2,195	596	977	24,552	18,183	6,300	70
June	35,460	7,104	28,356	3,795	2,205	611	979	24,561	18,187	6,305	69
July	35,375	6,979	28,396	3,771	2,197	595	979	24,626	18,244	6,314	68
August	35,278	6,816	28,462	3,787	2,210	593	984	24,675	18,287	6,321	67

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Includes spouses and children of disabled workers.

[3] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[4] Fewer than 500.

[5] November data; December data not available.

Table M-15.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses and children and to survivors, 1940–82

Period	Total	Retired workers [1]	Wives and husbands [1,2]	Children [3]	Widowed mothers [4]	Widows and widowers [1,5]	Parents [1]	Persons with special age-72 benefits [6]
1940	254,984	132,335	34,555	39,382	23,260	4,600	852	...
1945	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	55,108	29,844	1,755	...
1950	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	41,101	66,735	2,252	...
1955	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	76,018	140,624	3,538	...
1960	1,969,842	981,717	339,987	311,409	92,607	239,267	4,855	...
1961	2,500,024	1,361,505	394,198	390,459	98,449	251,275	4,138	...
1962	2,514,301	1,347,268	393,857	402,270	99,925	267,051	3,930	...
1963	2,275,310	1,145,602	345,610	396,731	104,960	278,709	3,698	...
1964	2,139,326	1,041,807	316,262	388,355	106,249	283,263	3,390	...
1965	2,552,128	1,183,133	321,015	585,586	100,005	359,431	2,958	...
1966	4,086,807	1,647,524	396,856	779,956	107,135	403,595	3,202	748,539
1967	2,925,453	1,161,130	319,503	702,244	110,762	355,589	2,648	273,567
1968	2,908,154	1,240,098	329,936	765,791	113,765	375,391	2,144	81,030
1969	2,946,573	1,272,784	335,723	798,271	116,922	375,753	2,093	45,027
1970	2,959,199	1,338,107	339,447	774,319	112,377	363,216	1,852	29,881
1971	3,063,814	1,391,403	338,219	809,782	116,548	381,262	1,635	24,965
1972	3,211,037	1,461,399	353,742	852,935	117,699	402,809	2,086	20,367
1973	3,186,928	1,493,194	349,493	836,533	118,775	372,167	1,655	15,111
1974	2,988,881	1,413,145	319,149	775,858	109,221	363,693	1,155	6,660
1975	3,171,132	1,505,750	350,558	816,697	116,224	377,246	969	3,688
1976	3,141,506	1,475,585	346,743	815,670	113,516	385,679	913	3,400
1977	3,371,373	1,593,467	390,874	847,034	118,821	416,833	870	3,474
1978	3,120,645	1,479,709	346,822	776,584	110,012	403,617	844	3,057
1979	3,305,812	1,597,103	358,155	791,773	110,423	445,545	788	2,025
1980	3,330,624	1,620,100	360,363	787,793	107,810	452,159	724	1,345
1981	3,271,888	1,600,018	341,096	748,147	100,288	480,772	611	956
1981								
August	278,668	136,795	29,477	60,149	8,872	43,224	51	100
September	223,700	95,038	20,272	61,561	8,420	38,274	52	83
October	244,619	112,501	23,054	63,106	8,331	37,502	43	82
November	277,327	136,785	30,526	62,813	7,559	39,518	56	70
December	238,435	117,718	26,793	54,399	6,583	32,840	40	62
1982								
January	361,332	196,272	35,844	69,303	8,707	51,080	54	72
February	266,812	131,693	28,267	60,530	6,493	39,696	50	83
March	291,806	139,298	30,286	70,596	8,029	43,453	42	102
April	294,795	142,387	30,745	68,339	8,491	44,699	47	87
May [7]	302,698	143,534	31,599	67,470	9,277	50,667	49	102
June [8]	154,209	80,561	18,837	29,618	3,313	21,853	17	10
July	274,327	137,972	32,741	53,733	7,538	42,252	52	39
August	285,606	148,620	32,486	48,581	7,953	47,862	46	50

[1] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62–64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[2] Includes, beginning 1950, wife beneficiaries under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes, beginning 1950, surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning June 1975, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes, beginning September 1965, widows aged 60–61 and entitled surviving divorced wives, aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows aged 50–59 and disabled widowers aged 50–61; and, beginning January 1973, nondisabled widowers aged 60–61.

[6] Authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over not insured under the regular or transitional provisions of the Social Security Act.

[7] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[8] The June awards includes only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-16.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to retired workers and their spouses, by payment status at time of award, 1950–82

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Retired workers			Wives and husbands		
		Currently payable awards			Currently payable awards	
	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total	Total awards [1]	Number	Percent of total
1950	567	[2] 550	[2] 97	163	[2] 155	[2] 95
1955	910	862	95	289	276	95
1960	982	883	90	340	315	93
1961	1,362	1,217	89	394	358	91
1962	1,347	1,171	87	394	351	89
1963	1,146	1,015	89	346	313	90
1964	1,042	922	89	316	287	91
1965	1,183	975	82	321	278	96
1966	1,648	1,008	61	397	278	70
1967	1,161	840	72	320	258	81
1968	1,240	889	72	330	261	79
1969	1,273	906	71	336	262	78
1970	1,338	966	72	339	268	79
1971	1,391	1,031	74	338	278	82
1972	1,461	1,066	73	354	287	81
1973	1,493	1,177	79	349	293	84
1974	1,413	1,154	82	319	276	87
1975	1,506	1,241	82	351	302	86
1976	1,476	1,234	84	347	298	86
1977	1,593	[3]	[3]	391	[3]	[3]
1978	1,480	1,128	76	347	295	85
1979	1,596	1,312	82	358	290	81
1980	1,620	1,311	81	361	284	79
1981	1,598	1,319	83	341	272	80
1981						
August	137	113	82	29	24	83
September	95	75	79	20	15	75
October	113	91	81	23	18	78
November	137	115	84	31	26	84
December	118	100	85	27	23	85
1982						
January	196	174	89	36	30	83
February	132	116	88	28	24	86
March	139	116	83	30	24	80
April	142	115	81	31	24	77
May [4]	144	115	80	32	25	78
June [5]	81	70	86	19	15	79
July	138	119	86	33	24	73
August	149	124	83	32	26	81

[1] Includes awards currently payable and conditional or deferred awards. Conditional or deferred awards are those suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because earnings of the beneficiary or the worker on whose account benefits are paid exceed the earnings test amount; since September 1965 most conditional and deferred awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Estimated on basis of awards for 10 months.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-17.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to disabled workers and their spouses and children, 1957–82

Period	Total	Disabled workers [1]	Wives and husbands [2]	Children [3]
1957	178,802	178,802	...	...
1958	162,566	131,382	12,920	18,264
1959	310,765	177,811	54,299	78,655
1960	366,302	207,805	54,187	104,310
1961	546,629	279,758	77,588	189,283
1962	490,200	250,634	69,212	170,354
1963	454,249	223,739	66,543	163,967
1964	412,737	207,592	59,706	145,439
1965	520,298	253,499	69,183	197,616
1966	636,009	278,503	81,284	276,222
1967	671,317	301,359	87,296	282,662
1968	711,773	323,154	89,603	299,016
1969	753,060	344,741	94,690	313,629
1970	763,234	350,384	96,304	316,546
1971	901,343	415,897	113,222	372,224
1972	991,570	455,438	124,366	411,766
1973	1,033,565	491,616	128,198	413,751
1974	1,111,928	535,977	132,042	443,909
1975	1,256,006	592,049	148,741	515,216
1976	1,210,732	551,740	147,433	511,559
1977	1,239,445	569,035	151,936	518,474
1978	1,045,507	457,451	130,192	457,864
1979	921,213	408,680	113,101	399,432
1980	883,984	389,152	108,502	386,330
1981	787,328	345,254	96,207	345,867
1981				
August	61,021	27,234	7,711	26,036
September	64,624	28,882	7,778	27,964
October	66,425	29,173	7,960	29,292
November	62,982	28,124	7,745	27,113
December	56,097	24,829	6,969	24,299
1982				
January	62,562	28,317	7,601	26,644
February	56,319	24,565	6,616	25,138
March	62,803	27,593	7,464	27,746
April	66,407	30,025	8,126	28,256
May [4]	69,957	30,997	8,834	30,126
June [5]	29,630	14,553	3,556	11,521
July	53,768	25,351	6,588	21,829
August	47,307	22,060	6,193	19,054

[1] Includes, from July 1957 through October 1960, disabled workers aged 50–64; beginning November 1960, includes disabled workers under age 65.

[2] Mainly wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes, beginning 1957, disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 (age 18 before January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18–21. Beginning January 1973, students who attain age 22 before end of semester may continue to receive benefits until end of semester.

[4] Includes a significant number of awards at the pre-June benefit rates that would normally be included with the June figures.

[5] The June awards include only those with the new benefit rates.

Table M-18.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, by reason for eligibility, August 1982

Reason for eligibility	All persons	Amount of payments (in thousands)		
		Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [1]
Total	3,910,566	$781,099	$631,270	$149,830
Aged	1,591,434	245,331	187,039	58,292
Blind	[2] 77,657	18,865	14,141	4,724
Disabled	[3] 2,241,475	516,903	430,090	86,813

[1] Excludes payments for State supplementation under State-administered programs.
[2] Includes approximately 24,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes approximately 429,000 persons aged 65 and over.

Table M-20.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons initially awarded federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, 1974–82

Period	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1974 [1]	890,768	498,555	5,206	387,007
1975	702,147	259,823	5,834	436,490
1976	542,355	171,798	4,735	365,822
1977	557,570	189,750	5,753	362,067
1978	532,447	177,224	6,375	348,848
1979	483,993	159,927	6,476	317,590
1980	496,137	169,862	7,576	318,699
1981 [2]	315,429	89,414	5,429	220,586
1981				
June	33,219	9,927	578	22,714
July	33,266	9,625	572	23,069
August	28,211	7,904	501	19,806
September [3]	...	...	...	...
October	29,241	7,428	529	21,284
November	29,991	8,194	555	21,242
December	26,354	6,869	430	19,055
1982				
January	28,595	7,303	489	20,603
February	20,345	5,582	305	14,458
March	33,638	10,036	582	23,020
April	27,505	7,687	469	19,349
May	21,214	5,843	380	14,991
June	27,683	8,604	481	18,598

[1] Reflects data for May–December.
[2] Excludes January and September data.
[3] Data not available.

Table M-19.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and total amount, 1974–82 [1]

Period	Number of persons [2]				Amount of payments (in thousands)		
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation [2]
January 1974	3,215,632	1,865,109	72,390	1,278,133	$365,149	$260,159	$104,989
December 1974	3,996,064	2,285,909	74,616	1,635,539	450,856	340,853	110,003
December 1975	4,314,275	2,307,105	74,489	1,932,681	493,495	374,419	119,076
December 1976	4,235,939	2,147,697	76,366	2,011,876	507,060	386,440	120,620
December 1977	4,237,692	2,050,921	77,362	2,109,409	527,658	402,743	124,915
December 1978	4,216,925	1,967,900	77,135	2,171,890	546,567	420,454	126,113
December 1979	4,149,575	1,871,716	77,250	2,200,609	645,890	456,808	189,082
December 1980	4,142,017	1,807,776	78,401	2,255,840	694,938	527,884	167,054
December 1981	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1981							
August	4,042,800	1,709,934	78,196	2,254,670	733,037	577,422	155,615
September	4,037,881	1,701,964	78,371	2,257,546	736,244	580,048	156,195
October	4,030,123	1,692,324	78,426	2,259,373	743,702	579,069	164,633
November	4,027,072	1,686,502	78,596	2,261,974	738,246	578,486	159,760
December	4,018,875	1,678,090	78,570	2,262,215	734,400	575,472	158,927
1982							
January	4,019,048	1,675,396	78,624	2,265,028	740,100	578,260	161,841
February	3,999,718	1,662,717	78,351	2,258,650	723,631	567,086	156,544
March	3,998,043	1,655,225	78,509	2,264,309	738,623	579,487	159,136
April	3,987,671	1,647,221	78,355	2,262,095	730,949	573,753	157,196
May	3,961,932	1,632,015	78,095	2,251,822	723,641	567,889	155,752
June	3,956,880	1,626,106	78,126	2,252,648	729,087	572,356	156,731
July	3,927,737	1,601,878	77,872	2,247,987	782,533	632,049	150,484
August	3,910,566	1,591,434	77,657	2,241,475	781,099	631,270	149,830

[1] Excludes emergency advance payments made by the Social Security Administration district offices. Figures not adjusted for returned checks and refunds of overpayments.
[2] Excludes data for State supplementation under State-administered programs.

Table M–21.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, August 1982

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	3,910,566	1,591,434	77,657	2,241,475
Alabama [2]	128,338	68,038	1,926	58,374
Alaska [2]	2,990	1,088	56	1,846
Arizona [2]	28,257	10,347	591	17,319
Arkansas	72,587	37,664	1,446	33,477
California	655,647	275,835	17,631	362,181
Colorado [2]	28,661	11,090	382	17,189
Connecticut [2]	23,150	6,580	421	16,149
Delaware	6,788	2,192	163	4,433
District of Columbia	14,592	3,932	203	10,457
Florida	170,499	79,894	2,804	87,801
Georgia	147,816	63,967	2,888	80,961
Hawaii	9,937	4,569	170	5,198
Idaho [2]	7,254	2,244	110	4,940
Illinois [2]	118,503	31,664	1,929	85,510
Indiana [2]	40,439	12,574	1,166	26,699
Iowa	24,538	9,310	1,008	14,220
Kansas	19,313	6,592	297	12,424
Kentucky [2]	91,359	36,981	2,048	52,330
Louisiana	126,351	55,935	2,076	68,340
Maine	20,212	8,206	297	11,709
Maryland	46,592	14,357	665	31,570
Massachusetts	110,547	56,107	4,929	49,511
Michigan	109,357	32,029	1,910	75,418
Minnesota [2]	29,866	10,876	628	18,362
Mississippi	110,032	56,302	1,795	51,935
Missouri [2]	78,160	33,343	1,257	43,560
Montana	6,577	1,964	131	4,482
Nebraska [2]	12,936	4,462	231	8,243
Nevada	6,666	3,285	478	2,903
New Hampshire [2]	5,164	1,749	117	3,298
New Jersey	83,093	29,581	1,138	52,374
New Mexico [2]	24,429	9,502	461	14,466
New York	341,937	119,569	4,028	218,340
North Carolina [2]	134,033	57,337	2,984	73,712
North Dakota [2]	5,877	2,705	81	3,091
Ohio	114,272	29,477	2,308	82,487
Oklahoma [2]	60,838	28,759	958	31,121
Oregon [2]	21,899	6,530	509	14,860
Pennsylvania	154,042	49,292	3,053	101,697
Rhode Island	14,538	5,335	214	8,989
South Carolina [2]	80,848	34,575	1,880	44,393
South Dakota	7,782	3,347	154	4,281
Tennessee	125,214	53,905	1,994	69,315
Texas [3]	247,098	131,143	4,202	111,753
Utah [2]	7,540	2,098	171	5,271
Vermont	8,565	3,173	123	5,269
Virginia [2]	78,408	31,376	1,391	45,641
Washington	43,223	13,157	604	29,462
West Virginia [2]	39,154	11,695	635	26,824
Wisconsin	62,274	25,303	958	36,013
Wyoming [2]	1,697	641	38	1,018
Unknown	18	6	1	11
Other:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	619	352	19	248

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table M–22.—Supplemental Security Income: Amount of payments, Federal SSI payments, and federally administered State supplementation, by State, August 1982

[In thousands]

State	Total	Federal SSI	Federally administered State supplementation
Total	$781,099	$631,270	$149,830
Alabama	20,965	20,965	...
Alaska	574	574	...
Arizona	5,758	5,758	...
Arkansas	11,018	11,014	4
California	177,759	80,909	96,850
Colorado	4,878	4,878	...
Connecticut	4,336	4,336	...
Delaware	1,216	1,178	38
District of Columbia	3,279	2,924	355
Florida	32,645	32,645	...
Georgia	24,836	24,831	5
Hawaii	2,171	1,786	385
Idaho	1,227	1,227	...
Illinois	22,342	22,342	...
Indiana	6,692	6,692	...
Iowa	3,820	3,725	95
Kansas	3,062	3,057	5
Kentucky	16,430	16,430	...
Louisiana	22,357	22,349	9
Maine	3,092	2,686	406
Maryland	8,896	8,885	11
Massachusetts	23,266	12,793	10,472
Michigan	23,616	18,570	5,046
Minnesota	4,464	4,464	...
Mississippi	18,445	18,440	4
Missouri	13,436	13,436	...
Montana	1,159	1,094	66
Nebraska	2,068	2,068	...
Nevada	1,255	1,005	249
New Hampshire	873	873	...
New Jersey	17,661	14,563	3,098
New Mexico	4,402	4,402	...
New York	79,179	59,511	19,669
North Carolina	22,725	22,725	...
North Dakota	888	888	...
Ohio	21,477	21,469	8
Oklahoma	9,862	9,862	...
Oregon	3,938	3,938	...
Pennsylvania	31,705	26,766	4,940
Rhode Island	2,738	2,063	675
South Carolina	13,501	13,501	...
South Dakota	1,193	1,190	3
Tennessee	21,273	21,272	1
Texas	38,849	38,849	...
Utah	1,273	1,273	...
Vermont	1,691	1,193	498
Virginia	13,479	13,479	...
Washington	8,756	7,300	1,456
West Virginia	7,728	7,728	...
Wisconsin	12,403	6,923	5,480
Wyoming	272	272	...
Unknown	27	26	(1)
Other:			
Northern Mariana Islands	143	143	...

[1] Less than $500.

Table M-23.—Supplemental Security Income: Amount of combined Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, August 1982

[In thousands]

State	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$245,331	$18,865	$516,903
Alabama	8,901	393	11,672
Alaska	175	13	387
Arizona	1,598	134	4,025
Arkansas	4,589	281	6,148
California	60,154	5,683	111,923
Colorado	1,459	74	3,346
Connecticut	926	85	3,325
Delaware	254	29	933
District of Columbia	613	48	2,619
Florida	13,513	597	18,535
Georgia	8,347	597	15,893
Hawaii	872	39	1,260
Idaho	268	23	936
Illinois	4,383	408	17,551
Indiana	1,449	239	5,003
Iowa	1,004	197	2,619
Kansas	786	55	2,221
Kentucky	4,935	470	11,025
Louisiana	7,872	439	14,047
Maine	774	55	2,263
Maryland	1,880	146	6,870
Massachusetts	9,142	1,306	12,818
Michigan	4,770	457	18,389
Minnesota	1,274	112	3,078
Mississippi	7,387	376	10,681
Missouri	4,322	237	8,877
Montana	222	25	912
Nebraska	480	42	1,545
Nevada	535	115	604
New Hampshire	196	23	654
New Jersey	5,071	258	12,332
New Mexico	1,284	94	3,024
New York	21,723	992	56,464
North Carolina	7,265	611	14,849
North Dakota	307	15	565
Ohio	3,736	477	17,263
Oklahoma	3,834	205	5,823
Oregon	815	101	3,022
Pennsylvania	7,101	772	23,832
Rhode Island	737	49	1,962
South Carolina	4,358	393	8,750
South Dakota	378	32	782
Tennessee	6,774	426	14,073
Texas	16,891	851	21,107
Utah	291	34	948
Vermont	441	30	1,220
Virginia	3,935	291	9,252
Washington	1,928	140	6,688
West Virginia	1,619	143	5,966
Wisconsin	3,612	237	8,553
Wyoming	74	8	190
Unknown	11	(1)	15
Other:			
Northern Mariana Islands	76	4	62

[1]Not shown for one person.

Table M-24.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, August 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$151.78	$121.84	$194.34	$183.63
California	271.12	218.08	322.33	309.02
Delaware	179.18	115.90	180.74	210.42
District of Columbia	224.73	155.90	234.60	250.41
Florida	191.47	169.14	212.95	211.11
Georgia	168.02	130.48	206.62	196.30
Hawaii	218.48	190.91	229.65	242.36
Iowa	155.69	107.80	195.77	184.20
Kansas	158.55	119.16	186.52	178.78
Louisiana	176.95	140.73	211.36	205.55
Maine	153.00	94.34	185.51	193.28
Maryland	190.93	130.92	220.09	217.61
Massachusetts	210.46	162.93	264.89	258.90
Michigan	215.95	148.93	239.13	243.83
Mississippi	167.63	131.21	209.73	205.66
Montana	176.25	113.24	191.22	203.43
Nevada	188.21	162.91	240.64	208.21
New Jersey	212.55	171.42	227.07	235.46
New York	231.56	181.68	246.20	258.61
Ohio	187.94	126.76	206.75	209.28
Pennsylvania	205.82	144.05	252.95	234.35
Rhode Island	188.34	136.30	230.10	218.24
South Dakota	153.24	113.01	208.12	182.72
Tennessee	169.90	125.67	213.50	203.03
Vermont	197.43	138.98	246.25	231.49
Washington	202.59	146.51	232.49	227.01
Wisconsin	199.16	142.76	247.52	237.51

Table M-25.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons, total amount, and average State payment to persons under State-administered State supplementation programs, by reason for eligibility, 1974–82 [1]

Period	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total [2]	Aged	Blind	Disabled
January 1974	358,293	251,926	8,502	96,926	$14,884	$9,237	$517	$5,102	$41.54	$36.66	$60.86	$52.64
December 1974	300,724	193,057	5,898	101,769	11,354	6,824	330	4,200	[3] 37.75	[3] 35.35	[3] 55.95	[3] 41.27
December 1975	303,391	184,679	4,933	113,504	13,803	7,225	301	6,273	45.59	39.12	61.13	55.26
December 1976	274,377	160,360	4,731	109,248	13,720	6,882	327	6,511	50.00	42.91	69.04	59.60
December 1977	269,695	152,449	4,467	112,467	14,477	7,096	336	7,033	53.68	46.54	75.21	62.53
December 1978	265,378	146,799	4,192	107,430	15,608	7,373	363	7,260	58.82	53.63	86.60	67.58
December 1979	257,289	140,894	3,937	105,830	18,327	9,540	361	8,305	71.23	67.71	91.60	78.47
December 1980	249,474	134,555	3,649	104,367	19,920	10,435	336	8,995	79.85	77.55	97.45	86.18
December 1981	249,565	133,800	3,487	105,756	20,041	10,355	347	9,192	80.31	77.39	99.53	86.92
1981												
June	250,534	134,899	3,521	105,192	19,487	9,896	345	9,108	77.78	73.36	98.01	86.58
July	252,432	135,093	3,575	106,902	19,231	9,566	334	9,187	76.18	70.81	93.55	85.94
August	249,984	134,082	3,523	105,725	19,261	9,693	343	9,083	77.05	72.29	97.27	85.91
September	249,665	134,042	3,508	105,733	19,284	9,717	348	9,078	77.24	72.49	99.24	85.86
October	249,918	133,965	3,471	105,645	19,339	9,752	341	9,101	77.38	72.80	98.33	86.14
November	250,100	133,572	3,474	105,713	19,361	9,737	345	9,128	77.41	72.90	99.26	86.35
December	249,565	133,800	3,487	105,756	20,041	10,355	347	9,192	80.31	77.39	99.53	86.92
1982												
January	248,149	132,662	3,425	105,278	20,614	10,801	338	9,327	83.07	81.42	98.75	88.59
February	247,872	132,366	3,429	105,256	20,620	10,828	346	9,298	83.19	81.81	101.02	88.33
March	248,364	132,593	3,457	105,531	20,715	10,877	348	9,339	83.41	82.03	100.62	88.50
April	248,036	132,381	3,433	105,649	20,270	10,413	346	9,360	81.72	78.66	100.66	88.60
May	247,388	131,688	3,414	105,583	20,124	10,216	337	9,421	81.35	77.57	98.65	89.23
June	246,548	130,837	3,421	105,606	19,979	10,028	339	9,456	81.03	76.64	99.04	89.54

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes optional supplementation data for North Dakota; for Maryland in December 1974 and 1975; and for New Mexico in December 1976.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Excludes data for South Carolina.

Table M-26.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation, total amount, and average payment, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 246,548	130,837	3,421	105,606	[2] $19,979	$10,028	$339	$9,456	[2] $81.03	$76.64	$99.04	$89.54
Alabama	16,971	12,408	124	4,439	920	662	7	251	54.22	53.39	53.71	56.56
Alaska [3]	928	379	12	537	125	47	2	76	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79
Arizona	1,672	988	4	680	110	83	(4)	27	65.96	84.43	(5)	39.18
Colorado	33,936	23,758	149	10,029	2,893	2,241	5	646	85.24	94.33	33.81	64.45
Connecticut	12,025	5,410	87	6,528	1,913	815	10	1,087	159.07	150.74	116.00	166.55
Florida	7,414	3,907	(6)	[7] 3,507	276	122	(6)	[7] 154	37.28	31.30	(6)	[7] 43.95
Idaho	2,647	1,024	26	1,597	275	92	2	181	103.70	89.65	74.23	113.20
Illinois	29,138	6,025	298	22,815	2,401	388	22	1,991	82.41	64.39	74.21	87.27
Kentucky	7,845	4,373	103	3,369	890	477	7	406	113.42	108.99	70.79	120.49
Maryland	[2] 550	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 77	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 139.41	(6)	(6)	(6)
Minnesota [3]	10,139	2,886	156	7,097	981	216	13	752	96.74	74.79	84.88	105.92
Missouri	20,515	16,579	757	3,179	736	506	106	124	35.87	30.51	140.25	38.99
Nebraska	8,433	3,428	135	4,870	483	133	9	341	57.24	38.75	63.08	70.10
New Hampshire	4,517	1,564	167	2,786	507	71	15	421	112.29	45.63	88.47	151.14
New Mexico	[2] 281	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 21	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 75.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
North Carolina	10,917	6,221	258	4,438	2,411	1,356	60	994	220.82	217.96	234.41	224.04
North Dakota	99	65	2	32	2	1	(4)	1	21.95	20.15	(5)	26.69
Oklahoma	53,089	34,408	453	18,228	3,297	2,091	31	1,176	62.11	60.76	67.90	64.51
Oregon	12,416	4,070	601	7,745	595	233	38	324	47.91	57.25	63.30	41.80
South Carolina	1,746	715	22	1,009	197	77	3	117	112.57	108.08	118.41	115.63
South Dakota	338	201	2	135	38	25	(4)	13	113.59	123.73	(5)	99.04
Utah	[2] 5,853	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 59	(6)	(6)	(6)	[2] 10.09	(6)	(6)	(6)
Virginia	3,580	1,859	37	1,684	737	377	8	352	205.88	202.81	218.19	209.01
West Virginia	109	42	...	67	8	3	...	5	71.73	73.62	...	70.55
Wyoming	1,550	927	28	835	28	11	1	17	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data for some States not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska and February 1982 data for Minnesota; data not available for June 1982.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Includes data for the blind.

Table M-27.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation only, total amount, and average payment, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982 [1]

State	Number of persons				Total amount (in thousands)				Average payment			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	[2] 49,106	29,313	583	18,660	[2] $5,854	$2,950	$89	$2,739	[2] $119.22	$100.65	$152.20	$146.76
Alabama	3,182	2,393	16	773	117	87	1	29	36.68	36.40	36.75	37.56
Alaska [3]	260	128	2	130	21	10	(4)	10	80.29	79.22	(5)	79.92
Arizona	175	141	...	34	21	19	...	2	119.48	134.60	...	56.76
Colorado	10,661	9,240	8	1,413	1,454	1,187	2	266	136.43	128.45	200.63	188.27
Connecticut	8,768	3,892	53	4,823	1,416	580	7	830	161.52	148.98	127.49	172.02
Florida [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	572	305	2	265	55	27	(4)	27	95.48	89.11	(5)	102.72
Illinois	7,344	1,521	38	5,785	1,140	149	4	987	155.20	98.14	92.97	170.61
Kentucky	1,742	1,310	5	427	211	157	1	53	121.13	119.83	122.60	125.12
Maryland	[2] 550	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 77	(7)	(7)	(7)	[2] 139.41	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minnesota [3]	1,378	493	21	864	287	83	4	201	208.15	167.59	171.62	232.17
Missouri	5,749	4,394	281	1,074	279	170	55	54	48.61	38.78	197.36	49.90
Nebraska	1,506	641	22	843	122	37	2	83	81.03	58.19	78.45	98.46
New Mexico [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	2,478	1,667	44	767	401	275	9	117	161.92	165.10	199.00	152.88
North Dakota	2	1	...	1	(4)	(4)	...	(4)	(5)	(5)	...	(5)
Oklahoma	2,425	1,828	10	587	132	101	1	30	54.47	55.37	61.00	51.54
Oregon	2,314	1,359	81	874	121	67	5	49	52.43	49.40	60.77	56.35
South Carolina [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming [6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Data reported to the Social Security Administration by individual States. All data subject to revision. Excludes data for mandatory and optional programs in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia; for optional programs in North Dakota.

[2] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska and February 1982 data for Minnesota; data not available for June 1982.

[4] Less than $500.

[5] Not computed on base of less than $500.

[6] No persons receiving State supplementation only.

[7] Data not available.

Table M–28.—Public assistance: Number of recipients and average monthly payments, by program, 1940–80

[Data subject to revision. Except for emergency assistance, excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payment]

Period	Old-age assistance [1]	Aid to the blind [1 2]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [1]	Aid to Families with Dependent Children			General assistance [4]		Emergency assistance [5]
				Families	Total recipients [3]	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (in thousands)								
December:									
1940	2,070	73.4	...	372	1,222	895	1,239	3,618	...
1945	2,056	71.5	...	274	943	701	257	507	...
1950	2,786	97.5	69	651	2,233	1,661	413	866	...
1955	2,538 [3]	104.5	241	602	2,192	1,661	314	743	...
1960	2,305	106.9	369	803	3,073	2,370	431	1,244	...
1965	2,087	85.1	357	1,054	4,396	3,316	310	677	...
1970	2,082	81.0	935	2,552	9,659	7,033	547	1,056	9.7
1975	...	...	...	3,568	11,404	8,106	692	977	34.1
1976	...	...	...	3,588	11,211	7,909	685	905	26.9
1977	...	...	...	3,553	10,796	7,582	654	820	32.0
1978	...	...	...	3,489	10,349	7,226	620	766	32.0
1979									
December	...	...	...	3,560	10,379	7,207	696	885	38
1980									
January	...	...	...	3,591	10,473	7,256	706	885	47
February	...	...	...	3,619	10,548	7,301	714	887	48
March	...	...	...	3,652	10,636	7,350	740	925	58
April	...	...	...	3,664	10,658	7,359	742	922	56
May	...	...	...	3,665	10,644	7,344	737	908	43
June	...	...	...	3,672	10,657	7,349	749	929	45
July	...	...	...	3,704	10,738	7,388	774	973	46
August	...	...	...	3,743	10,864	7,469	770	955	44
September	...	...	...	3,778	10,945	7,515	782	977	46
October	...	...	...	3,810	11,014	7,553	795	1,002	53
November	...	...	...	3,809	11,010	7,546	990	990	44
December	...	...	...	3,843	11,101	7,599	796	986	52
	Average monthly payment								
December:									
1940	$20.25	$25.35	...	$32.40	$9.85	...	$24.30	$8.30	...
1945	30.90	33.50	...	52.05	15.15	...	32.70	16.55	...
1950	43.05	46.00	$44.10	71.45	20.85	...	46.65	22.25	...
1955	50.05	55.55	48.75	85.50	23.50	...	55.05	23.30	...
1960	58.90	67.45	56.15	108.35	28.35	...	71.60	24.85	...
1965	63.10	81.35	66.50	136.95	32.85	...	68.95	31.65	...
1970	77.65	104.35	97.65	190.40	50.30	...	111.60	57.85	$151.35
1975	...	...	...	228.81	71.58	...	144.08	102.07	157.56
1976	...	...	...	241.48	77.29	...	153.84	116.54	154.20
1977	...	...	...	250.03	82.29	...	155.97	124.34	177.56
1978	...	...	...	255.53	86.15	...	157.49	128.11	191.30
1979									
December	...	...	...	270.74	92.86	...	156.69	123.31	197.52
1980									
January	...	...	...	271.68	93.16	...	158.92	126.72	194.77
February	...	...	...	271.73	93.23	...	160.46	129.18	193.92
March	...	...	...	271.16	93.11	...	160.89	128.72	191.31
April	...	...	...	270.92	93.13	...	159.21	128.16	192.56
May	...	...	...	270.55	93.16	...	158.42	128.59	201.84
June	...	...	...	271.06	93.39	...	157.13	126.58	199.98
July	...	...	...	277.48	95.73	...	155.76	123.93	197.01
August	...	...	...	287.31	99.00	...	159.19	128.28	184.55
September	...	...	...	304.08	104.94	...	158.55	126.86	194.55
October	...	...	...	288.51	99.79	...	157.73	125.07	189.93
November	...	...	...	286.03	98.96	...	156.23	124.64	195.51
December	...	...	...	287.77	99.61	...	160.92	129.84	196.97

[1] Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate programs and under the combined State adult assistance programs. Superseded by Supplemental Security Income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, beginning January 1974.

[2] Beginning September 1965, excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.

[3] Includes as recipients the children and one or both parents or one caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[4] Data incomplete.

[5] Represents average per family. Beginning January 1972, includes New York City.

Table M-29.—Public assistance: Total money payments, by program, and emergency assistance payments, 1945–80

[In thousands. Data subject to revision.]

Period	Total [1]	Money payments						Emergency assistance payments [4]
		Total [2]	Old-age assistance [3]	Aid to the blind [3]	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled [3]	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General assistance	
1945	$990,704	$990,704	$726,550	$26,557	...	$149,667	$87,930	...
1950	2,372,204	2,372,204	1,461,624	52,698	$7,967	551,653	298,262	...
1955	2,525,585	2,525,585	1,490,352	67,958	135,168	617,841	214,266	...
1960	3,276,707	3,276,707	1,629,541	86,231	237,366	1,000,784	322,465	...
1961	3,426,895	3,426,895	1,571,309	84,739	256,910	1,156,769	355,991	...
1962	3,531,067	3,531,067	1,571,162	84,039	282,711	1,298,774	292,709	...
1963	3,666,628	3,666,628	1,615,023	85,335	318,948	1,365,851	279,623	...
1964	3,842,754	3,842,754	1,612,983	86,558	357,856	1,510,352	272,737	...
1965	4,025,903	4,025,903	1,600,708	85,121	417,720	1,660,186	259,225	...
1966	4,336,075	4,336,075	1,633,675	85,615	487,301	1,863,925	263,866	...
1967	4,956,901	4,956,901	1,702,091	87,711	574,574	2,266,400	325,847	...
1968	5,706,592	5,694,890	1,676,632	88,885	658,589	2,849,298	421,211	$2,445
1969	6,893,920	6,668,986	1,752,730	92,204	788,079	3,563,427	472,360	11,030
1970	8,864,428	8,431,848	1,862,412	98,292	999,861	4,852,964	618,319	11,396
1971	10,814,361	10,143,441	1,888,878	100,840	1,189,636	6,203,528	760,559	19,843
1972	11,066,718	11,022,538	1,876,755	105,515	1,390,509	6,909,260	740,499	44,180
1973	11,397,212	11,357,947	1,743,465	104,373	1,609,572	7,212,035	688,502	39,265
1974	8,813,762	8,749,731	4,725	88	2,947	7,916,563	825,408	64,031
1975	10,434,353	10,356,837	4,599	79	2,953	9,210,995	1,138,211	77,516
1976	11,431,072	11,375,923	4,783	75	3,066	10,140,134	1,227,865	55,779
1977	11,915,076	11,848,824	4,938	76	3,426	10,602,775	1,237,609	66,252
1978	12,024,019	11,942,961	5,076	82	3,754	10,728,668	1,205,381	81,058
1979	12,402,352	12,318,290	9,448	170	9,064	11,068,864	1,230,744	84,062
1980	14,048,471	13,935,233	8,873	135	8,702	12,475,245	1,442,278	113,238
1979								
December	1,081,234	1,073,688	439	7	386	963,753	109,103	7,546
1980								
January	1,097,840	1,088,598	435	6	354	975,639	112,164	9,242
February	1,108,035	1,098,777	437	6	374	983,347	114,613	9,258
March	1,121,245	1,110,198	436	6	356	990,328	119,072	11,047
April	1,122,375	1,111,504	434	6	351	992,560	118,154	10,871
May	1,118,030	1,108,935	367	6	310	991,514	116,738	9,095
June	1,122,703	1,113,762	437	6	367	995,325	117,627	8,941
July	1,158,313	1,149,338	432	6	378	1,027,926	120,596	8,975
August	1,206,913	1,198,832	431	6	364	1,075,515	122,515	8,081
September	1,290,424	1,281,455	4,124	67	4,630	1,148,651	123,983	8,969
October	1,235,254	1,225,271	443	6	378	1,099,080	125,364	9,983
November	1,222,319	1,213,795	439	6	390	1,089,583	123,377	8,524
December	1,245,020	1,234,767	459	6	450	1,105,777	128,075	10,253

[1] Includes money payments for institutional services in intermediate-care facilities for 1968–71.

[2] Includes money payments for medical assistance for the aged for 1960–69.

[3] Superseded by Supplemental Security Income program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia beginning 1974. Data for 1974 and thereafter are for only Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

[4] Money payments to families and medical vendor payments to needy families with children, authorized under title IV of the Social Security Act.

Table M-30.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Number of families and recipients, by State, April–June 1981

State	April 1981			May 1981			June 1981		
		Recipients			Recipients			Recipients	
	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children
Total	3,909,521	11,279,082	7,682,595	3,890,804	11,203,234	7,636,916	3,879,108	11,163,799	7,602,275
Alabama	59,835	166,626	119,081	59,774	166,216	118,784	59,367	165,093	118,029
Alaska	7,017	16,962	11,491	6,993	17,069	11,628	6,944	16,763	11,342
Arizona	22,664	62,472	45,291	22,928	63,000	45,602	23,080	63,468	45,933
Arkansas	29,920	85,055	61,489	29,643	84,167	60,875	29,612	83,991	60,752
California	530,238	1,555,041	1,029,279	526,079	1,543,387	1,022,223	523,536	1,535,655	1,017,139
Colorado	30,223	83,601	56,847	29,557	81,751	55,733	29,032	80,262	54,914
Connecticut	50,487	141,641	97,398	50,158	141,357	97,106	50,615	141,963	97,577
Delaware	11,977	32,915	22,575	11,886	32,668	22,431	11,796	32,447	22,312
District of Columbia	28,344	80,727	55,410	28,352	80,080	54,938	28,240	79,753	54,692
Florida	103,447	278,395	198,209	102,852	276,403	196,642	102,906	276,273	196,502
Georgia	91,367	237,221	170,978	91,331	236,770	175,575	91,021	235,718	169,777
Guam	1,538	5,482	3,965	1,565	5,558	4,016	1,576	5,590	4,023
Hawaii	20,081	61,383	40,777	20,128	61,427	40,774	20,259	61,844	40,984
Idaho	7,474	20,888	14,027	7,259	20,233	13,582	7,025	19,554	13,119
Illinois	234,244	714,479	493,578	235,119	715,859	493,711	237,070	720,785	496,246
Indiana	61,905	174,373	121,763	61,870	173,882	121,419	61,531	172,801	120,658
Iowa	43,253	119,148	77,615	39,936	104,441	70,322	40,075	104,918	70,663
Kansas	29,136	76,282	53,472	28,866	75,516	52,972	28,719	74,848	52,603
Kentucky	68,108	176,264	122,992	67,912	175,391	122,369	68,102	175,537	122,419
Louisiana	71,447	215,758	157,788	71,039	214,159	156,710	70,028	211,041	154,543
Maine	21,184	56,917	38,799	21,037	56,194	38,317	20,841	55,613	37,926
Maryland	81,659	222,019	149,602	81,717	221,736	149,261	80,234	217,856	146,602
Massachusetts	124,428	347,455	225,291	123,749	344,536	222,767	122,704	340,217	219,476
Michigan	250,670	775,880	501,661	248,178	767,304	495,414	245,113	758,737	489,544
Minnesota	56,011	152,775	100,176	55,784	151,630	99,458	55,441	150,497	98,728
Mississippi	60,519	177,102	130,055	60,399	176,406	129,505	60,398	176,063	129,232
Missouri	75,635	222,091	148,256	74,740	219,275	146,510	74,701	218,885	146,243
Montana	7,590	21,450	14,610	7,442	20,756	14,078	7,411	20,743	14,149
Nebraska	14,170	39,075	26,867	14,200	39,104	26,881	14,240	39,118	26,861
Nevada	5,547	14,970	10,253	5,528	14,918	10,211	5,524	14,871	10,181
New Hampshire	8,851	24,023	15,842	8,826	23,961	15,805	8,788	23,838	15,720
New Jersey	154,708	471,521	322,924	154,617	469,282	321,475	154,081	466,658	319,891
New Mexico	19,634	55,794	38,552	19,533	55,387	38,307	19,536	55,245	38,176
New York	371,453	1,114,336	762,351	369,644	1,107,383	757,357	368,359	1,101,720	753,109
North Carolina	80,463	200,733	141,601	80,257	199,778	140,927	80,008	198,888	140,320
North Dakota	5,064	13,603	9,360	4,969	13,346	9,203	5,010	13,470	9,270
Ohio	207,809	599,130	394,272	208,653	602,298	395,782	209,600	604,608	396,982
Oklahoma	31,546	91,608	66,471	31,222	90,644	65,864	30,789	89,490	65,075
Oregon	34,723	91,755	59,344	34,726	91,334	59,139	34,507	91,026	58,857
Pennsylvania	222,386	647,696	440,217	222,494	648,719	440,373	222,545	648,872	440,105
Puerto Rico	47,270	172,468	119,686	47,485	171,869	119,161	48,159	172,914	119,132
Rhode Island	19,248	55,371	37,343	19,028	54,579	36,852	18,936	54,291	36,496
South Carolina	58,651	157,928	111,648	58,520	157,393	111,297	58,466	157,172	111,167
South Dakota	6,830	18,262	12,784	6,727	18,057	12,648	6,821	18,421	12,888
Tennessee	66,780	175,141	123,319	66,464	174,182	122,615	66,225	173,461	122,122
Texas	109,208	327,535	237,357	108,741	323,357	234,418	107,985	323,547	234,628
Utah	14,369	45,136	28,152	14,078	44,060	27,460	13,803	43,213	27,117
Vermont	8,635	25,547	16,046	8,665	25,524	16,011	8,525	24,960	15,711
Virgin Islands	1,238	3,663	2,876	1,230	3,652	2,858	1,225	3,634	2,843
Virginia	65,363	176,728	121,193	65,157	175,816	120,661	64,725	174,444	119,742
Washington	54,742	143,985	93,410	53,962	141,468	91,894	52,521	138,128	89,743
West Virginia	28,561	81,385	62,385	28,694	81,703	62,737	29,076	82,597	63,570
Wisconsin	89,045	244,117	160,785	88,323	241,560	159,314	89,493	245,240	161,455
Wyoming	2,824	7,170	5,082	2,768	6,989	4,944	2,782	7,056	4,987

Table M-31.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Unemployed Parent segment: Number of families and recipients, by State, April–June 1981

State	April 1981			May 1981			June 1981		
		Recipients			Recipients			Recipients	
	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children	Families	Total	Children
Total	225,892	949,736	528,250	222,100	934,568	521,349	221,114	929,448	518,843
California	72,469	303,903	173,817	72,855	305,710	175,283	72,848	306,301	175,966
Colorado	1,561	6,501	3,400	1,472	6,157	3,238	1,398	5,839	3,092
Connecticut	1,079	4,516	2,516	1,060	4,586	2,578	1,048	4,436	2,486
Delaware	408	1,718	934	398	1,663	895	408	1,708	931
District of Columbia	210	1,065	591	227	1,125	623	232	1,173	656
Guam	149	720	428	153	726	427	156	728	422
Hawaii	1,017	4,672	2,657	1,039	4,748	2,688	1,078	4,913	2,775
Illinois	10,804	46,212	25,341	11,558	49,349	27,013	12,086	51,391	28,066
Iowa	4,170	16,673	8,584	71	121	80	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas	1,329	5,225	2,756	1,265	4,994	2,630	1,220	4,819	2,544
Maryland	1,736	7,413	4,025	1,646	7,005	3,806	1,611	6,911	3,792
Massachusetts	5,150	21,859	12,203	4,841	20,619	11,542	4,411	18,828	10,557
Michigan	40,535	170,413	93,955	39,835	167,446	92,511	38,972	163,458	90,378
Minnesota	4,530	19,049	10,085	4,413	18,492	9,788	4,266	17,904	9,453
Missouri	3,321	14,193	7,551	3,191	13,650	7,268	3,169	13,581	7,243
Montana	544	2,313	1,302	543	2,285	1,289	517	2,189	1,230
Nebraska	368	1,696	968	371	1,706	970	377	1,742	995
New Jersey	6,308	26,787	15,383	6,158	25,964	14,957	5,961	24,823	14,250
New York	12,462	54,497	30,464	11,907	52,130	29,245	11,704	50,203	28,328
Ohio	27,951	114,765	60,158	28,901	118,778	62,320	29,273	120,300	63,124
Pennsylvania	13,306	56,229	29,930	14,202	60,101	32,024	14,552	61,550	32,753
Rhode Island	439	1,896	1,049	391	1,706	952	352	1,533	675
Utah	2,213	9,897	5,601	2,067	9,269	5,247	1,796	8,181	4,687
Vermont	911	3,812	2,035	872	3,610	1,914	769	3,191	1,701
West Virginia	4,147	17,250	13,110	4,145	17,189	13,100	4,224	17,463	13,331
Wisconsin	8,775	36,462	19,407	8,519	35,439	18,961	8,686	36,283	19,408

[1] Program suspended in June 1981.

Table M-32.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, foster care: Number of cases and children, by State, April–June 1981

State	April 1981		May 1981		June 1981	
	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children
Total	82,926	101,521	84,669	103,137	82,982	101,369
Alabama	881	1,563	902	1,622	901	1,615
Alaska	51	51	45	45	45	45
Arizona	236	376	254	390	264	415
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	11,322	15,526	11,295	15,537	11,267	15,533
Colorado	595	595	611	611	611	611
Connecticut	1,637	2,275	1,647	2,287	1,652	2,296
Delaware	152	271	151	269	151	268
District of Columbia	443	443	441	441	444	444
Florida	858	1,192	816	1,134	870	1,208
Georgia	1,488	1,508	1,504	1,524	1,481	1,505
Guam	8	9	9	10	9	10
Hawaii	18	18	20	20	22	22
Idaho	88	206	86	207	93	210
Illinois	5,115	5,115	5,250	5,250	5,260	5,260
Indiana	1,352	1,740	1,351	1,745	1,351	1,739
Iowa	667	667	662	662	661	661
Kansas	1,688	1,688	1,610	1,610	1,611	1,611
Kentucky	1,219	1,219	1,211	1,211	1,224	1,224
Louisiana	1,580	1,733	1,610	1,714	1,630	1,720
Maine	1,173	1,173	1,147	1,147	1,136	1,136
Maryland	2,344	2,344	2,310	2,310	2,246	2,246
Massachusetts	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Michigan	5,734	5,734	6,987	6,987	5,892	5,892
Minnesota	1,341	1,736	1,361	1,773	1,334	1,737
Mississippi	509	890	508	891	502	895
Missouri	931	2,132	933	2,138	918	2,102
Montana	191	268	187	261	195	274
Nebraska	601	601	606	606	639	639
Nevada	171	229	170	209	168	216
New Hampshire	510	510	514	514	509	509
New Jersey	[2]1,459	1,459	[2]1,459	1,459	[2]1,459	1,459
New Mexico	59	76	61	75	63	77
New York	14,562	20,432	14,675	20,439	14,815	20,618
North Carolina	1,058	1,735	1,063	1,739	1,068	1,738
North Dakota	201	354	183	335	199	337
Ohio	3,429	3,429	3,530	3,530	3,588	3,588
Oklahoma	421	739	434	767	428	767
Oregon	1,540	1,540	1,759	1,759	1,514	1,514
Pennsylvania	6,678	6,678	6,765	6,765	6,832	6,832
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	272	424	289	449	246	443
South Carolina	331	540	341	540	339	529
South Dakota	433	433	395	395	352	352
Tennessee	861	1,813	838	1,757	816	1,678
Texas	2,654	2,654	2,640	2,640	2,627	2,627
Utah	252	252	236	236	238	238
Vermont	291	320	288	317	282	310
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,535	2,325	1,564	2,378	1,160	1,794
Washington	609	829	608	823	612	830
West Virginia	303	605	305	609	333	665
Wisconsin	3,035	3,035	3,008	3,008	2,894	2,894
Wyoming	34	37	30	32	31	36

[1] Data not available.

[2] Data estimated.

Table M-33.—Aid to Families with Dependent Children, emergency assistance: Number of families, by State, April–June 1981

State	April 1981	May 1981	June 1981
Total	63,330	50,671	52,128
Arkansas	142	146	140
Connecticut [1]	2,640	2,641	3,813
Delaware	269	266	250
District of Columbia	251	474	308
Illinois	343	309	307
Kansas	1,057	610	165
Kentucky	1,332	174	16
Maryland	1,404	1,513	1,038
Massachusetts	2,220	2,476	3,096
Michigan	5,731	5,193	5,344
Minnesota	1,264	1,482	1,319
Missouri	75	9	0
Montana	24	38	17
Nebraska	140	93	126
New Jersey	756	662	850
New York	30,390	20,910	22,054
Ohio	11,115	9,461	9,794
Oklahoma	419	432	496
Oregon	901	867	845
Pennsylvania	185	197	155
Vermont	284	292	391
Virginia	26	19	19
Washington	1,146	823	955
West Virginia	1,015	1,330	327
Wisconsin	71	36	53
Wyoming	130	218	250

[1] Quarterly estimate distributed.

Table M-34.—General assistance: Number of cases and recipients, by State, April–June 1981

State	April 1981		May 1981		June 1981	
	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients	Cases	Recipients
Total	828,225	1,008,818	823,619	1,000,900	823,236	1,000,705
Arizona	2,686	2,686	2,689	2,689	2,777	2,777
California	29,146	30,317	31,612	32,756	31,476	32,604
Colorado	453	940	313	595	353	631
Delaware	2,313	3,293	2,314	3,237	2,223	3,069
District of Columbia	5,683	6,566	5,590	6,421	5,570	6,275
Georgia	1,728	2,756	1,700	2,734	1,785	2,916
Guam	102	107	104	109	104	110
Hawaii	6,015	9,747	6,006	9,729	6,019	9,710
Illinois	92,916	107,488	93,391	107,557	94,995	109,474
Indiana	34,227	75,300	34,377	75,629	36,533	80,373
Kansas	7,014	7,844	6,741	7,519	6,632	7,396
Louisiana	3,892	4,047	3,709	3,851	3,615	3,752
Maine	2,705	6,620	2,300	5,586	2,998	7,654
Maryland	23,818	25,385	23,407	24,788	21,873	23,170
Massachusetts	22,179	23,294	21,994	23,061	21,932	22,993
Michigan	121,255	141,136	119,221	138,896	117,821	136,806
Minnesota	17,059	19,003	16,063	17,783	15,804	17,675
Mississippi	714	882	736	855	739	858
Missouri	6,538	7,018	6,523	6,988	6,536	6,999
Montana	760	1,077	694	940	672	933
New Hampshire	1,439	2,985	1,521	2,561	1,287	2,320
New Jersey	28,025	36,659	26,899	35,088	26,731	34,626
New Mexico	693	712	709	727	719	737
New York	145,452	175,464	143,864	173,245	142,881	172,366
North Dakota	156	357	145	289	151	285
Ohio	68,534	73,135	69,548	73,924	70,513	74,896
Oklahoma	760	1,839	661	1,605	762	2,033
Oregon	4,063	4,178	3,986	4,084	3,966	4,072
Pennsylvania	163,784	193,883	162,760	192,746	162,257	192,171
Puerto Rico	406	406	416	416	402	402
Rhode Island	4,296	5,789	4,097	5,457	4,084	5,342
South Carolina	765	813	709	743	719	741
South Dakota	448	934	419	928	434	936
Utah	1,199	1,437	1,183	1,356	1,106	1,263
Virgin Islands	368	406	362	393	354	386
Virginia	7,885	10,696	7,619	10,213	7,498	10,172
Washington	7,780	7,841	7,464	7,748	7,318	7,594
West Virginia	3,344	6,982	3,328	7,934	2,368	4,016
Wisconsin	7,330	8,216	8,114	9,098	8,851	9,484
Wyoming	295	580	331	622	378	668

Table M-35.—Black lung benefits: Number of beneficiaries, average monthly family amount, and total monthly family amount in current-payment status, 1970–82[1]

At end of selected month	Number of beneficiaries				Average monthly amount			Total monthly amount (in thousands)		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners[2]	Widows and other survivors[3]	Total	Miners[2]	Widows and other survivors[3]
December:										
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$181.90	$200.10	$149.80	$12,515	$8,785	$3,730
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	188.50	212.80	160.60	27,250	16,430	10,820
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	199.40	225.20	169.60	37,860	22,920	14,940
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,300	224.30	252.80	187.70	63,700	40,400	23,300
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	235.40	266.70	196.00	71,500	45,100	26,400
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	247.70	281.70	207.30	75,500	46,600	28,900
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	257.40	294.30	216.40	77,400	46,500	30,800
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	274.70	316.90	231.20	80,500	47,100	33,400
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	289.40	337.80	243.40	82,300	46,800	35,500
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	313.20	368.70	264.20	86,500	47,800	38,700
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	342.50	406.10	290.40	91,400	48,800	42,600
1981	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1981										
August	384,576	113,676	146,430	124,470	341.00	406.40	290.20	88,700	46,200	42,500
September	381,479	113,055	146,376	122,048	340.80	406.30	290.20	88,400	45,900	42,500
October	380,208	112,591	146,317	121,300	356.70	425.40	303.90	92,400	47,900	44,500
November	378,486	111,889	146,225	120,372	356.50	425.30	303.80	92,000	47,600	44,400
December	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	356.20	425.10	303.70	91,700	47,300	44,400
1982										
January	373,986	110,294	146,057	117,635	355.90	425.20	303.50	91,200	46,900	44,300
February	372,242	109,573	145,948	116,721	355.70	425.10	303.60	90,900	46,600	44,300
March	370,062	108,763	145,801	115,493	355.50	425.00	303.60	90,500	46,200	44,300
April	368,528	108,013	145,742	114,773	355.30	425.00	303.50	90,100	45,900	44,200
May	366,825	107,297	145,604	113,964	355.10	425.10	303.50	89,800	45,600	44,200
June	364,610	106,347	145,455	112,808	354.90	425.10	303.40	89,400	45,200	44,200
July	362,511	105,488	145,414	111,609	354.50	425.00	303.30	88,900	44,800	44,100
August	360,794	104,842	145,258	110,694	354.30	425.00	303.20	88,600	44,600	44,000

[1] Benefits payable under the black lung program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Includes benefits for dependent wife and/or child.

[3] Includes benefits for dependent child of widow, surviving child, parent, brother, and sister.

Table M-36.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on State programs, 1940–81

[Excludes programs for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

Period	Average weekly insured employment [1]		Initial claims (weekly average) [4]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [6]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits	Funds available for benefits end of period [7] (in thousands)
	Number of workers [2]	Percent of covered employment [3]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid [5] (in thousands)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries			
1940	1,282,385	5.6	214,231	5,220,073	51,084,375	$518,700	982,392	$10.56	2,596,129	$1,817,108
1945	589,110	2.1	116,325	2,861,190	24,179,769	445,866	464,996	18.77	254,271	6,914,009
1950	1,503,164	4.6	235,590	5,211,883	67,859,529	1,373,114	1,304,991	20.76	1,853,336	6,272,295
1955	1,253,836	3.5	225,861	4,507,894	56,099,729	1,350,368	1,099,466	25.04	1,272,232	8,263,850
1960	1,905,752	4.8	331,027	6,753,387	85,630,399	2,726,656	1,640,429	32.87	1,603,372	6,643,257
1961	2,290,311	5.6	349,745	7,066,467	104,217,226	3,422,698	2,004,177	33.80	2,370,833	5,802,038
1962	1,783,118	4.4	302,112	6,073,658	79,324,955	2,675,447	1,525,481	34.56	1,638,359	6,272,863
1963	1,805,816	4.3	297,699	6,040,335	80,137,101	2,774,668	1,541,098	35.28	1,568,558	6,648,314
1964	1,605,395	3.8	268,015	5,497,903	71,380,122	2,522,100	1,372,695	35.96	1,370,857	7,296,220
1965	1,327,629	3.0	231,652	4,813,229	58,813,298	2,166,004	1,131,025	37.19	1,085,977	8,357,350
1966	1,061,395	2.3	203,351	4,140,026	46,546,925	1,771,298	895,133	39.76	780,700	9,828,244
1967	1,204,529	2.5	226,126	4,628,083	52,902,523	2,092,338	1,017,356	41.25	867,403	10,778,138
1968	1,110,646	2.2	201,200	4,197,966	48,668,357	2,031,617	935,930	43.43	848,179	11,717,246
1969	1,101,429	2.1	199,695	4,213,803	47,948,702	2,127,877	922,503	46.17	811,532	12,637,508
1970	1,804,631	3.4	295,911	6,401,782	78,857,992	3,848,467	1,516,500	50.34	1,295,319	11,895,901
1971	2,150,473	4.1	294,945	6,540,358	94,312,380	4,957,026	1,813,700	54.02	2,006,700	9,703,424
1972	1,848,484	3.5	261,058	5,703,866	81,260,712	4,470,969	1,562,706	56.75	1,809,450	9,422,799
1973	1,632,466	2.7	246,539	5,328,998	71,222,809	4,007,562	1,369,669	59.00	1,495,092	10,933,767
1974	2,261,821	3.5	363,423	7,729,590	97,803,299	5,974,922	1,880,833	64.25	1,926,147	10,599,249
1975	3,986,152	6.0	478,125	11,160,042	175,304,812	11,754,685	3,371,246	70.23	4,195,023	4,522,934
1976	2,991,485	4.6	385,866	8,560,107	127,424,765	8,974,546	2,450,476	75.16	3,270,042	3,343,482
1977	2,654,918	3.9	374,770	7,984,984	113,244,354	8,357,160	2,177,776	78.79	2,850,136	4,387,302
1978	2,359,468	3.3	364,420	7,568,589	100,963,558	7,717,173	1,941,607	83.67	2,039,012	9,307,267
1979	2,433,510	2.9	387,953	8,074,970	106,100,669	8,612,851	2,040,397	89.67	2,037,121	12,469,636
1980	3,350,326	3.9	488,683	10,000,851	149,019,558	13,761,072	2,843,885	98.92	3,076,317	11,446,283
1981	3,047,780	3.5	460,361	9,394,204	135,922,279	13,257,807	2,613,890	106.54	2,989,747	11,590,970
1980										
December	3,321,487	3.8	524,048	809,477	12,602,938	1,243,976	2,739,770	101.51	318,918	[8]
1981										
January	3,843,677	4.4	618,413	1,301,016	14,227,849	1,416,603	3,233,602	102.34	308,662	[8]
February	3,668,663	4.2	450,893	872,733	12,581,779	1,313,507	3,220,445	101.89	274,571	[8]
March	3,381,589	3.9	380,671	715,461	13,503,852	1,393,612	3,069,057	105.63	290,104	[8]
April	2,987,633	3.4	371,842	634,717	11,869,207	1,226,691	2,697,547	105.98	289,119	[8]
May	2,691,357	3.1	338,697	540,760	9,788,837	1,006,228	2,330,675	105.47	245,805	[8]
June	2,596,115	3.0	383,789	582,475	9,899,256	1,009,820	2,249,831	104.59	244,149	[8]
July	2,742,877	3.8	462,927	821,637	10,485,822	1,061,899	2,279,548	103.56	246,839	[8]
August	2,656,010	3.0	374,271	717,050	9,650,546	1,006,611	2,297,749	106.02	215,108	[8]
September	2,488,368	2.9	382,495	602,671	9,567,363	1,001,219	2,174,401	107.39	206,574	[8]
October	2,592,282	3.0	450,174	693,623	9,424,011	997,757	2,141,821	108.92	200,252	[8]
November	3,061,157	3.5	528,860	748,929	10,047,336	1,079,704	2,392,223	110.44	201,600	[8]
December	3,777,923	4.3	682,724	1,162,676	14,584,303	1,592,546	3,170,501	112.89	265,045	[8]

[1] Beginning July 1963, includes Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program.

[2] Workers reporting completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[3] Annual rates based on average covered employment in specified year; monthly rates on average for most recent 12-month period.

[4] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[5] Annual data, but not monthly, adjusted to exclude voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Through 1970, includes payments under State (but not Federal) temporary extended unemployment insurance provisions; beginning 1971, excludes such payments.

[6] Includes dependents' allowances in States that provide such benefits.

[7] Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

[8] Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-37.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data by State, December 1981

[Excludes program for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law]

State	Average weekly insured unemployment		Initial claims (weekly average) [3]	All types of compensated unemployment				Average weekly benefit for total unemployment [5]	Number of claimants exhausting benefits
	Number of workers [1]	Percent of covered employment [2]		Number of first payments	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	Average weekly number of beneficiaries		
Total	3,777,923	4.3	682,724	1,162,676	14,584,303	$1,592,545,713	3,170,501	$112.89	265,045
Alabama	61,663	4.9	12,361	20,568	228,522	17,510,056	49,679	79.50	4,470
Alaska	11,780	7.8	1,526	4,076	60,728	7,685,128	13,202	129.76	1,282
Arizona	27,323	2.8	4,211	7,329	98,661	8,625,909	21,448	88.39	1,905
Arkansas	42,364	6.0	9,673	16,312	142,966	12,631,025	31,080	93.70	2,304
California	434,539	4.4	59,636	112,678	1,878,397	176,246,115	408,347	95.62	34,360
Colorado	28,992	2.4	4,064	8,555	90,275	11,404,156	19,625	129.68	2,835
Connecticut	42,324	3.0	10,168	12,910	163,100	17,910,980	38,457	114.05	2,330
Delaware	9,666	3.9	2,436	2,742	46,082	4,274,488	10,018	96.76	668
District of Columbia	15,286	4.1	681	2,987	72,196	9,317,480	15,695	130.30	748
Florida	68,693	1.8	7,983	17,641	228,544	19,754,596	49,683	87.71	6,174
Georgia	71,634	3.5	18,782	36,415	300,118	25,732,012	65,243	91.64	7,294
Hawaii	12,745	3.3	1,455	2,760	49,793	5,957,475	10,825	125.80	716
Idaho	22,196	7.3	3,661	6,764	76,126	8,119,166	16,549	113.45	1,830
Illinois	216,435	4.9	30,444	65,496	940,537	129,899,510	204,465	139.08	20,578
Indiana	97,841	4.8	21,930	38,612	356,595	32,818,264	77,521	93.38	7,507
Iowa	42,246	4.0	8,557	15,756	158,411	19,717,411	34,437	130.61	3,048
Kansas	25,186	2.8	3,754	8,762	109,808	12,839,714	23,871	118.87	2,297
Kentucky	62,843	5.7	14,422	19,651	238,014	25,401,264	51,742	112.77	4,396
Louisiana	48,132	3.2	6,703	14,024	206,490	26,301,868	44,889	130.48	4,139
Maine	19,013	4.8	4,203	5,288	73,148	6,564,382	15,902	96.70	2,971
Maryland	62,317	4.0	10,296	17,984	238,374	25,925,018	51,820	110.68	3,538
Massachusetts	105,765	4.2	20,412	29,921	386,491	40,250,284	84,020	108.28	5,886
Michigan	254,680	8.0	48,351	83,238	985,736	140,220,821	214,290	146.91	18,062
Minnesota	65,953	3.9	10,448	25,843	255,215	32,988,752	55,482	131.73	4,807
Mississippi	40,975	5.3	9,030	14,488	139,838	10,508,549	30,400	76.23	2,448
Missouri	80,074	4.3	15,457	22,239	291,103	25,499,841	63,283	92.77	6,874
Montana	12,635	5.0	2,075	4,090	46,510	5,023,926	10,111	117.58	1,179
Nebraska	15,253	2.6	2,909	5,623	56,242	5,303,136	12,227	98.92	1,432
Nevada	17,443	4.5	2,902	7,042	74,811	8,222,984	16,263	111.42	1,096
New Hampshire	10,066	2.7	2,437	3,679	35,048	3,137,131	7,619	93.38	277
New Jersey	141,865	4.8	22,270	44,717	660,900	69,692,049	143,674	108.44	15,087
New Mexico	11,578	2.8	1,447	2,793	42,669	3,919,233	9,276	92.86	773
New York	269,320	3.9	42,818	56,200	958,594	89,001,346	208,390	96.87	15,930
North Carolina	109,297	4.8	34,924	47,482	362,098	32,071,565	78,717	96.84	4,916
North Dakota	6,926	3.3	1,478	3,338	27,242	3,237,627	5,922	119.79	697
Ohio	247,447	6.1	43,307	77,439	856,825	114,518,247	186,266	136.50	13,499
Oklahoma	18,918	1.7	3,467	5,436	65,598	8,350,466	14,260	129.83	1,360
Oregon	73,144	7.4	10,166	19,651	295,640	33,449,431	64,270	114.87	4,866
Pennsylvania	249,484	5.6	48,661	64,408	1,003,548	125,424,535	218,163	133.99	11,286
Puerto Rico	[6] 36,653	7.5	[6] 5,908	4,712	163,369	10,027,922	35,515	61.20	2,629
Rhode Island	24,002	6.2	6,272	7,160	84,270	8,800,555	18,320	107.24	1,865
South Carolina	59,222	5.3	15,921	21,733	207,579	17,872,137	45,126	88.78	3,934
South Dakota	4,572	2.1	739	1,664	16,608	1,734,583	3,610	105.30	232
Tennessee	93,382	5.8	22,884	37,547	335,697	27,947,888	72,978	85.30	5,576
Texas	64,677	1.1	11,284	21,035	207,000	22,464,296	45,000	111.04	4,082
Utah	17,760	3.7	2,642	5,773	67,397	8,151,393	14,652	122.81	1,162
Vermont	9,033	4.8	1,843	2,939	33,647	3,262,611	7,315	102.79	389
Virgin Islands	1,379	3.7	163	508	6,105	513,966	1,327	86.22	112
Virginia	43,543	2.3	18,553	24,693	187,668	18,337,697	40,797	102.83	3,865
Washington	97,035	6.4	12,863	26,246	398,605	48,361,476	86,653	126.69	6,434
West Virginia	33,738	5.6	3,587	9,863	131,218	14,323,299	28,526	115.24	1,793
Wisconsin	112,476	6.1	19,510	41,856	423,593	52,508,287	92,085	128.25	6,788
Wyoming	4,408	2.2	750	2,010	20,554	2,583,661	4,468	127.92	319

[1] Workers reporting completing at least 1 week of unemployment.

[2] Based on average covered employment for most recent 12-month period.

[3] Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

[4] Voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan not deducted. Excludes payments under temporary unemployment insurance provisions.

[5] Includes dependents in States that provide such benefits.

[6] Includes data under the Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program for average insured unemployment and initial claims (sugarcane data not available for other items).

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Administration and Management, based on data submitted by State agencies.

Table M-38.—Gross national product and personal income, by type, 1950–81

[Amounts in billions. Monthly amounts at annual rates. Before 1960, data for the 48 States and the District of Columbia, except where otherwise noted; beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Gross national product [1]	Personal income							
		Total	Wage and salary disbursements [2]	Social insurance and related payments [3]		Public assistance and related payments [4]		Other income [5]	Less personal contributions for social insurance [6]
				Amount	Percent of personal income	Amount	Percent of personal income		
1950	$286.2	$226.1	$147.0	$7.0	3.1	$2.3	1.0	$72.7	$2.9
1955	399.3	308.8	211.7	13.1	4.2	2.5	.8	86.7	5.2
1960	506.0	399.7	271.9	23.9	6.0	3.3	.8	109.9	9.3
1961	523.3	415.0	279.5	27.4	6.6	3.4	.8	114.4	9.7
1962	563.8	440.7	298.0	28.6	6.5	3.5	.8	120.9	10.3
1963	594.7	463.1	313.4	30.2	6.5	3.7	.8	127.6	11.8
1964	635.7	495.7	336.1	31.6	6.4	3.9	.8	136.7	12.6
1965	688.1	537.0	362.0	34.2	6.4	4.1	.8	150.0	13.3
1966	753.0	584.9	398.4	37.7	6.4	4.4	.8	162.2	17.8
1967	796.3	626.6	427.5	44.4	7.1	5.1	.8	170.2	20.6
1968	868.5	685.2	469.5	50.6	7.4	5.9	.9	182.0	22.8
1969	935.5	745.8	514.6	55.4	7.4	6.9	.9	195.2	26.3
1970 [7]	982.4	811.1	548.7	65.2	8.0	9.5	1.2	215.6	27.9
1971	1,063.4	859.1	579.4	76.3	8.9	11.8	1.4	222.4	30.8
1972	1,171.1	942.5	633.8	84.3	8.9	13.0	1.4	245.6	34.2
1973	1,306.6	1,052.4	701.3	97.7	9.3	13.5	1.3	282.1	42.2
1974	1,412.9	1,154.9	764.9	115.3	9.9	17.4	1.5	305.3	47.7
1975 [7]	1,528.8	1,265.0	806.4	143.2	11.3	21.0	1.7	344.8	50.4
1976 [7]	1,702.2	1,391.2	889.9	159.3	11.4	22.1	1.6	375.4	55.5
1977 [7]	1,899.5	1,538.0	983.8	174.1	11.3	22.6	1.5	418.6	61.1
1978 [7]	2,127.6	1,721.8	1,105.2	188.5	11.0	23.1	1.3	474.6	69.6
1979 [7]	2,368.8	1,943.8	1,236.1	213.0	11.0	25.7	1.3	549.6	80.6
1980	2,626.5	2,160.3	1,343.6	252.8	11.7	30.0	1.4	621.8	87.9
1980									
September	2,637.3	2,205.7	1,356.8	270.8	12.3	31.6	1.4	635.6	89.1
October	...	2,234.2	1,381.7	271.3	12.1	31.6	1.4	640.0	90.4
November	...	2,257.1	1,400.4	270.4	12.0	31.6	1.4	646.1	91.4
December	2,732.3	2,276.1	1,410.9	271.3	11.9	31.8	1.4	654.0	91.9
1981									
January	...	2,301.0	1,433.1	273.2	11.9	33.2	1.4	663.4	101.9
February	...	2,318.2	1,442.8	273.0	11.8	33.2	1.4	671.4	102.2
March	2,853.0	2,340.4	1,452.8	276.5	11.8	33.2	1.4	680.5	102.6
April	...	2,353.8	1,459.6	276.9	11.8	33.6	1.4	686.6	102.9
May	...	2,367.4	1,467.3	277.6	11.7	33.7	1.4	691.9	103.1
June	2,885.8	2,384.3	1,473.9	280.2	11.8	33.8	1.4	699.7	103.3
July	...	2,418.8	1,484.9	294.9	12.2	34.8	1.4	708.5	104.3
August	...	2,444.2	1,500.3	295.1	12.1	34.5	1.4	719.5	105.2
September	2,947.0	2,462.4	1,508.1	296.5	12.0	34.7	1.4	728.5	105.4

[1] Monthly data represents amount at annual rate.

[2] Includes payments in kind; includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

[3] Includes government transfer payments to beneficiaries under OASDHI, railroad retirement, public employee retirement, unemployment insurance, MDTA training allowance, trade adjustment assistance, "black lung," and veterans' pensions and compensation programs; cash and medical payments under workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance; and court-awarded benefits for work injuries sustained by railroad, maritime, and other workers under Federal employer liability acts.

[4] Includes government transfer payments to recipients of direct relief under programs of old-age assistance, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. Excludes payments made in behalf of recipient to suppliers of medical care (vendor payments). Beginning 1961, includes bonus value of food stamps. Beginning 1974, includes supplemental security income payments.

[5] Includes proprietors' income, dividends, personal interest, and rental income; other transfer payments not enumerated in footnotes 2 and 3 (such as Government life insurance payments, World War II bonus payments, mustering-out pay and terminal-leave benefits to discharged servicemen, subsistence allowances to veterans at school); and employer contribution to private pensions and welfare funds and other labor income (except compensation for injuries).

[6] Includes life insurance premium payments for veterans.

[7] Data revised March 1981.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data regrouped to highlight items of special interest to the Social Security program.

Table M-39.—Civilian population and labor force, 1940–82

(Numbers in thousands)

Period	Resident population, total (in thousands) [1]	Civilian population [1]			Civilian labor force aged 16 and over [2]			Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force [3]	
		Total	Under age 18	Aged 65 and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1940	132,457	132,129	...	...	55,640	47,520	8,120	14.6	...
1945	133,434	128,112	...	...	53,860	52,820	1,040	1.9	...
1950	151,868	150,790	...	...	62,208	58,920	3,288	5.3	...
1955	165,069	162,967	...	...	65,023	62,171	2,852	4.4	...
1960	179,979	178,140	64,463	16,675	69,628	65,778	3,852	5.5	...
1961	182,992	181,143	65,750	17,089	17,459	65,746	4,714	6.7	...
1962	185,771	183,677	67,087	17,457	70,614	66,702	3,911	5.5	...
1963	188,483	186,493	68,383	17,778	71,833	67,762	4,070	5.7	...
1964	191,141	189,141	69,644	18,127	73,091	69,305	3,786	5.2	...
1965	193,526	191,605	69,688	18,451	74,455	71,088	3,366	4.5	...
1966	195,576	193,420	69,857	18,755	75,770	72,895	2,875	3.8	...
1967	197,457	195,264	69,903	19,071	77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8	...
1968	199,399	197,113	69,865	19,365	78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6	...
1969	201,385	199,145	69,728	19,680	80,734	77,902	2,832	3.5	...
1970	203,984	201,895	66,222	20,107	82,771	78,678	4,093	4.9	...
1971	206,827	204,866	66,173	20,561	84,382	79,367	5,016	5.9	...
1972	209,824	207,511	66,075	21,020	87,034	82,153	4,882	5.6	...
1973	211,357	209,600	65,597	21,525	89,429	85,064	4,365	4.9	...
1974	213,342	211,636	64,877	22,061	91,949	86,794	5,156	5.6	...
1975	215,465	213,788	63,980	22,696	93,775	85,846	7,929	8.5	...
1976	217,563	215,894	63,102	23,278	96,158	88,752	7,406	7.7	...
1977	219,760	218,106	62,150	23,892	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1	...
1978	222,095	220,467	61,427	24,502	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1	...
1979	224,567	222,969	60,661	25,134	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8	...
1980	227,156	225,532	60,087	25,708	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1	...
1981 [3]	229,307	227,639	59,551	26,253	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6	...
1981									
January	228,339	226,707	[4]	[4]	[5] 107,923	[5] 99,901	8,022	8.2	7.4
February	228,487	226,835	[4]	[4]	[5] 108,034	[5] 100,069	7,965	8.0	7.4
March	228,626	226,990	[4]	[4]	[5] 108,364	[5] 100,406	7,958	7.7	7.3
April	228,786	227,153	[4]	[4]	[5] 108,777	[5] 100,878	7,899	7.0	7.3
May	228,945	227,318	[4]	[4]	[5] 109,293	[5] 101,045	8,248	7.1	7.5
June	229,121	227,492	[4]	[4]	[5] 108,434	[5] 100,430	8,004	7.7	7.4
July [3]	229,304	227,656	[4]	[4]	[5] 108,688	[5] 100,864	7,824	7.3	7.2
August	229,530	227,866	[4]	[4]	[5] 108,818	[5] 100,840	7,978	7.2	7.3
September	229,757	228,096	[4]	[4]	[5] 108,494	[5] 100,258	8,236	7.3	7.6
October	229,980	228,326	[4]	[4]	[5] 109,012	[5] 100,343	8,669	7.5	8.0
November	230,168	228,509	[4]	[4]	[5] 109,272	[5] 100,172	9,100	8.0	8.3
December	230,336	228,671	[4]	[4]	[5] 109,184	[5] 99,613	9,571	8.3	8.8
1982									
January	230,511	228,851	[4]	[4]	[5] 108,879	[5] 99,581	9,298	9.4	8.5
February	230,669	229,005	[4]	[4]	[5] 109,165	[5] 99,590	9,575	9.6	8.8
March	230,810	229,139	[4]	[4]	[5] 109,346	[5] 99,492	9,854	9.5	9.0
April	230,969	229,301	[4]	[4]	[5] 109,648	[5] 99,340	10,307	9.2	9.4
May	231,120	229,455	[4]	[4]	[5] 110,666	[5] 100,117	10,549	9.1	9.5
June	231,298	229,634	[4]	[4]	[5] 110,191	[5] 99,764	10,427	9.8	9.5
July	231,990	229,805	[4]	[4]	[5] 110,522	[5] 99,732	10,790	9.8	9.8

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii for all years. Annual data are estimated as of July 1. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting. Comparability of estimates for data in the 1970's in tables published earlier affected by recomputations based on data from the 1980 Census of the population. Source for data is Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25.

[2] Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1950 and 1955 adjusted to reflect definitions adopted January 1957; two groups (those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days) formerly classified as employed—with a job, not at work—were assigned to other classifications, chiefly to the unemployed. Beginning 1962, comparability with previous years affected somewhat by the introduction of material from the 1960 census (level of labor force and employment lowered by about 150,000). Before January 1967, series show aged 14 and over. Source for Data is the Bureau of Labor Statistics, monthly, **Employment and Earnings**. Unadjusted monthly unemployment rate computed from data in Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, section on Current Business Statistics.

[3] The annual estimate for 1981 is more recent than the estimate in the 1981 monthly data for July.

[4] Monthly data not available.

[5] Monthly data seasonally adjusted.

Table M–40.—Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, 1940–82

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period [1]	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food [2]	Apparel and upkeep	Housing [2]	Transportation	Personal care [2]	Entertainment	Other goods and services [2]	All services
1940	42.0	...	36.8	35.2	42.8	32.4	42.7	40.2	46.1	48.3	43.6
1945	53.9	...	42.1	50.7	61.5	59.1	47.8	55.1	62.4	56.9	48.7
1950	72.1	...	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	68.2	68.3	74.4	69.9	58.9
1955	80.2	...	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	77.4	77.9	76.7	79.8	70.5
1960	88.7	89.4	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	89.6	90.1	87.3	87.8	83.8
1961	89.6	90.3	81.4	89.1	90.4	90.9	90.6	90.6	89.3	88.5	85.2
1962	90.6	91.2	83.5	89.9	90.9	91.7	92.5	92.2	91.3	89.1	86.2
1963	91.7	92.3	85.6	91.2	91.9	92.7	93.0	93.4	92.8	90.6	88.5
1964	92.9	93.5	87.3	92.4	92.4	93.8	94.3	94.5	95.0	92.0	90.2
1965	94.5	94.9	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	95.9	95.2	95.9	94.2	92.2
1966	97.2	97.7	93.4	99.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.2	95.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.2	104.1	106.1	103.6	105.2	104.2	103.2	104.2	104.7	104.6	105.2
1969	109.8	109.7	113.4	108.9	111.5	110.8	107.2	109.3	108.7	109.1	112.5
1970	116.3	116.1	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.9	112.7	113.2	113.4	116.0	121.6
1971	121.3	120.9	128.4	118.4	119.8	124.3	118.6	116.8	119.3	120.9	128.4
1972	125.3	124.9	132.5	123.3	122.3	129.2	119.9	119.8	122.8	125.5	133.3
1973	133.1	132.9	137.7	141.4	126.8	135.0	123.8	125.2	125.9	129.0	139.1
1974	147.7	147.7	150.5	161.7	136.2	150.6	137.7	137.3	133.8	137.2	152.0
1975	161.2	160.9	168.6	175.4	142.3	166.8	150.6	150.7	144.4	147.4	166.6
1976	170.5	169.7	184.7	180.8	147.6	177.2	165.5	160.5	151.2	153.3	180.4
1977	181.5	180.3	202.4	188.0	154.2	186.5	177.2	170.9	167.7	172.2	194.3
1978	195.3	193.9	219.4	206.2	159.5	202.6	185.8	182.0	176.2	183.2	210.8
1979	217.7	216.2	240.1	228.7	166.4	227.5	212.8	195.5	187.7	196.3	234.4
1980	247.0	245.6	267.2	248.7	177.4	263.2	250.5	212.7	203.7	213.6	270.9
1981	272.3	270.8	295.1	267.8	186.6	293.2	281.3	229.8	219.0	233.3	306.2
1981 [3]											
January	260.7	259.3	281.4	262.1	180.8	279.1	265.7	221.1	212.2	224.4	288.4
February	263.5	262.0	284.4	264.3	181.8	280.7	272.1	223.2	215.0	225.6	290.8
March	265.2	263.7	287.0	265.5	184.3	282.2	274.4	225.1	216.1	226.8	293.1
April	266.8	265.3	289.1	266.1	186.0	284.3	276.3	226.4	217.0	227.9	295.9
May	269.1	267.6	290.8	265.9	186.2	288.1	278.9	228.4	217.7	230.4	300.0
June	271.4	269.8	292.9	267.0	185.8	291.9	281.0	229.7	218.3	231.4	303.9
July	274.6	273.1	295.4	269.4	185.5	297.0	283.9	231.2	218.7	232.4	309.6
August	276.5	274.9	298.6	270.6	187.9	299.6	285.1	232.4	219.9	233.5	312.7
September	279.1	277.5	300.9	271.0	190.5	303.6	286.6	233.6	221.5	239.3	317.7
October	279.7	278.0	304.0	270.7	190.6	303.3	288.9	234.1	223.4	241.4	319.2
November	280.4	278.7	307.1	270.3	190.5	303.8	290.8	235.5	224.3	242.5	321.1
December	281.1	279.3	309.1	270.8	189.4	304.7	291.5	237.1	224.4	243.5	322.4
1982											
January	282.1	280.2	312.0	273.9	186.5	305.6	291.6	238.8	226.1	245.0	324.3
February	282.9	280.9	314.9	276.0	187.3	306.7	289.6	240.4	228.1	247.1	325.5
March	282.5	280.4	317.4	275.9	190.5	306.2	286.6	241.8	229.5	249.3	325.8
April	283.7	281.5	320.2	276.8	191.2	309.2	284.3	244.1	230.5	250.9	329.1
May	286.5	284.3	322.3	278.4	190.6	313.7	287.1	244.7	231.1	252.4	332.4
June	290.1	288.0	324.8	280.5	189.6	317.5	294.5	246.0	232.3	253.1	335.7
July	291.8	289.6	328.1	281.2	188.7	319.3	297.9	247.5	233.5	254.5	337.9

[1] Annual data from table 7A, **CPI Detailed Report**—Annual Averages Section.

[2] Beginning in the January **CPI Detailed Report**, with revised annual data for 1977 published in the April issue, changes were made in the groups, subgroups and selected items of the CPI. The old and new formulations of the CPI components can be composed in the December 1977 and April 1978 issues of the **CPI Detailed Report**. This note shows how the groups in the general summary published here compare with those published in the **CPI Detailed Report** and other BLS publications beginning with 1977 data. **Food** now includes alcoholic beverages which had been, prior to 1978, included with **Other Goods and Services**. **Medical Care** is now a separate group; it had been a sub-group in **Health and Recreation**; **The Reading and Recreation** groups also had been a subgroup in the old **Health and Recreation** group but now coincides with the new **Entertainment** group. **Personal Care** used to be a subgroup of the **Health and Recreation** group but is now a subgroup in the **Other Goods and Services** group. The **Housing** group was kept as such but has been undergoing considerable refinement and new versions are expected to be published for the CPI for All Urban Consumers in 1983 and in the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in 1985.

[3] Monthly data from table 7, **CPI Detailed Report** except latest month is from **BLS News**.

Table M–41.—Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, 1977–82

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages]

Period [1]	All items	All items less medical care	Medical care	Food [2]	Apparel and upkeep	Housing [2]	Transportation	Personal care [2]	Entertainment	Other goods and services [2]	All services
1977	181.5	180.3	202.4	188.0	154.2	186.5	177.2	170.9	167.7	172.2	194.3
1978	195.4	194.0	219.4	206.3	159.6	202.8	185.5	182.0	176.6	183.3	210.9
1979	217.4	216.1	239.7	228.5	166.6	227.6	212.0	195.8	188.5	196.7	234.2
1980	246.8	245.5	265.9	248.0	178.4	263.3	249.7	213.1	205.3	214.5	270.3
1981	272.4	270.9	294.5	267.3	186.9	293.5	280.0	232.0	221.4	235.7	305.7
1981 [3]											
January	260.5	259.2	279.5	261.4	181.1	279.1	264.7	222.5	214.4	226.2	287.7
February	263.2	261.9	282.6	263.7	182.0	280.9	270.9	224.6	216.7	227.4	290.1
March	265.1	263.7	284.7	265.0	185.1	282.6	273.5	226.9	218.2	228.7	292.5
April	268.8	265.4	287.0	265.7	186.4	284.8	275.3	228.7	219.2	229.9	295.4
May	269.0	267.6	289.0	265.4	186.4	288.5	277.8	230.5	220.3	232.2	299.6
June	271.3	269.9	291.5	266.5	185.8	292.2	279.9	232.1	220.8	233.4	303.5
July	274.4	273.0	295.6	268.9	184.7	297.0	282.6	233.4	221.1	234.4	308.8
August	276.6	274.9	299.3	270.1	187.4	299.7	283.7	235.1	222.3	235.6	312.2
September	279.3	277.8	301.7	270.7	190.7	303.7	285.2	236.3	224.0	243.0	317.3
October	279.9	278.3	304.8	270.3	191.5	303.5	287.2	236.9	225.5	245.2	318.6
November	280.7	279.0	308.2	269.9	191.3	304.2	289.1	237.7	226.8	245.9	320.6
December	281.5	279.6	310.2	270.5	190.5	305.2	289.8	239.1	227.3	246.7	321.8
1982											
January	282.5	280.6	313.4	273.6	187.3	306.1	289.9	240.9	229.2	248.4	323.9
February	283.4	281.5	316.2	275.8	188.0	307.3	288.0	242.3	231.2	250.3	325.3
March	283.1	280.9	318.8	275.6	191.1	306.7	285.1	243.7	328.8	252.2	325.5
April	284.3	282.1	321.7	276.5	191.9	309.4	282.9	245.9	233.9	253.8	328.4
May	287.1	284.9	323.8	278.1	191.5	313.8	285.6	246.5	334.4	255.0	331.8
June	290.6	288.4	326.4	280.2	190.8	317.5	292.8	247.8	335.6	255.8	334.9
July	292.2	289.9	330.0	280.8	189.7	319.2	296.1	249.4	236.6	257.2	337.0

[1] Annual data from table 7A, **CPI Detailed Report**—Annual Averages Section.

[2] Beginning in the January **CPI Detailed Report**, with revised annual data for 1977 published in the April issue, changes were made in the groups, subgroups and selected items of the CPI. The old and new formulations of the CPI components can be composed in the December 1977 and April 1978 issues of the **CPI Detailed Report**. This note shows how the groups in the general summary published here compare with those published in the **CPI Detailed Report** and other BLS publications beginning with 1977 data. **Food** now includes alcoholic beverages which had been, prior to 1978, included with **Other Goods and Services**. **Medical Care** is now a separate group; it had been a subgroup in **Health and Recreation**; **The Reading and Recreation** groups also had been a subgroup in the old **Health and Recreation** group but now coincides with the new **Entertainment** group. **Personal Care** used to be a subgroup of the **Health and Recreation** group but is now a subgroup in the **Other Goods and Services** group. The **Housing** group was kept as such but has been undergoing considerable refinement and new versions are expected to be published for the CPI for All Urban Consumers in 1983 and in the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in 1985.

[3] Monthly data from table 7, **CPI Detailed Report** except latest month is from **BLS News**.

Table M-42.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage and Clerical Workers, 1977-82[1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; 1972 = 100; beginning February 1977, for hospital service charges]

Period	All medical care	Medical care commodities		Medical care services					
					Professional services			Other medical care services	
		All medical care commodities	Prescription drugs	All medical care services	All professional services	Physicians	Dentists	All other medical care services	Hospital room
1977	202.4	134.1	122.1	216.7	194.1	206.0	158.1	244.2	299.5
1978	219.4	143.9	132.1	235.3	209.2	223.3	199.3	267.0	331.6
1979	240.1	154.7	142.6	258.5	228.5	245.5	217.0	295.2	368.2
1980	267.2	168.7	155.8	288.9	255.0	274.3	242.3	330.4	416.3
1981	295.1	187.4	173.4	318.6	280.1	303.5	264.4	365.9	476.8
1981									
January	281.4	177.5	163.4	304.3	268.7	290.0	254.9	347.8	451.9
February	284.4	179.6	165.3	307.4	271.6	293.9	257.0	351.3	455.9
March	287.0	181.2	166.8	310.2	274.2	296.3	259.8	354.4	459.2
April	289.1	183.4	169.2	312.2	276.2	297.9	262.2	356.2	461.4
May	290.8	185.9	171.6	313.6	278.0	300.3	263.3	357.1	461.3
June	292.9	187.3	173.5	315.8	279.4	302.4	264.0	360.3	467.1
July	295.4	189.2	175.0	318.5	280.8	304.7	264.6	364.6	472.2
August	298.6	190.6	176.5	322.1	282.7	306.7	266.6	370.6	482.6
September	300.9	191.9	178.0	324.7	284.5	308.6	268.4	374.1	488.5
October	304.0	192.9	179.4	328.3	286.2	310.9	269.5	380.3	498.9
November	307.1	193.8	180.3	332.0	288.2	314.1	270.1	386.2	509.6
December	309.1	195.4	181.9	334.0	290.3	316.0	272.3	388.1	512.6
1982									
January	312.0	196.4	182.8	337.5	292.2	318.6	274.1	393.8	522.0
February	314.9	198.3	184.7	340.6	294.3	321.7	274.9	398.0	527.0
March	317.4	200.6	187.0	343.0	295.9	323.2	276.6	401.6	531.0
April	320.2	203.0	189.7	345.8	297.9	325.2	279.2	405.8	535.2
May	322.3	204.8	191.4	348.0	299.3	327.0	280.3	408.5	536.7
June	324.8	206.3	192.7	350.7	301.3	329.4	282.1	412.1	539.4
July	328.1	207.1	194.4	354.7	302.9	331.6	282.9	419.4	549.7

[1] Categories altered from those previously published in the **Bulletin** to conform with the 1978 revisions in the CPI components. Source for annual data is table 11A and for monthly data table 11 of the **CPI Detailed Report**. For the revisions in 1978 see **CPI Detailed Report**, January 1978.

Table M–43.—Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, 1977–82[1]

[1967 = 100; yearly data are annual averages; beginning 1978, December 1977 = 100 for other medical services, for professional services other than doctors or dentists, and for drugs other than prescription drugs]

Period	All medical care	Medical care commodities		Medical care services					
					Professional services			Other medical care services	
		All medical care commodities	Prescription drugs	All medical care services	All professional services	Physicians	Dentists	All other medical care services	Hospital room
1977	202.4	134.1	122.1	216.7	194.1	206.0	185.1	244.2	299.5
1978	219.4	143.5	131.6	235.4	208.8	223.1	198.1	267.6	332.4
1979	239.7	153.8	141.8	258.8	226.8	243.6	214.8	296.4	370.3
1980	265.9	168.1	154.8	287.4	252.0	269.3	240.2	330.1	418.9
1981	294.5	186.5	172.5	318.2	277.9	299.0	263.3	366.9	481.1
1981									
January	279.5	176.7	162.7	302.1	264.7	283.9	251.4	347.3	453.8
February	282.6	179.2	165.0	305.2	267.2	287.7	252.8	351.1	458.2
March	284.7	180.7	166.5	307.5	269.6	290.3	254.9	353.4	460.9
April	287.0	182.4	168.5	309.8	271.7	292.2	257.1	355.9	465.0
May	289.0	184.7	170.4	311.7	273.8	295.5	257.7	357.6	465.1
June	291.5	186.3	172.3	314.4	275.8	297.5	260.2	361.1	470.4
July	295.6	187.3	173.7	319.2	280.4	300.7	266.5	366.1	478.0
August	299.3	189.4	175.4	323.4	282.9	302.7	269.9	372.5	489.4
September	301.7	190.8	176.5	326.1	284.3	304.9	270.8	376.5	494.6
October	304.8	192.1	178.6	329.7	286.4	307.9	271.6	382.1	503.0
November	308.2	193.1	179.6	333.7	288.4	311.3	272.3	388.4	515.4
December	310.2	194.9	181.0	335.7	290.0	313.0	273.9	390.9	519.3
1982									
January	313.4	195.9	181.9	339.4	292.0	315.5	275.8	396.8	529.4
February	316.2	197.7	183.7	342.4	294.2	318.8	276.8	400.8	533.8
March	318.5	200.0	186.1	345.1	295.8	320.3	278.6	404.7	538.5
April	321.7	202.4	188.8	348.0	297.8	322.2	281.1	408.7	542.2
May	323.8	204.1	190.4	350.2	299.2	324.0	282.1	411.9	543.8
June	326.4	205.6	191.8	353.0	301.2	326.4	283.9	415.7	546.8
July	330.0	206.5	193.4	357.3	302.8	328.7	284.8	423.2	557.8

[1] Categories altered from those previously published in the **Bulletin** to conform with the 1978 revisions in the CPI components. Source for annual data is table 5 and for monthly data table 5A of the **CPI Detailed Report**. For the revisions in 1978 see **CPI Detailed Report**, January 1978.

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Table Q–1.—Estimated payrolls in employment covered by selected social insurance programs in relation to wages and salaries, 1950–78

[Amounts in millions. Except as noted, data are for conterminous United States before 1960 and, beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii]

Period	Wage and salary disbursements [1]		Payrolls in employment [4] covered by—					
			OASDHI [2]		Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance [5]		State unemployment insurance [6]	
	Total	Civilian	Amount	Percent of total wages and salaries [3]	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries
Calendar year:								
1950	$147,026	$141,773	$109,400	74.4	$5,327	3.8	$102,765	72.5
1955	211,669	201,488	169,400	80.0	5,801	2.9	158,439	78.6
1960	271,932	261,517	234,300	83.8	5,648	2.2	209,665	80.2
1961	279,462	268,886	238,800	85.4	5,345	2.0	214,137	79.6
1962	298,043	286,787	255,700	85.8	5,381	1.9	228,549	79.7
1963	313,385	301,881	268,200	85.6	5,350	1.8	240,699	79.5
1964	336,133	323,726	288,400	85.8	5,446	1.7	257,339	79.5
1965	362,005	349,075	308,600	85.2	5,590	1.6	277,143	79.4
1966	398,363	382,939	344,200	86.4	5,676	1.5	305,265	79.7
1967	427,490	410,422	374,700	87.7	5,734	1.4	325,073	79.2
1968	469,536	450,691	410,500	87.4	5,878	1.3	356,554	79.1
1969	514,570	494,561	452,500	87.9	6,092	1.2	392,679	79.4
1970	546,453	525,771	480,000	87.8	6,281	1.2	414,285	78.8
1971	579,431	558,713	505,200	87.2	6,602	1.2	439,510	78.7
1972	633,761	611,798	559,100	88.2	7,156	1.2	519,511	84.9
1973	701,270	679,149	619,800	88.4	7,936	1.2	581,367	85.6
1974	764,584	742,086	678,100	88.7	8,399	1.2	643,867	86.8
1975	805,872	782,776	713,000	88.5	8,346	1.1	679,845	86.9
1976	890,082	866,605	793,400	89.1	9,262	1.1	755,593	87.2
1977	983,642	957,931	883,200	89.8	10,038	1.0	837,281	87.4
1977								
April–June	242,097	235,762	219,200	90.5	2,438	1.0	206,068	87.4
July–September	251,681	245,322	227,000	90.2	2,596	1.1	214,424	87.4
October–December	262,942	256,275	233,900	89.0	2,561	1.0	223,997	87.4
1978								
January–March	252,186	247,621	(7)	(7)	2,450	1.0	242,973	98.1
April–June	272,558	266,083	(7)	(7)	2,611	1.0	245,640	92.3

[1] Gross amounts paid in cash and in kind, before deduction of social insurance contributions. Includes pay of Federal personnel (civilian and military) in all areas. Quarterly data estimated by Social Security Administration, not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Excludes earnings of self-employed persons, who have been covered since January 1, 1951. Beginning 1955, annual data include and quarterly data exclude wages and salaries of agricultural labor, reported only on an annual basis; beginning 1957, includes the Armed Forces in all areas. Annual data, but not quarterly data exclude payrolls in territories and possessions estimated at less than 1 percent of total.

[3] Before 1957, represents percentage of civilian wages and salaries (Armed Forces covered under 1956 legislation).

[4] Taxable plus estimated nontaxable wages and salaries in employment covered by the program. Represents gross earnings, before deduction of social insurance contributions.

[5] Includes a small amount of taxable wages for Alaska and Hawaii.

[6] Beginning 1955, includes payroll of Federal, State, and local government employees except for the Armed Forces (provided with protection under the Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958).

[7] Data not available.

Source: Data on wage and salary disbursements from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce; payrolls covered by selected programs from reports of administrative agencies.

Table Q-2.—OASDI benefits in current-payment status: Number and percent of OASDI beneficiaries in concurrent receipt of federally administered SSI payments, by type of beneficiary, June 1982

Type of beneficiary	All OASDI beneficiaries [1]	OASDI beneficiaries with SSI					
		Number			Percent of all OASDI beneficiaries		
		Total	Aged	Blind and disabled	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total	35,390,772	1,950,915	1,116,920	833,995	5.5	3.2	2.4
Retirement [2]	23,932,838	1,159,207	844,310	314,897	4.8	3.5	1.3
Workers aged 65 and over	18,186,739	939,920	753,700	186,220	5.2	4.1	1.0
Men	9,727,738	386,661	304,416	82,245	4.0	3.1	.8
Women	8,459,001	553,259	449,284	103,975	6.5	5.3	1.2
Wives and husbands aged 65 and over	2,407,766	122,687	90,531	32,156	5.1	3.8	1.3
Disabled adult children	143,646	64,953	79	64,874	45.2	.1	45.2
Workers aged 62–64	2,205,497	16,927	...	16,927	.8	...	.8
Men	1,125,718	7,739	...	7,739	.7	...	.7
Women	1,079,779	9,188	...	9,188	.9	...	.9
Wives and husbands aged 62–64	435,450	8,958	...	8,958	2.1	...	2.1
Children under age 18 and students aged 18–21	378,230	2,376	...	2,376	.6	...	.6
Wives with children	176,010	3,386	...	3,386	1.9	...	1.9
Disability	4,183,794	303,530	1,691	301,839	7.3	(3)	7.2
Workers under age 65	2,713,207	267,109	...	267,109	9.8	...	9.8
Men	1,823,795	129,776	...	129,776	7.1	...	7.1
Women	889,412	137,333	...	137,333	15.4	...	15.4
Wives and husbands aged 65 and over	36,551	3,459	1,691	1,768	9.5	4.6	4.8
Disabled adult children	31,738	18,628	...	18,628	58.7	...	58.7
Wives and husbands aged 62–64	42,014	1,315	...	1,315	3.1	...	3.1
Children under age 18 and students aged 18–21	1,039,355	8,092	...	8,092	.8	...	.8
Wives with children	320,929	4,927	...	4,927	1.5	...	1.5
Survivors	7,274,140	488,178	270,919	217,259	6.7	3.7	3.0
Widows and widowers aged 65 and over	3,826,393	336,342	267,982	68,360	8.8	7.0	1.8
Disabled widows and widowers	118,157	32,138	...	32,138	27.2	...	27.2
Disabled adult children	291,471	88,133	1,589	86,544	30.2	.5	29.7
Parents aged 65 and over	12,797	1,452	1,348	104	11.3	10.5	.8
Parents aged 62–64	246	7	...	7	2.8	...	2.8
Nondisabled widows and widowers aged 60–64	595,347	16,618	...	16,618	2.8	...	2.8
Children under age 18 and students aged 18–21	1,909,313	7,125	...	7,125	.4	...	.4
Widowed mothers and fathers	520,416	6,363	...	6,363	1.2	...	1.2

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Excludes 68,923 special age-72 beneficiaries.

[3] Less than .05 percent.

Table Q-3.—OASDI: Number of workers, taxable earnings, and employers reporting taxable wages, 1940–77

Period	Workers (in thousands)			Earnings					Employers reporting taxable wages (in thousands)
		Reported with taxable earnings [1]			Reported taxable [1]		Average per worker		
	Total, in covered employment	Total	Reported reaching maximum earnings	Total, in covered employment [2] (in millions)	Amount (in millions)	Percent of total	Total, in covered employment	Reported taxable	
	All reported employment [3]								
1940	35,390	35,390	1,191	$35,700	$32,970	92.4	$1,009	$932	2,500
1945	46,390	46,390	6,361	71,600	62,950	87.9	1,543	1,357	2,610
1950	48,280	48,280	13,936	109,800	87,500	79.7	2,274	1,812	3,350
1955	65,200	65,200	16,704	196,100	157,540	80.3	3,008	2,416	4,910
1960	72,530	72,530	20,310	265,200	207,000	78.1	3,656	2,854	5,670
1961	72,820	72,820	21,265	270,700	209,640	77.4	3,717	2,879	5,860
1962	74,280	74,280	23,154	289,000	219,050	75.8	3,891	2,949	5,910
1963	75,540	75,540	24,570	302,300	225,550	74.6	4,002	2,986	6,000
1964	77,430	77,430	26,717	324,500	236,390	72.8	4,191	3,053	6,090
1965	80,680	80,680	29,136	351,700	250,730	71.3	4,359	3,108	6,090
1966	84,600	84,600	20,498	390,700	312,540	80.0	4,618	3,694	5,990
1967	87,040	87,040	22,948	422,300	329,960	78.1	4,852	3,791	5,920
1968	89,380	89,380	19,120	460,000	375,840	81.7	5,147	4,205	5,820
1969	92,060	92,060	22,577	502,800	402,550	80.1	5,462	4,373	5,790
1970	93,090	93,090	24,224	531,600	415,600	78.2	5,711	4,464	5,690
1971	93,340	93,340	26,404	559,700	426,960	76.3	5,996	4,574	5,760
1972	96,240	96,240	24,074	617,900	484,110	78.3	6,420	5,030	5,710
1973	99,830	99,830	20,250	686,700	561,850	81.8	6,879	5,628	5,760
1974	101,330	101,330	15,310	746,700	636,760	85.3	7,369	6,284	5,750
1975 [4]	100,200	100,200	15,110	787,000	664,750	84.5	7,854	6,634	5,720
1976 [4]	103,000	103,000	15,460	877,500	737,550	84.1	8,519	7,161	5,840
1977 [4]	106,100	106,100	15,700	975,400	814,000	83.5	9,193	7,672	5,920
	Nonfarm wage and salary employment [5]								
1975 [4]	93,580	93,580	13,460	$711,600	$615,800	86.5	$7,604	$6,580	5,400
1976 [4]	96,170	96,170	13,800	791,800	683,300	86.3	8,233	7,105	5,500
1977 [4]	99,170	99,170	14,020	878,600	735,300	86.0	8,860	7,616	5,580
1975 [4]									
Jan–Mar	77,130	77,130	310	168,000	164,400	97.9	2,178	2,131	4,160
Apr–June	79,040	78,800	1,200	175,600	163,700	93.2	2,222	2,077	4,250
July–Sept	81,440	80,170	3,950	179,200	151,700	84.7	2,200	1,892	4,280
Oct–Dec	79,440	74,690	8,000	188,800	136,000	72.0	2,377	1,821	4,320
1976 [4]									
Jan–Mar	78,280	78,280	330	183,300	179,100	97.7	2,342	2,288	4,220
Apr–June	82,060	81,790	1,190	196,500	182,800	93.0	2,395	2,235	4,320
July–Sept	84,550	83,250	4,010	201,200	170,500	84.7	2,380	2,048	4,400
Oct–Dec	82,280	77,520	8,270	210,800	150,900	71.6	2,362	1,947	4,350
1977 [4]									
Jan–Mar	80,800	80,800	350	201,000	194,900	97.0	2,488	2,412	4,280
Apr–June	84,740	84,460	1,210	218,300	202,000	92.5	2,576	2,392	4,310
July–Sept	87,690	86,370	4,310	226,100	192,000	84.9	2,578	2,223	4,460
Oct–Dec	86,110	81,140	8,150	233,200	166,400	71.4	2,708	2,051	4,470

[1] Taxable earnings includes wages and salaries on which employer taxes or contributions are based. The taxable limit was $3,000 in annual wages from each employer for years through 1950; $4,200 in annual wages or self-employment earnings in 1955; $4,800 during 1960–65; $6,600 during 1966–67; $7,800 during 1968–71; $9,000 in 1972; $10,800 in 1973; $13,200 in 1974; $14,100 in 1975; $15,300 in 1976, and $16,500 in 1977.

[2] Total wages through 1950, and total earnings beginning 1955; including estimated amounts above the taxable maximum.

[3] Beginning 1955, workers and earnings include self-employment.

[4] Preliminary data.

[5] Quarterly data not available for self-employment and agricultural employment. Total workers in covered employment includes estimated number of workers not reported because they had reached the taxable limit in an earlier quarter of the year.

Source: Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, Division of OASDI Statistics, Earnings and Employment Statistics Branch.

Table Q–4.—OASDI and Supplemental Security Income: Population aged 65 or older receiving OASDI cash benefits, SSI payments, or both, 1940–80,[1] and ranked by State, 1980

Year and State	Aged population [2] receiving—						Persons receiving both OASDI and SSI as percent of—	
	OASDI		SSI [1]		Both OASDI and SSI number per 1,000	OASDI or SSI or both, number per 1,000	OASDI beneficiaries	SSI recipients [1]
	Number per 1,000	State rank	Number per 1,000	State rank				
1940 [3]	7	...	217	...	1	223	14.3	0.5
1950 [4]	164	...	224	...	22	366	12.6	9.8
1960 [4]	616	...	141	...	41	716	6.6	28.5
1965 [4]	752	...	117	...	52	817	7.0	44.7
1970 [4]	855	...	104	...	63	896	7.4	60.4
1975 [5 6]	904	...	111	...	78	938	8.6	69.5
1976 [5 6]	908	...	104	...	73	940	8.0	69.6
1977 [5 6]	916	...	100	...	70	946	7.6	69.9
1978 [5 6]	921	...	96	...	67	949	7.3	70.3
1979 [5]	925	...	92	...	64	952	7.0	70.4
1980 [3 7]	898	...	88	...	62	924	6.9	70.6
Alabama	870	44	204	2	148	926	17.0	72.6
Alaska	852	49	135	9	76	911	8.9	55.8
Arizona	883	34	48	35	32	900	3.6	65.6
Arkansas	883	35	167	5	126	924	14.3	75.5
California	883	36	163	7	127	919	14.4	78.1
Colorado	895	29	64	25	42	917	4.7	65.2
Connecticut	926	15	27	49	13	940	1.4	49.4
Delaware	935	11	54	30	39	950	4.2	72.7
District of Columbia	797	51	86	16	58	825	7.3	67.4
Florida	858	47	61	27	32	887	3.8	52.7
Georgia	860	46	173	4	121	911	14.1	70.2
Hawaii	889	32	75	23	40	924	4.5	53.5
Idaho	946	6	37	40	28	955	2.9	75.4
Illinois	891	31	42	38	24	909	2.7	57.3
Indiana	933	12	32	46	23	942	2.5	71.6
Iowa	938	10	34	43	25	947	2.7	74.6
Kansas	913	22	34	44	24	923	2.6	70.1
Kentucky	887	33	126	11	90	923	10.2	71.8
Louisiana	824	50	195	3	126	892	15.3	64.8
Maine	947	4	84	17	71	960	7.5	84.7
Maryland	872	41	53	31	34	891	3.9	64.5
Massachusetts	904	27	106	15	86	923	9.5	80.9
Michigan	951	2	37	29	41	967	4.3	71.9
Minnesota	931	13	36	42	25	942	2.7	69.3
Mississippi	857	48	254	1	192	920	22.4	75.4
Missouri	910	25	76	22	55	931	6.0	71.4
Montana	930	14	37	41	27	941	2.8	72.0
Nebraska	926	16	33	45	23	935	2.5	71.5
Nevada	877	40	58	28	44	891	5.0	75.1
New Hampshire	947	5	24	51	16	956	1.7	64.2
New Jersey	915	20	47	36	26	936	2.9	55.8
New Mexico	871	43	121	13	83	909	9.5	68.4
New York	907	26	82	19	51	938	5.7	62.6
North Carolina	904	28	134	10	103	935	11.4	76.7
North Dakota	941	7	50	33	34	957	3.6	69.0
Ohio	913	23	40	39	26	928	2.8	63.5
Oklahoma	872	42	113	14	71	913	8.2	63.3
Oregon	938	9	32	47	23	947	2.4	71.1
Pennsylvania	921	19	49	34	33	936	3.8	68.7
Rhode Island	923	17	63	26	44	942	4.7	69.1
South Carolina	880	39	166	6	125	921	14.2	75.0
South Dakota	948	3	51	32	35	963	3.7	69.8
Tennessee	882	37	145	8	109	919	12.3	74.9
Texas	861	45	124	12	86	899	10.0	69.2
Utah	911	24	29	47	18	923	1.9	60.0
Vermont	941	8	80	20	64	957	6.8	80.1
Virginia	881	38	84	18	62	903	7.0	74.0
Washington	923	18	47	37	34	936	3.7	72.0
West Virginia	892	30	77	21	52	917	5.9	68.3
Wisconsin	956	1	65	24	55	966	5.7	84.0
Wyoming	915	21	26	50	18	922	2.0	71.4

[1] For 1940–73, data refers to Old-Age Assistance program (OAA). Beginning January 1974, the SSI program superseded the OAA program in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2] Population data on which ratio is based, furnished by the Bureau of the Census. Data not adjusted for errors of coverage and of age misreporting.

[3] June data.

[4] February data.

[5] December data.

[6] Revised.

[7] The population data for 1980 are derived from actual census counts. The population data for 1973 through 1979 are based on census estimates. The 1980 census counts of persons aged 65 or older exceed the 1979 estimates by almost 900,000.

Table Q–5.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and average amount of retired-worker benefits in current-payment status with and without reduction for early retirement, by sex, 1956–82

At end of selected month	Beneficiaries				Average monthly benefits				
	Total number	Without reduction for early retirement	With reduction for early retirement		All benefits	Without reduction for early retirement	With reduction for early retirement		
			Number	Percent of total			Before reduction [1]	After reduction	Percent of reduction
	Total								
December:									
1961	8,924,849	7,468,585	1,456,264	16.3	$75.65	$78.81	$67.92	$59.42	12.5
1970	13,349,175	7,282,295	6,066,880	45.4	118.10	130.22	116.23	103.56	10.9
1971	13,926,939	7,249,772	6,677,167	47.9	132.17	146.52	130.00	116.59	10.3
1972	14,555,475	7,235,502	7,319,973	50.3	162.35	180.36	160.60	144.55	9.9
1973	15,364,562	7,343,979	8,020,583	52.2	166.40	185.60	165.00	148.80	9.8
1974	15,958,521	7,262,789	8,695,732	54.5	188.20	210.56	187.60	169.50	9.6
1975	16,588,174	7,219,482	9,368,692	56.5	207.18	232.76	208.50	187.38	10.1
1976	17,165,415	7,303,297	9,862,118	57.5	224.86	252.89	224.15	204.11	8.9
1977	17,832,484	7,264,588	10,567,896	59.3	242.98	274.47	246.30	221.34	10.1
1978	18,357,985	7,220,065	11,137,920	60.7	263.19	299.00	267.70	239.97	10.4
1979	18,970,172	7,379,055	11,591,117	61.1	294.27	335.76	(2)	267.85	(2)
1980	19,582,625	7,387,308	12,195,317	62.3	341.41	391.91	(2)	310.82	(2)
1981	20,195,362	7,425,048	12,770,314	63.2	385.97	446.86	(2)	350.57	(2)
1981									
December	20,195,362	7,425,048	12,770,314	63.2	385.97	446.86	(2)	350.57	(2)
1982									
March	20,371,193	7,408,168	12,963,025	63.6	387.08	449.10	(2)	351.63	(2)
June	20,392,236	7,371,240	13,020,996	63.9	[3] 415.94	[3] 484.47	(2)	[3] 377.14	(2)
	Men								
December:									
1961	5,764,685	5,491,225	273,460	4.7	$83.13	$83.84	$76.94	$69.01	10.3
1970	7,688,460	4,930,400	2,758,060	35.9	130.53	139.05	128.89	115.30	10.5
1971	7,951,809	4,878,482	3,073,327	38.6	146.13	156.39	144.06	129.84	9.9
1972	8,230,847	4,833,280	3,397,567	41.3	179.44	192.37	176.93	161.04	9.0
1973	8,610,361	4,817,041	3,793,320	44.0	182.60	197.00	181.00	164.20	9.3
1974	8,832,270	4,737,114	4,095,156	46.4	206.56	223.55	205.80	186.91	9.2
1975	9,163,776	4,698,559	4,465,217	48.7	227.75	247.18	228.20	207.18	9.2
1976	9,420,659	4,633,096	4,787,563	50.8	247.70	269.82	249.60	226.30	9.3
1977	9,723,815	4,591,745	5,132,070	52.8	268.38	293.14	271.90	246.24	9.4
1978	9,928,463	4,535,918	5,392,545	54.3	291.61	319.86	296.60	267.85	9.7
1979	10,192,475	4,606,965	5,585,510	54.8	326.75	359.25	(2)	299.95	(2)
1980	10,470,788	4,581,918	5,888,870	56.2	380.18	419.64	(2)	349.48	(2)
1981	10,766,981	4,586,149	6,180,832	57.4	431.06	479.52	(2)	395.19	(2)
1981									
December	10,766,981	4,586,149	6,180,832	57.4	431.06	479.52	(2)	395.10	(2)
1982									
March	10,854,361	4,569,424	6,284,937	57.9	432.63	482.17	(2)	396.60	(2)
June	10,853,456	4,545,293	6,308,163	58.1	[3] 465.30	[3] 520.45	(2)	[3] 425.55	(2)
	Women								
December:									
1956	1,540,159	1,425,130	115,029	7.5	$51.16	$51.41	$53.64	$48.17	10.2
1970	5,660,715	2,351,895	3,308,820	58.5	101.22	111.71	105.60	93.77	11.2
1971	5,975,130	2,371,290	3,603,840	60.3	113.60	126.24	118.05	105.29	10.8
1972	6,324,628	2,402,222	3,922,406	62.0	140.11	156.20	144.53	130.26	9.9
1973	6,754,201	2,526,938	4,227,263	62.6	145.80	164.00	148.84	135.00	9.3
1974	7,126,251	2,525,675	4,600,576	64.6	165.47	186.21	171.40	154.09	10.1
1975	7,424,398	2,520,923	4,903,475	66.0	181.80	205.87	190.57	169.38	11.1
1976	7,744,756	2,670,201	5,074,555	65.5	197.08	223.52	200.14	183.17	8.5
1977	8,108,669	2,672,843	5,435,826	67.0	212.53	242.41	222.10	197.83	10.9
1978	8,429,522	2,684,147	5,745,375	68.2	229.72	263.77	240.50	213.81	11.1
1979	8,777,697	2,772,090	6,005,607	68.4	256.54	296.73	(2)	237.99	(2)
1980	9,111,837	2,805,390	6,306,447	69.2	296.86	346.61	(2)	274.72	(2)
1981	9,428,381	2,838,899	6,589,482	69.9	334.49	394.09	(2)	308.81	(2)
1981									
December	9,428,381	2,838,899	6,589,482	69.9	334.49	394.09	(2)	308.81	(2)
1982									
March	9,516,832	2,838,744	6,678,088	70.2	335.13	395.87	(2)	309.31	(2)
June	9,538,780	2,825,947	6,712,833	70.4	[3] 359.78	[3] 426.59	(2)	[3] 331.65	(2)

[1] Estimated.
[2] Data not available.
[3] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table Q–6.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and average monthly amount of retired-worker benefits awarded with and without reduction for early retirement, by status of award, 1956–82

(Partly estimated; quarterly data exclude and annual data include foreign beneficiaries)

Period	Number of awards (in thousands)							Reduced benefit awards currently payable as percent of—			Average monthly amount of award			
			Currently payable										Currently payable regular	
				Regular [3]										
	All awards	Not currently payable [1]	Conversions and transitionally insured [2]	Total	Not reduced	Reduced	Awards moving to payment status [4]	All awards	All currently payable regular awards	All awards moving to payment status [4]	All awards	Not currently payable [1]	Not reduced	Reduced
	Total													
1965	1,183	209	99	875	296	579	979	49	66	59	$85.50	$115.25	$99.50	$70.25
1970	1,338	374	104	859	114	745	1,245	56	87	60	123.85	158.00	126.50	105.30
1971	1,391	364	108	919	120	799	1,259	57	87	63	138.30	176.60	142.60	119.20
1972 [5]	1,461	385	115	961	117	843	1,334	58	88	63	168.90	218.50	168.45	141.85
1973	1,493	315	130	1,047	135	912	1,548	61	87	59	169.80	220.00	167.30	151.50
1974 [6]	1,413	261	104	1,012	109	903	1,372	64	89	66	191.90	252.00	199.10	172.10
1975 [6]	1,506	263	149	1,081	117	964	1,412	65	89	68	213.00	278.20	226.50	191.90
1976 [6]	1,464	240	142	1,082	110	972	1,377	66	90	71	233.40	308.50	250.30	211.70
1977 [6]	1,582	252	152	1,178	114	1,064	1,409	67	90	76	254.80	342.10	273.50	231.50
1978 [6]	1,490	219	145	1,116	142	974	1,332	66	87	73	278.50	375.60	285.10	256.00
1979 [6]	1,597	286	156	1,156	139	1,016	1,423	64	88	71	317.40	427.40	319.30	287.80
1980 [6]	1,620	308	152	1,160	132	1,028	1,471	64	89	70	361.50	490.20	374.40	324.00
1981 [6]	1,588	279	149	1,161	135	1,025	(7)	61	88	(7)	402.20	548.60	429.90	358.20
	Men													
1962	904	138	44	722	299	423	837	47	59	51	$86.00	(7)	(7)	(7)
1968 [8]	766	267	59	440	72	367	677	48	83	54	114.25	$136.50	$111.25	$97.00
1971	840	265	77	498	67	430	752	51	86	57	153.00	181.40	154.00	133.00
1973	875	229	94	551	66	485	897	56	88	54	189.90	226.65	189.60	172.30
1975 [6]	902	196	105	593	61	531	873	59	90	61	239.70	287.40	248.40	221.00
1976 [6]	867	178	99	590	58	533	808	61	90	66	265.50	320.80	276.70	246.40
1977 [6]	933	187	104	642	59	583	855	62	91	68	291.70	358.50	305.90	270.80
1978 [6]	857	160	97	600	72	527	754	61	88	70	323.10	401.00	325.00	303.00
1979 [6]	930	210	103	618	73	545	811	59	88	67	369.70	453.60	360.90	344.50
1980 [6]	947	223	100	624	70	554	850	59	88	65	422.30	523.80	423.70	390.50
1981 [6]	933	195	97	641	72	569	(7)	61	89	(7)	469.90	594.00	490.30	428.30
1981														
July–September	221	49	24	148	18	130	(7)	59	88	(7)	471.90	597.10	484.50	426.90
October–December	213	43	23	147	17	130	(7)	61	88	(7)	466.40	613.30	486.30	416.90
1982														
January–March	271	44	24	203	24	179	(7)	66	88	(7)	458.10	565.90	518.90	426.10
April–June	209	45	16	148	17	132	(7)	63	89	(7)	454.90	573.40	488.00	409.80
	Women													
1956	370	10	..	360	245	115	362	31	32	32	$54.50	(7)	(7)	(7)
1968 [8]	474	84	22	367	59	308	435	65	84	71	87.25	$125.50	$94.25	$74.75
1970	524	96	30	398	50	348	496	66	87	70	103.70	147.00	113.90	89.50
1975 [6]	603	67	44	488	56	432	539	72	89	80	173.10	251.60	202.20	156.00
1976 [6]	596	62	43	492	52	439	569	74	89	77	186.80	272.70	221.30	169.60
1977 [6]	649	65	48	536	55	481	616	74	90	78	201.60	295.00	238.80	183.90
1978 [6]	623	59	48	516	70	447	578	72	87	77	217.00	315.20	243.60	200.50
1979 [6]	667	76	53	540	66	472	612	71	88	77	244.50	354.70	273.60	222.20
1980 [6]	673	85	52	536	62	474	621	70	89	76	276.10	402.50	319.20	289.40
1981 [6]	655	84	52	519	63	456	(7)	70	88	(7)	305.80	443.40	360.90	270.80
1981														
July–September	157	21	13	123	17	105	(7)	67	86	(7)	309.90	444.50	358.80	272.80
October–December	154	18	12	124	15	108	(7)	71	88	(7)	300.80	451.40	359.80	265.00
1982														
January–March	190	20	13	156	17	139	(7)	73	89	(7)	293.40	412.00	372.20	264.00
April–June	157	21	8	128	14	114	(7)	73	89	(7)	287.80	423.10	364.20	251.60

[1] Not currently payable awards are conditional and deferred awards suspended immediately following determination, chiefly because of earnings of the retired worker. Since September 1965, most not currently payable awards have been made primarily for the purpose of assuring eligibility for hospital insurance benefits.

[2] Conversions are awards of retired-worker benefits to disabled-worker beneficiaries on attainment of age 65; transitionally insured awards are those made to persons aged 72 and over with 3–5 quarters of coverage.

[3] Excludes disability conversions and transitionally insured as well as not currently payable awards.

[4] Currently payable regular awards plus those originally awarded as not currently payable that have moved to payment status; excludes conversions and awards to the transitionally insured.

[5] The average amounts shown are based on monthly averages for September–December 1972 and reflect the benefit increases authorized by 1967 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

[6] Benefit amounts awarded before June are included in the computation of the average after being converted to June rates.

[7] Data not available.

[8] The average amounts shown are based on monthly averages for March–December 1968 and reflect the benefit increases authorized by the 1967 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

Table Q–7.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for wives and husbands of retired workers, 1950–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
		Wives [1]				Wives [1]		
	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands [4]	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands [4]
December:								
1950	508,350	498,688	8,865	797	$11,993	$11,965	$114	$16
1955	1,191,963	1,124,616	57,284	10,063	39,416	37,826	1,315	274
1960	2,269,384	2,143,949	110,909	14,526	87,867	84,018	3,344	504
1961	2,392,012	2,238,716	139,545	13,751	94,366	89,753	4,109	503
1962	2,531,465	2,351,058	166,822	13,585	100,305	94,873	4,929	503
1963	2,580,566	2,397,589	170,047	12,930	103,059	97,481	5,091	487
1964	2,605,964	2,422,128	169,632	12,204	104,769	99,187	5,115	466
1965	2,613,550	2,433,602	168,951	10,997	114,035	108,069	5,508	458
1966	2,640,467	2,458,818	171,223	10,426	115,686	109,656	5,589	440
1967	2,644,937	2,467,870	167,295	9,772	117,016	111,091	5,507	418
1968	2,645,407	2,470,301	165,830	9,276	135,479	128,777	6,245	457
1969	2,644,022	2,471,827	163,400	8,795	137,176	130,527	6,210	439
1970	2,668,105	2,491,724	167,968	8,413	163,263	155,510	7,261	492
1971	2,698,117	2,517,267	172,716	8,134	184,420	175,759	8,130	531
1972	2,734,699	2,548,097	178,635	7,967	229,973	219,315	10,021	637
1973	2,807,996	2,607,572	192,522	7,902	238,072	226,494	10,940	638
1974	2,825,910	2,626,299	192,089	7,522	270,609	257,585	12,339	684
1975	2,867,421	2,661,587	198,571	7,263	301,628	286,832	14,076	720
1976	2,896,290	2,686,234	203,060	6,996	330,560	314,014	15,799	746
1977	2,964,287	2,724,690	206,591	33,006	364,805	343,973	17,496	3,335
1978	2,979,959	2,742,135	199,533	38,291	395,645	373,197	18,390	4,058
1979	2,991,340	2,756,606	195,558	39,176	443,799	419,010	20,244	4,545
1980	3,018,008	2,785,887	192,900	39,221	518,961	490,418	23,363	5,180
1981	3,030,815	2,805,274	186,982	38,559	590,266	558,805	25,834	5,627
1981								
June	3,009,786	2,781,907	189,200	38,679	581,251	549,945	25,654	5,652
September	3,016,815	2,789,531	188,658	38,626	585,193	553,731	25,824	5,639
December	3,030,815	2,805,274	186,982	38,559	590,266	558,805	25,834	5,627
1982								
March	3,029,706	2,808,495	182,968	38,243	592,038	561,267	25,195	5,576
June	3,018,726	2,804,809	175,998	37,919	[5] 635,406	[5] 603,045	[5] 26,436	[5] 5,926

[1] Beginning September 1965, includes entitled divorced wives.

[2] Wives aged 62 and over. Also includes wives aged 65 and over with entitled children.

[3] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[4] Dependency requirement for eligibility to benefits was eliminated in March 1977.

[5] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table Q–8.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for wives and husbands of disabled workers, 1958–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
		Wives [1]				Wives [1]		
	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands	Total	Without children [2]	With children [3]	Husbands
December:								
1958 [4]	12,231	4,845	7,370	16	$415	$192	$223	$1
1959	47,914	17,439	30,325	150	1,727	684	1,038	5
1960	76,599	21,845	54,543	211	2,636	841	1,788	7
1961	118,187	24,640	93,266	281	3,910	925	2,976	10
1962	147,066	25,673	121,007	386	4,767	934	3,821	13
1963	168,243	26,675	141,142	456	5,422	955	4,453	14
1964	179,344	28,693	150,164	487	5,781	1,013	4,754	14
1965	193,362	29,352	163,500	510	6,761	1,109	5,635	17
1966	219,559	32,513	186,536	510	7,577	1,207	6,353	16
1967	234,550	35,406	198,608	536	8,040	1,315	6,709	16
1968	253,198	37,705	214,973	520	9,686	1,397	8,070	19
1969	264,340	39,716	224,092	532	10,081	1,681	8,381	19
1970	283,447	41,582	241,341	524	12,060	2,063	9,975	22
1971	311,581	44,944	266,120	517	14,237	2,461	11,752	23
1972	350,139	50,671	298,942	526	19,044	3,401	15,614	29
1973	381,079	54,558	325,974	547	21,151	3,646	17,476	29
1974	411,660	59,104	352,003	533	25,479	4,387	21,060	32
1975	452,949	64,284	388,102	563	30,538	5,222	25,281	35
1976	473,909	69,355	404,004	550	34,586	5,989	28,561	36
1977	494,389	74,434	418,210	1,745	39,106	6,849	32,121	136
1978	491,535	76,108	413,123	2,304	42,324	7,503	34,638	182
1979	475,493	75,070	398,238	2,185	45,768	8,200	37,385	184
1980	462,204	75,232	384,825	2,147	51,065	9,398	41,470	197
1981	428,212	74,403	351,820	1,989	52,081	10,226	41,655	199
1981								
June	450,338	74,294	373,944	2,100	54,965	10,285	44,467	213
September	438,789	74,124	362,620	2,045	53,573	10,220	43,147	206
December	428,212	74,403	351,820	1,989	52,081	10,226	41,655	199
1982								
March	411,048	74,467	334,647	1,934	49,435	10,215	39,029	191
June	399,494	76,630	320,927	1,947	[5] 52,198	[5] 11,325	[5] 40,668	[5] 205

[1] Beginning September 1965, includes entitled divorced wives.
[2] Wives aged 62 and over. Also includes wives aged 65 and over with entitled children.
[3] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.
[4] November data; December data not available.
[5] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table Q-9.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for children, 1940–82

At end of selected month	Number of children of—				Amount (in thousands) for children of—			
	All workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers	All workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers
December:								
1960	2,000,451	268,168	1,576,802	155,481	$93,275	$7,376	$81,003	$4,897
1970	4,122,305	545,708	2,687,997	888,600	279,844	24,473	221,041	34,330
1975	4,972,122	685,136	2,876,388	1,410,598	544,062	55,092	401,576	87,394
1978	4,938,441	668,524	2,772,704	1,497,213	700,449	70,653	504,952	124,843
1979	4,794,184	656,386	2,706,484	1,431,314	771,112	78,635	556,268	136,208
1980	4,609,813	642,445	2,608,653	1,358,715	864,944	90,256	624,822	149,866
1981	4,429,979	632,870	2,545,566	1,251,543	946,273	102,142	689,692	154,439
1982								
March	4,456,743	647,831	2,593,702	1,215,210	960,592	105,716	705,258	149,618
June	3,793,753	521,876	2,200,784	1,071,093	[1] 861,397	[1] 86,096	[1] 637,410	[1] 137,891
	Children under age 18							
December:								
1940	54,648	6,410	48,238	...	$668	$62	$606	...
1945	390,134	13,449	376,685	...	4,858	158	4,700	...
1950	699,703	46,241	653,462	...	19,366	788	18,578	...
1955	1,276,240	122,042	1,154,198	...	46,444	2,442	44,002	...
1960	1,896,397	214,343	1,529,535	152,519	88,681	5,654	78,446	$4,582
1965	2,688,592	339,507	1,816,888	532,197	135,432	9,598	109,392	16,442
1970	3,314,578	354,373	2,161,094	799,111	215,366	13,367	172,499	29,500
1975	3,835,809	412,650	2,184,019	1,239,140	395,036	27,161	295,313	72,560
1978	3,701,038	381,841	2,022,426	1,296,771	495,935	33,083	360,511	102,341
1979	3,565,644	368,610	1,957,843	1,239,191	542,516	36,098	394,765	111,653
1980	3,425,523	356,669	1,883,236	1,185,618	608,069	41,017	443,032	124,020
1981	3,206,450	340,356	1,796,094	1,070,000	645,620	44,611	477,276	123,733
1982								
March	3,136,670	336,111	1,780,999	1,019,560	635,244	44,263	474,107	116,875
June	3,076,224	329,084	1,763,061	984,099	[1] 683,991	[1] 47,533	[1] 513,092	[1] 123,367
	Students aged 18–21							
December:								
1965	205,677	34,152	155,068	16,437	$13,725	$1,597	$11,318	$811
1970	537,170	89,994	371,982	75,194	44,672	5,351	35,252	4,069
1975	774,018	148,158	478,613	147,247	104,534	15,938	75,302	12,794
1978	817,506	151,957	496,692	168,857	139,994	21,071	99,752	19,171
1979	793,194	149,020	484,314	159,860	153,913	23,432	109,723	20,759
1980	733,758	143,572	449,987	140,199	167,233	26,419	119,443	21,371
1981	760,508	148,881	462,748	148,879	196,702	31,358	139,600	25,744
1982								
March	855,376	167,834	523,852	163,690	220,534	35,107	157,325	27,902
June	250,674	49,166	146,252	55,256	[1] 63,632	[1] 10,168	[1] 44,138	[1] 9,306
	Persons aged 18 and over with childhood disability							
December:								
1957	28,869	16,686	12,183	...	$1,116	$526	$589	...
1960	104,054	53,825	47,267	2,962	4,594	1,922	2,557	$115
1965	198,390	87,122	102,287	8,981	10,271	3,541	6,357	374
1970	270,557	101,341	154,921	14,295	19,806	5,755	13,290	761
1975	362,295	124,328	213,756	24,211	44,492	11,993	30,459	2,039
1978	419,897	134,726	253,586	31,585	64,520	16,502	44,689	3,330
1979	433,346	138,756	264,327	32,263	74,682	19,106	51,780	3,796
1980	450,432	142,204	275,430	32,898	89,642	22,820	62,347	4,475
1981	463,021	143,633	286,724	32,664	103,951	26,173	72,816	4,962
1982								
March	464,697	143,886	288,851	31,960	104,814	26,346	73,626	4,842
June	466,855	143,646	291,471	31,738	[1] 113,773	[1] 28,395	[1] 80,160	[1] 5,218

[1] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table Q–10.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for mothers, widows, and widowers, 1950–82

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Mothers [1]				Mothers [1]			
	Widowed	Surviving divorced	Widows [2]	Widowers [3]	Widowed	Surviving divorced	Widows [2]	Widowers [3]
December:								
1950	169,426	12	314,126	63	$5,800	[4]	$11,479	$2
1955	291,656	260	700,294	1,066	13,389	$14	34,103	50
1960	400,979	379	1,541,790	2,053	23,768	27	88,943	110
1961	427,704	434	1,694,977	2,331	25,395	30	110,035	144
1962	451,527	457	1,856,658	2,533	26,806	32	122,318	157
1963	461,219	456	2,008,102	2,667	27,406	31	134,234	168
1964	470,107	490	2,156,143	2,769	27,920	34	146,300	176
1965	471,293	523	2,368,629	2,804	30,843	39	174,688	195
1966	486,963	792	2,599,178	2,837	31,927	56	192,621	200
1967	495,308	999	2,766,736	2,882	32,616	71	207,487	205
1968	503,774	1,142	2,934,872	3,018	37,743	90	253,677	247
1969	510,355	1,284	3,088,538	3,172	38,305	101	269,537	262
1970	521,698	1,438	3,224,009	3,151	45,127	131	327,944	301
1971	533,560	1,566	3,363,135	3,169	51,005	158	380,630	333
1972	539,153	1,812	3,506,610	3,167	62,237	220	482,760	401
1973	565,327	6,580	3,653,041	3,312	66,823	754	571,177	478
1974	562,801	10,705	3,766,319	3,240	75,605	1,374	663,046	524
1975	566,139	15,717	3,885,437	3,315	83,466	2,213	747,334	580
1976	559,092	19,688	3,991,743	3,278	89,427	3,049	826,863	616
1977	558,105	24,068	4,107,098	12,175	97,041	4,075	912,328	2,141
1978	548,504	27,849	4,195,782	15,967	104,511	5,206	1,003,006	2,933
1979	541,480	32,270	4,302,848	18,719	115,283	6,674	1,149,438	3,851
1980	526,110	36,688	4,393,336	21,253	129,879	8,679	1,355,199	5,002
1981	507,777	39,816	4,484,289	23,652	140,990	10,518	1,553,900	6,202
1981								
June	511,473	37,247	4,423,206	22,392	139,887	9,663	1,525,077	5,863
September	502,107	37,995	4,455,970	23,069	138,314	9,916	1,540,344	6,049
December	507,777	39,816	4,484,289	23,652	140,990	10,518	1,553,900	6,202
1982								
March	503,874	40,447	4,507,284	24,226	139,752	10,616	1,566,453	6,358
June	481,131	39,285	4,515,157	24,740	[5] 146,498	[5] 11,161	[5] 1,689,433	[5] 6,974

[1] Beginning June 1975, includes fathers with entitled children in their care.
[2] Includes surviving divorced wives and disabled widows.
[3] Includes disabled widowers. Dependency requirement for eligibility to benefits was eliminated in March 1977.
[4] Less than $500.
[5] Represents amount before final rounding of benefits.

Table Q–11.—OASDI cash benefits: Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status for wives and mothers with entitlement based on the entitlement of a disabled person to a child's benefit, 1957–79

At end of selected month	Number				Amount (in thousands)			
	Wives of—				Wives of—			
	All workers	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Widowed mothers [1]	All workers	Retired workers	Disabled workers	Widowed mothers [1]
December:								
1957	2,865	2,865	...	2,387	$88	$88	...	$129
1958	5,854	5,829	25	4,008	186	185	$1	222
1959	8,492	7,882	610	5,264	306	280	26	313
1960	10,129	9,135	994	6,435	376	334	42	387
1961	11,627	10,323	1,304	7,460	429	374	55	459
1962	14,229	12,667	1,562	8,359	525	458	67	521
1963	15,714	13,735	1,979	9,133	589	502	87	576
1964	16,533	14,275	2,258	9,781	627	528	99	626
1965	16,700	14,122	2,578	10,304	684	561	123	713
1966	16,793	13,968	2,825	10,701	690	556	134	739
1967	16,763	13,838	2,925	10,910	694	559	136	768
1968	15,415	12,689	2,726	10,273	731	590	141	827
1969	16,104	12,964	3,140	11,061	781	616	164	905
1970	18,498	13,049	5,449	11,511	1,026	719	307	1,092
1971	18,784	14,640	4,144	13,292	1,140	877	263	1,406
1972	18,651	14,437	4,214	12,648	1,364	1,042	322	1,631
1973	19,378	14,952	4,426	15,135	1,436	1,091	347	2,122
1974	22,945	16,855	6,090	18,664	1,868	1,363	505	2,721
1975	23,795	17,084	6,711	21,778	2,075	1,470	606	3,489
1976	24,007	17,528	6,479	22,517	2,297	1,662	635	3,869
1977	27,090	17,943	9,147	23,077	2,757	1,866	892	4,261
1978	28,576	18,405	10,171	23,102	3,093	2,067	1,026	4,579
1979	27,115	18,768	8,347	23,487	3,361	2,363	998	5,172

[1] Includes surviving divorced mothers and, after 1974, fathers.

Table Q–12.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits awarded to children, 1940–82

Period	Children of—			
	All workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers
	All children			
1960	415,719	69,979	241,430	104,310
1970	1,090,865	182,595	591,724	316,546
1975	1,331,912	225,979	590,707	515,226
1978	1,234,448	282,181	494,403	457,864
1979	1,191,205	287,724	504,049	399,432
1980	1,174,123	287,694	500,099	386,330
1981	1,094,014	274,368	473,779	345,867
1981				
July–September	264,855	66,568	115,983	82,304
October–December	261,022	63,337	116,981	80,704
1982				
January–March	279,957	67,787	132,642	79,528
April–June	235,330	46,321	119,106	69,903
	Children under age 18			
1940	39,382	8,149	31,133	...
1945	127,514	7,215	120,299	...
1950	122,641	25,495	97,146	...
1955	238,795	40,402	198,393	...
1960	391,366	57,239	231,611	102,516
1965	523,453	84,707	263,637	175,109
1970	678,940	99,353	337,960	241,627
1975	788,217	109,968	294,162	384,087
1978	652,436	140,399	211,876	300,161
1979	600,412	141,082	211,831	247,499
1980	569,756	136,090	199,929	233,737
1981	512,813	126,626	183,948	202,239
1981				
July–September	128,979	31,296	48,223	49,460
October–December	117,328	28,267	42,761	46,300
1982				
January–March	122,411	29,429	49,767	43,215
April–June	113,607	19,221	53,893	40,493
	Students aged 18–21			
1965	238,351	39,463	179,094	19,794
1970	387,378	71,894	244,339	71,143
1975	510,650	101,214	285,330	124,106
1979	557,628	129,582	282,383	145,663
1980	570,792	133,892	290,543	116,355
1981	550,489	131,106	281,286	138,097
1981				
July–September	127,871	30,798	65,554	31,519
October–December	136,739	31,355	72,254	33,130
1982				
January–March	149,966	34,191	80,623	35,152
April–June	114,553	23,637	62,689	28,227
	Persons aged 18 and over with childhood disability			
1957	29,507	17,249	12,258	...
1960	24,353	12,740	9,819	1,794
1965	21,398	10,017	8,668	2,713
1970	24,547	11,348	9,423	3,774
1975	33,045	14,797	11,215	7,033
1978	33,581	16,652	9,639	7,290
1979	33,165	17,060	9,835	6,270
1980	33,575	17,712	9,625	6,238
1981	30,712	16,636	8,545	5,531
1981				
July–September	8,005	4,474	2,206	1,325
October–December	6,955	3,715	1,966	1,274
1982				
January–March	7,580	4,167	2,252	1,161
April–June	7,170	3,463	2,524	1,183

Table Q–13.—OASDI cash benefits: Number of monthly benefits being withheld, by reason, and by age and type of beneficiary, at end of June 1982

Reason payment withheld and age of beneficiary [1]	Total, all benefits	Retired workers			Disabled workers	Wives and husbands				Children	Widowed mothers and fathers [4]	Widows and widowers	Parents	Special age-72 beneficiaries
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Wives		Husbands					
							Without children [2]	With children [3]						
Total	1,675,284	529,273	380,919	148,354	22,131	143,047	81,706	37,018	24,323	752,229	87,382	71,195	206	69,821
Earnings of retired workers	559,441	478,765	348,404	130,361	...	64,890	58,178	6,423	289	13,786	...	...	...	...
62 and over	537,655	478,765	348,404	130,361	...	58,890	58,178	423	289	...	...	...	...	...
62–64	58,842	48,682	29,038	19,644	...	10,160	9,724	423	13	...	...	...	...	...
65 and over	478,813	430,083	319,366	110,717	...	48,730	48,454	...	276	...	...	...	...	...
Under age 62	21,786	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	6,000	...	13,786	...	...	...	...
Earnings of other beneficiaries	101,931	...	...	...	...	9,134	5,285	3,109	740	4,198	61,547	27,052	...	...
62 and over	28,412	...	...	...	...	6,103	5,285	78	740	...	733	21,576	...	...
62–64	12,119	...	...	...	...	935	834	78	23	...	733	10,451	...	...
65 and over	16,293	...	...	...	...	5,168	4,451	...	717	...	...	11,125	...	...
Under age 62	73,519	...	...	...	...	3,031	...	3,031	...	4,198	60,814	5,476	...	...
Entitled child not in care of beneficiary	30,152	...	...	...	...	14,101	200	13,901	...	...	16,051	...	...	...
Payee not determined	6,214	364	225	139	596	34	22	12	...	5,065	15	130	...	10
Recoupment of overpayment	44,434	23,953	14,474	9,479	1,639	5,595	3,237	2,301	57	8,496	2,304	2,447	...	...
Address unknown	30,382	11,438	6,994	4,444	3,987	1,265	621	614	30	6,529	609	5,553	48	933
Determination of continuing disability pending	10,995	...	...	...	5,432	1,055	22	1,033	...	4,457	...	51	...	...
Workers' compensation offset	5,654	...	...	...	988	1,283	87	1,196	...	3,383	...	...	...	...
Governmental pension offset	59,758	...	...	...	...	25,130	2,227	...	22,903	...	...	8,781	...	25,847
Receipt of public assistance	40,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,106
Other reasons [5]	786,217	14,753	10,822	3,931	9,489	20,560	11,827	8,429	304	[6]704,315	6,856	27,181	158	2,905

[1] Age on birthday in 1982.
[2] Age 62 and over.
[3] Under age 65 with entitled children in their care.
[4] Fathers benefits where payable as of March 1975.
[5] For details see **Annual Statistical Supplement, 1980**, page 8.
[6] Includes 570,337 student beneficiaries.

Table Q–14.—OASDI benefits: Number of monthly benefits in current-payment status, by type of beneficiary and State, December 1980

State	Total [1]	Retired workers [2]	Disabled workers [3]	Wives and husbands [4] of—		Children [5] of—			Widowed mothers and fathers [6]	Widows and widowers [7]	Parents [7]	Special age-72 beneficiaries
				Retired workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers				
Total	35,584,942	19,562,070	2,858,680	3,015,549	461,878	638,712	2,609,920	1,357,887	562,316	4,410,515	14,779	92,636
Alabama	642,231	300,367	61,612	57,538	11,356	15,614	59,809	32,164	13,701	88,586	523	961
Alaska	21,318	9,656	1,701	1,194	249	808	4,355	1,002	837	1,495	9	12
Arizona	426,297	244,826	33,743	38,632	5,676	7,780	31,874	15,496	6,483	40,989	141	657
Arkansas	444,189	221,072	44,335	42,915	8,391	10,089	31,224	23,535	6,377	55,011	201	1,039
California	3,198,493	1,836,631	284,649	260,115	36,431	53,782	211,859	111,697	44,197	349,295	775	9,062
Colorado	332,303	183,620	24,104	31,657	3,634	4,689	26,622	10,882	5,457	40,544	73	1,021
Connecticut	478,509	301,352	30,074	32,600	3,718	6,657	28,808	11,599	6,207	55,668	135	1,691
Delaware	86,815	48,653	7,359	6,197	997	1,302	6,888	3,079	1,482	10,637	29	192
D.C.	86,885	50,364	7,361	4,831	534	1,431	8,229	2,108	1,573	10,048	45	361
Florida	2,080,288	1,287,239	149,797	185,783	22,790	26,849	102,615	58,819	22,809	219,003	501	4,083
Georgia	770,994	373,379	86,305	52,982	13,454	13,510	77,449	42,544	16,700	92,260	483	1,928
Hawaii	113,538	64,266	7,001	9,946	1,035	7,062	8,989	3,361	2,070	9,425	66	297
Idaho	132,591	76,420	8,945	13,021	1,435	2,409	9,919	4,081	1,809	14,197	17	338
Illinois	1,639,206	942,823	109,823	128,952	14,456	25,047	127,762	46,284	26,267	212,229	639	4,924
Indiana	822,372	458,701	61,992	67,501	9,424	12,540	62,233	29,150	12,599	106,295	236	1,701
Iowa	494,121	285,386	26,766	54,044	3,910	7,166	28,463	11,124	5,464	69,353	82	2,363
Kansas	377,917	222,270	20,573	38,827	2,738	5,181	22,754	8,352	4,111	51,310	70	1,731
Kentucky	601,747	279,709	58,374	59,227	13,745	12,237	48,025	34,773	11,090	83,138	275	1,154
Louisiana	587,826	247,641	58,367	55,854	13,367	13,060	61,189	38,407	13,701	84,067	278	1,895
Maine	198,227	113,976	15,148	16,146	2,669	3,074	12,466	7,475	2,807	23,932	61	473
Maryland	531,389	298,050	40,250	38,821	5,111	8,173	45,593	15,162	9,552	68,655	236	1,786
Massachusetts	927,008	569,891	60,526	64,268	9,189	12,250	56,291	25,680	12,963	112,955	232	2,763
Michigan	1,359,201	723,257	112,919	116,480	17,849	23,298	108,061	53,821	22,575	177,815	448	2,678
Minnesota	616,599	364,329	31,275	64,157	4,585	11,250	37,931	13,425	7,384	79,471	97	2,695
Mississippi	432,715	196,497	44,869	35,688	8,216	13,549	43,845	27,028	9,002	52,873	320	828
Missouri	862,781	484,585	66,409	75,970	10,382	13,276	57,328	30,612	11,662	110,110	219	2,228
Montana	119,496	65,976	8,565	11,451	1,489	2,186	9,299	4,078	1,758	14,234	33	427
Nebraska	255,677	150,553	13,317	27,255	1,798	3,481	15,754	5,671	2,963	33,516	51	1,318
Nevada	96,023	56,545	8,664	6,280	1,044	1,501	8,310	3,181	1,715	8,633	16	134
New Hampshire	141,117	88,772	9,228	9,617	1,377	1,933	8,774	4,090	1,896	14,950	19	461
New Jersey	1,138,224	674,804	89,100	76,876	12,087	15,221	75,496	35,480	17,440	138,785	455	2,480
New Mexico	176,110	84,940	14,754	16,722	3,579	4,621	18,237	10,528	4,171	18,073	116	369
New York	2,872,791	1,690,266	229,202	193,221	33,557	46,248	188,532	100,449	40,981	340,866	1,082	8,387
North Carolina	899,503	466,988	90,113	64,812	13,033	15,546	82,038	37,425	17,440	109,575	574	1,939
North Dakota	105,455	58,220	4,895	13,546	862	2,458	6,988	2,372	1,352	14,315	25	434
Ohio	1,624,863	854,858	132,042	150,538	21,525	23,681	116,766	60,950	25,754	234,138	479	4,132
Oklahoma	482,422	258,951	37,663	47,826	6,130	7,275	33,428	17,743	6,594	65,450	160	1,202
Oregon	411,552	249,949	30,105	35,211	4,254	5,867	24,587	11,603	4,712	44,227	82	985
Pennsylvania	2,071,576	1,169,473	156,917	177,541	23,778	27,071	127,428	58,624	30,375	294,037	797	5,535
Rhode Island	169,800	105,496	14,059	9,734	1,856	1,891	9,471	5,321	2,216	19,206	40	510
South Carolina	450,213	218,706	50,263	28,357	7,580	8,506	49,899	22,843	10,979	51,794	324	962
South Dakota	120,221	67,214	6,300	13,693	1,051	2,304	8,167	2,825	1,605	16,495	15	552
Tennessee	740,498	367,745	73,447	65,725	12,569	14,484	59,316	35,695	13,110	96,115	457	1,835
Texas	1,830,930	933,318	130,822	183,361	23,972	38,242	165,103	70,098	35,987	244,994	888	4,145
Utah	148,873	85,118	8,825	14,372	1,393	2,762	13,207	4,361	2,448	16,100	25	262
Vermont	80,937	46,197	6,249	6,679	1,035	1,253	5,203	2,950	1,149	9,943	21	258
Virginia	720,554	373,248	66,350	56,666	11,323	12,905	60,792	30,325	13,420	92,867	412	2,246
Washington	580,220	346,709	41,703	49,721	5,718	8,581	37,180	16,474	6,820	65,623	106	1,585
West Virginia	360,263	156,407	38,049	35,756	9,599	8,066	27,052	22,046	6,694	55,577	202	813
Wisconsin	769,523	451,724	48,065	70,826	7,271	13,408	47,686	22,356	9,375	96,043	135	2,634
Wyoming	49,909	28,967	2,732	4,503	405	779	4,512	1,256	785	5,820	13	137
Other areas:												
American Samoa	2,373	423	119	226	73	461	594	250	151	69	2	...
Guam	3,075	885	188	304	54	278	811	181	208	161	3	...
Puerto Rico	578,387	181,304	82,898	52,592	25,024	37,322	50,600	98,335	11,407	37,955	937	13
Virgin Islands	7,698	3,591	475	599	100	551	1,297	346	254	468	17	...
Abroad	311,099	139,793	9,294	38,173	3,001	17,747	32,812	8,371	9,678	51,125	1,097	8

[1] At the end of 1980 an estimated 40,000 railroad retirement beneficiaries would have been eligible for Social Security benefits had they applied. These persons receive their Social Security benefits as part of their railroad retirement annuity and are not included in the above tabulations. Of these 40,000 beneficiaries, 19,000 were retired workers, 5,500 were disabled workers, and 15,500 were spouses and children.

[2] Aged 62 and over.

[3] Under age 65.

[4] Includes wife beneficiaries aged 62 and over, nondivorced and divorced, and those under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[5] Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 and entitled full-time students aged 18–21.

[6] Includes surviving divorced mothers and fathers with entitled children in their care.

[7] Aged 60 and over for widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives, and aged 62 and over for parents. Also includes disabled widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives aged 50–59.

Table Q–15.—OASDI benefits: Amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status, by type of beneficiary and State, December 1980

[In thousands]

State	Total	Retired workers [1]	Disabled workers	Wives and husbands [2] of—		Children [3] of—			Widowed mothers and fathers [4]	Widows and widowers [5]	Parents	Special age-72 beneficiaries
				Retired workers	Disabled workers	Retired workers	Deceased workers	Disabled workers				
Total	$10,682,541	$6,673,214	$1,059,768	$518,519	$51,023	$89,363	$625,076	$149,741	$138,407	$1,358,832	$3,957	$9,621
Alabama	167,957	91,895	21,509	8,476	1,196	1,861	12,999	3,301	3,109	23,387	128	96
Alaska	6,145	3,346	684	176	23	92	1,074	118	200	430	1	1
Arizona	131,620	85,573	13,205	6,814	660	1,090	7,682	1,780	1,606	13,105	36	69
Arkansas	113,503	65,458	15,177	6,088	855	1,073	6,762	2,333	1,411	14,194	43	107
California	993,711	635,787	109,235	46,211	4,213	7,946	52,884	13,537	11,047	111,684	226	941
Colorado	98,697	60,923	8,998	5,411	439	721	6,803	1,326	1,406	12,551	17	102
Connecticut	163,176	113,641	11,652	6,480	420	1,201	7,445	1,413	1,664	19,040	43	177
Delaware	27,792	17,466	2,786	1,193	120	217	1,744	376	398	3,464	8	20
D.C.	23,453	15,033	2,388	790	53	190	1,657	230	302	2,760	12	38
Florida	645,843	441,483	56,694	32,838	2,703	4,028	25,027	6,996	5,753	69,739	140	420
Georgia	204,493	113,813	29,411	8,073	1,364	1,652	17,217	4,411	3,767	24,473	117	195
Hawaii	33,078	22,096	2,614	1,560	110	857	2,151	368	486	2,785	20	31
Idaho	39,371	25,477	3,315	2,216	159	367	2,511	461	469	4,361	2	33
Illinois	530,045	342,017	42,549	24,360	1,730	4,132	31,998	5,736	6,780	70,030	192	521
Indiana	262,336	164,537	24,086	12,487	1,145	2,136	16,274	3,627	3,432	34,375	70	177
Iowa	150,574	97,469	9,837	9,533	459	1,165	7,334	1,353	1,474	21,682	21	247
Kansas	115,380	75,687	7,548	6,961	315	818	5,771	994	1,066	16,026	16	178
Kentucky	158,397	85,523	21,016	8,702	1,482	1,466	11,082	3,560	2,666	22,722	59	119
Louisiana	152,186	76,355	20,831	8,610	1,407	1,526	13,235	3,635	3,132	23,161	71	203
Maine	56,746	36,361	5,316	2,732	280	441	2,940	783	684	7,143	16	50
Maryland	164,154	102,516	15,319	7,024	616	1,275	11,181	1,927	2,398	21,639	70	189
Massachusetts	294,019	199,054	22,607	12,133	1,041	1,994	13,600	2,945	3,276	37,016	64	289
Michigan	440,631	266,031	45,836	21,792	2,190	4,086	28,293	6,791	6,082	59,114	140	276
Minnesota	183,340	120,724	11,555	10,801	528	1,775	9,584	1,617	1,897	24,558	22	279
Mississippi	102,211	55,048	14,750	4,617	771	1,248	8,566	2,433	1,826	12,791	76	85
Missouri	254,527	160,267	24,206	12,740	1,178	1,966	14,061	3,505	2,952	33,363	59	230
Montana	35,483	22,055	3,219	1,954	174	331	2,331	485	449	4,432	6	47
Nebraska	76,084	50,100	4,745	4,735	202	539	3,903	650	758	10,300	11	141
Nevada	29,979	19,381	3,383	1,103	125	236	2,145	405	446	2,737	5	13
New Hampshire	44,510	30,774	3,430	1,773	153	314	2,247	479	497	4,787	8	48
New Jersey	381,225	252,248	34,755	15,002	1,435	2,644	18,953	4,414	4,545	46,819	152	258
New Mexico	47,076	27,229	5,349	2,573	359	528	3,883	994	910	5,181	30	40
New York	945,836	623,835	89,400	36,987	3,996	7,712	46,519	12,326	10,457	113,379	348	877
North Carolina	243,350	144,405	30,566	9,663	1,321	2,041	18,425	4,054	3,988	28,541	143	203
North Dakota	29,378	18,548	1,670	2,211	90	343	1,643	250	326	4,254	3	40
Ohio	508,193	301,996	51,401	27,699	2,586	3,921	29,750	7,279	6,830	76,153	146	432
Oklahoma	135,602	82,385	13,368	7,622	676	964	8,043	1,956	1,614	18,816	34	124
Oregon	130,568	87,499	11,603	6,299	516	995	6,598	1,464	1,293	14,173	27	101
Pennsylvania	665,469	419,900	60,493	33,414	2,930	4,615	31,962	7,180	8,074	96,089	234	578
Rhode Island	53,661	36,562	5,070	1,821	203	312	2,286	603	566	6,172	12	54
South Carolina	120,101	67,741	17,079	4,308	754	1,098	10,760	2,358	2,405	13,417	79	102
South Dakota	33,168	21,023	2,154	2,170	113	327	1,828	305	367	4,827	1	56
Tennessee	197,445	112,963	25,147	9,939	1,303	1,807	13,548	3,684	3,074	25,680	112	188
Texas	506,261	297,451	46,892	29,604	2,486	4,549	38,001	7,072	8,381	71,181	216	428
Utah	45,671	29,493	3,382	2,561	173	419	3,293	512	635	5,172	6	25
Vermont	24,238	15,575	2,249	1,156	112	192	1,277	328	293	3,024	6	26
Virginia	201,871	118,697	23,550	9,009	1,236	1,762	14,392	3,349	3,293	26,242	107	234
Washington	185,470	122,766	16,305	9,044	696	1,422	9,875	2,112	1,832	21,224	31	163
West Virginia	102,121	52,376	14,596	5,822	1,154	1,077	6,558	2,380	1,720	16,307	52	79
Wisconsin	242,101	158,978	18,375	12,688	860	2,256	12,301	2,719	2,540	31,069	38	277
Wyoming	15,097	9,743	1,014	785	48	122	1,189	150	214	1,815	3	14
Other areas:												
American Samoa	265	91	29	13	3	21	68	9	17	12	2	0
Guam	545	228	59	31	2	15	127	14	34	35	0	0
Puerto Rico	94,466	39,085	23,920	4,868	1,573	2,149	7,490	5,901	1,760	7,514	206	0
Virgin Islands	1,865	1,129	161	79	8	50	232	33	46	123	4	0
Abroad	72,057	40,378	3,280	4,768	279	1,299	5,574	698	1,770	13,747	264	0

[1] Aged 62 and over.

[2] Includes wife beneficiaries aged 62 and over, nondivorced and divorced, and those under age 65 with entitled children in their care.

[3] Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 22 and entitled full-time students aged 18–21.

[4] Includes surviving divorced mothers and fathers with entitled children in their care.

[5] Aged 60 and over for widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives, and aged 62 and over for parents. Also includes disabled widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives aged 50–59.

Table Q–16.—OASDI benefits: Estimated amount of payments, by type of program and beneficiary, and by State, calendar year 1981

[In millions]

State	Total [1]	OASI				DI		
		Total	Retired workers	Spouses and children	Survivors [2]	Total	Disabled workers	Spouses and children
Total	$140,995	$123,685	$83,615	$8,865	$31,205	$17,200	$14,380	$2,820
Alabama	2,240	1,885	1,150	150	585	355	290	65
Alaska	80	70	40	5	25	10	10	...
Arizona	1,710	1,495	1,060	115	320	215	180	35
Arkansas	1,500	1,250	820	105	325	245	205	40
California	13,135	11,380	7,970	795	2,615	1,750	1,495	255
Colorado	1,300	1,150	760	90	300	145	120	25
Connecticut	2,125	1,940	1,415	110	415	185	160	25
Delaware	365	320	220	20	80	45	40	5
D.C.	315	275	190	15	70	40	35	5
Florida	8,389	7,480	5,475	535	1,470	900	765	135
Georgia	2,720	2,225	1,415	140	670	475	395	80
Hawaii	430	385	270	35	80	40	35	5
Idaho	515	460	315	40	105	55	45	10
Illinois	6,975	6,295	4,280	415	1,600	680	575	105
Indiana	3,450	3,060	2,060	210	790	390	325	65
Iowa	1,985	1,825	1,225	155	445	160	135	25
Kansas	1,515	1,395	950	115	330	120	100	20
Kentucky	2,110	1,755	1,075	150	530	350	280	70
Louisiana	2,035	1,670	955	145	570	330	280	70
Maine	750	660	455	45	160	85	70	15
Maryland	2,165	1,915	1,275	120	520	245	210	35
Massachusetts	3,860	3,505	2,495	210	800	365	310	55
Michigan	5,850	5,100	3,340	380	1,380	745	620	125
Minnesota	2,420	2,235	1,520	185	530	190	160	30
Mississippi	1,355	1,110	690	85	335	240	195	45
Missouri	3,355	2,965	2,015	215	735	390	325	65
Montana	470	410	275	30	105	55	45	10
Nebraska	1,000	925	630	75	220	75	65	10
Nevada	380	330	235	20	75	55	45	10
New Hampshire	575	525	385	30	110	55	45	10
New Jersey	5,110	4,545	3,215	265	1,065	570	485	85
New Mexico	620	530	340	45	145	90	70	20
New York	12,500	11,035	7,845	660	2,530	1,465	1,230	235
North Carolina	3,200	2,710	1,795	170	745	485	410	75
North Dakota	390	360	235	35	90	30	25	5
Ohio	6,750	5,905	3,780	460	1,665	835	695	140
Oklahoma	1,790	1,570	1,035	125	410	215	180	35
Oregon	1,710	1,525	1,095	105	325	185	155	30
Pennsylvania	8,795	7,820	5,255	555	2,010	975	830	145
Rhode Island	700	620	455	30	135	80	70	10
South Carolina	1,585	1,310	840	80	390	275	230	45
South Dakota	435	400	265	35	100	35	30	5
Tennessee	2,610	2,200	1,410	170	620	405	335	70
Texas	6,675	5,905	3,710	495	1,700	765	635	130
Utah	595	535	365	40	130	55	45	10
Vermont	320	285	195	20	70	35	30	5
Virginia	2,670	2,275	1,475	155	645	380	315	65
Washington	2,440	2,175	1,535	150	490	260	220	40
West Virginia	1,375	1,120	660	100	360	250	200	50
Wisconsin	3,180	2,890	2,000	220	670	300	250	50
Wyoming	195	185	120	15	50	20	15	5
Other areas:								
American Samoa	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	...
Guam	7	6	3	1	2	1	1	...
Puerto Rico	1,270	835	490	100	245	415	315	100
Virgin Islands	25	23	15	2	6	3	2	...
Abroad	980	925	520	90	315	60	45	15

[1] Includes special age-72 payments.

[2] Children, widows and widowers, widowed mothers and fathers, and parents.

Table Q–17.—OASDI cash benefits: Estimated number of families and beneficiaries receiving benefits and average monthly benefit in current-payment status, by family group, at end of 1978 and 1979

Family classification of beneficiaries	December 31, 1978			December 31, 1979		
	Number of families (in thousands) [1]	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Average monthly amount per family	Number of families (in thousands) [1]	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Average monthly amount per family
Total	27,161	34,598	$310.40	27,830	35,126	$325.60
Retired-worker families	18,361	21,999	315.20	18,973	22,613	321.90
Worker only	15,148	15,148	256.60	15,748	15,748	287.00
Male	6,791	6,791	288.90	7,044	7,044	324.00
Full benefit	3,044	3,044	316.90	3,142	3,142	356.10
Reduced benefit	3,747	3,747	266.10	3,902	3,902	298.20
Female	8,357	8,357	230.30	8,704	8,704	257.10
Full benefit	2,670	2,670	265.30	2,758	2,758	298.30
Reduced benefit	5,687	5,687	213.90	5,947	5,947	238.00
Worker and wife	2,697	5,394	437.50	2,710	5,421	488.60
Full worker benefit	1,362	2,723	475.60	1,333	2,667	532.60
Reduced worker benefit	1,335	2,671	398.60	1,377	2,755	445.90
Worker and husband	38	76	307.30	39	77	336.00
Worker and children	237	525	433.80	237	526	484.40
Worker, wife and children	241	856	510.50	238	841	569.30
Wife entitlement not dependent on children	52	161	533.50	52	165	590.50
Wife entitlement dependent on children	189	694	504.20	186	676	563.30
Survivor families	5,786	7,596	280.90	5,874	7,623	312.10
Widow or widower only	4,064	4,068	241.40	4,149	4,155	267.80
Full benefit	1,839	1,843	253.70	1,840	1,846	283.40
Reduced benefit	2,074	2,074	234.80	2,146	2,146	259.30
Surviving divorced wife	28	28	253.50	39	39	275.60
Disabled widow or widower	123	123	165.80	124	124	181.50
Remarried widows	72	72	143.50	84	84	264.20
Widow or widower and children	82	170	422.70	83	172	474.50
Mother and children	572	1,783	542.30	569	1,747	602.60
1 child	228	466	474.10	234	480	532.90
2 children	186	566	591.90	187	574	655.00
3 children or more	158	751	582.80	148	693	646.70
Children only	979	1,486	291.00	974	1,450	322.10
1 child	650	650	206.70	657	657	230.70
2 children	209	417	428.90	209	417	480.50
3 children	78	234	512.50	74	222	575.50
4 children or more	42	184	498.50	35	155	559.90
Parents with or without children	16	17	228.60	15	16	252.70
Disabled-worker families	2,882	4,869	349.00	2,872	4,778	387.20
Worker only	2,043	2,043	277.90	2,050	2,050	308.90
Male	1,245	1,245	308.50	1,248	1,248	343.60
Female	798	798	230.20	802	802	254.80
Worker and spouse	81	162	443.00	80	159	497.10
Worker and children	348	928	472.60	346	916	529.00
Worker, wife and children	411	1,736	579.20	396	1,652	646.70
Special age-72 beneficiaries	132	134	83.90	111	112	92.20

[1] For a small number of retired-worker and disabled-worker families, the number of families exceeds the number of workers where the worker's benefit was not in current-payment status for some temporarily technical reason but some family members were still receiving their benefit.

Table Q–18.—Medicare Hospital Insurance: Number of bills approved for payment and amount reimbursed, by type of benefit, type of beneficiary and period approved, as of September 26, 1981 [1]

[In thousands]

Period approved [2]	Total [3]		Inpatient hospital		Home health		Skilled-nursing facility	
	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number	Amount reimbursed [4]
	Total [5]							
1974	9,562	$8,408,221	8,206	$8,079,556	828	$94,419	528	$234,247
1975	10,318	10,414,195	8,687	10,006,206	1,078	145,631	553	262,358
1976	11,170	12,789,987	9,243	12,288,674	1,329	200,140	597	301,173
1977	11,758	14,719,549	9,581	14,150,022	1,590	255,061	587	314,464
1978	12,277	16,842,130	9,936	16,219,064	1,800	311,018	541	312,047
1979	12,802	19,263,400	10,289	18,560,482	1,997	377,731	515	325,186
1980	13,744	22,959,786	10,993	22,140,573	2,259	472,140	492	347,072
Jan.-Sept. 1981	9,331	17,296,674	7,362	16,680,534	1,654	378,044	314	238,093
	Persons aged 65 and over [6]							
1980	12,212	$20,209,767	9,646	$19,441,221	2,091	$435,073	475	$333,472
Jan.-Sept. 1981	8,308	15,247,533	6,471	14,669,324	1,533	349,208	304	229,000
	Disability beneficiaries [7]							
1980	1,532	$2,750,019	1,347	$2,699,352	168	$37,067	17	$13,600
Jan.-Sept. 1981	1,023	2,049,141	891	2,011,210	121	28,836	10	9,093

[1] Includes only those bills recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before September 26, 1981. A bill does not necessarily represent a total stay in a covered facility or a complete series of visits covered under an established home health plan. Usually, more than one bill is submitted for each stay in a long-term hospital, or in a skilled-nursing facility and for visits under a home health plan. Because of lags in bill processing by intermediaries and the Social Security Administration, data for recent time periods are incomplete; comparison of most recent periods with similar periods in earlier years are, therefore, not valid.

[2] Period in which the intermediary approved bills for payment.

[3] Included in total, but not shown separately, are bills for outpatient diagnostic services approved for payment under the Hospital Insurance program.

[4] Actual benefit payments as represented in trust fund transactions differ from amounts reimbursed as shown above, which represent payments for covered services based on an interim rate (either per diem or a percent of total charges) and adjusted at the end of each provider's operating year on the basis of audited reasonable costs of operation. Payments exclude deductibles and coinsurance amounts and noncovered services as specified by law.

[5] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over and the new group of beneficiaries who became entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits on or after July 1, 1973 (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[6] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

Table Q-19.—Medicare Hospital Insurance: Number of bills for inpatient short-stay hospital[1] care approved for payment, covered days, total charges and amount reimbursed, by type of beneficiary and period approved, as of September 26, 1981[2]

Period approved[3]	Approved bills			Hospital charges				
		Covered days of care					Amount reimbursed[4]	
	Number (in thousands)	Total (in thousands)	Average per bill	Total (in thousands)	Per bill	Per day	Total (in thousands)	Percent of total
	Total[5]							
1974	8,073	87,925	10.9	$10,524,686	$1,304	$120	$7,936,618	75.4
1975	8,542	90,292	10.6	13,104,395	1,534	145	9,835,732	75.1
1976	9,084	95,060	10.5	16,215,493	1,785	171	12,074,678	74.5
1977	9,421	96,409	10.2	19,014,392	2,018	197	13,914,134	73.2
1978	9,779	98,497	10.1	22,149,690	2,265	225	15,958,917	72.1
1979	10,149	100,744	9.9	25,706,488	2,533	255	18,305,228	71.2
1980	10,856	106,880	9.8	31,417,258	2,894	294	21,859,378	69.6
Jan.–Sept. 1981	7,275	70,834	9.8	23,981,203	3,278	334	16,475,333	68.7
	Persons aged 65 and over[6]							
1980	9,565	94,746	9.9	$27,627,033	$2,888	$292	$19,257,789	69.7
Jan.–Sept. 1981	6,420	62,849	9.8	21,126,110	3,291	336	14,535,529	68.8
	Disability beneficiaries[7]							
1980	1,291	12,134	9.4	$3,790,225	$2,936	$312	$2,601,589	68.6
Jan.–Sept. 1981	855	7,985	9.3	2,855,093	3,339	358	1,939,804	67.9

[1] General and special hospitals reporting average stays of less than 30 days.

[2] Includes only those bills recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before September 26, 1981. A bill does not necessarily represent a total stay in a covered facility or a complete series of visits covered under an established home health plan. Usually, more than one bill is submitted for each stay in a long-term hospital, or in a skilled-nursing facility and for visits under a home health plan. Because of lags in bill processing by intermediaries and the Social Security Administration, data for recent time periods are incomplete; comparison of most recent periods with similar periods in earlier years are, therefore, not valid.

[3] Period in which the intermediary approved bills for payment.

[4] Actual benefit payments as represented in trust fund transactions differ from amounts reimbursed as shown above, which represent payments for covered services based on an interim rate (either per diem or a percent of total charges) and adjusted at the end of each provider's operating year on the basis of audited reasonable costs of operation. Payments exclude deductibles and coinsurance amounts and noncovered services as specified by law.

[5] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over and the new group of beneficiaries who became entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits on or after July 1, 1973 (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[6] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to Hospital Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

Table Q–20.—Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance: Number of reimbursed bills and amount reimbursed, by type of service, type of beneficiary, and period recorded, as of November 28, 1981 [1]

(In thousands)

Calendar year recorded [2]	All services [3]		Physicians		Outpatient hospital		Independent laboratory		Home health		All others [5]	
	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]	Number of bills	Amount reimbursed [4]
	Total [6]											
1974	67,995	$3,189,502	54,190	$2,675,850	8,026	$303,998	1,858	$25,946	477	$38,273	3,247	$138,435
1975	83,106	4,109,848	64,505	3,269,126	10,479	462,028	2,683	39,205	641	61,856	4,566	268,644
1976	87,116	4,564,484	66,598	3,496,957	11,740	585,338	3,106	48,053	742	84,409	4,672	339,125
1977	111,723	6,190,645	86,007	4,751,187	14,031	767,446	4,352	67,533	872	105,297	6,159	489,974
1978	112,660	6,627,144	83,294	4,931,792	15,420	909,377	4,345	70,519	926	120,839	6,385	584,039
1979	142,725	8,750,043	109,645	6,569,097	17,482	1,130,809	5,961	102,761	998	142,408	8,103	767,704
1980	154,338	10,291,340	117,487	7,561,652	19,794	1,420,707	6,478	117,274	1,127	180,593	8,995	964,681
Jan. 1–Nov. 28, 1981	149,720	10,766,653	113,750	7,923,141	18,622	1,489,031	6,825	134,722	826	145,884	8,961	1,040,572
	Persons aged 65 and over [7]											
1980	136,558	$8,608,990	105,143	$6,724,177	16,531	$1,006,146	5,869	$105,008	1,034	$164,444	7,642	$589,264
Jan. 1–Nov. 28, 1981	132,252	9,033,149	101,682	7,038,965	15,557	1,081,651	6,179	120,560	759	133,094	7,550	655,752
	Disability beneficiaries [8]											
1980	17,830	$1,682,350	12,344	$837,475	3,263	$414,561	609	$ [illegible]66	93	$16,149	1,353	$375,417
Jan. 1–Nov. 28, 1981	17,468	1,733,504	12,068	884,136	3,065	407,380	646	14,[illegible]62	67	12,790	1,411	384,820

[1] Includes only those bills for which reimbursements were made by carriers or intermediaries and that were recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before November 28, 1981.

[2] Determined by summarization date of administrative records. If days from more than 1 month are included in period summarized, data are prorated by month according to the number of calendar days represented in each month.

[3] Includes in total, but not shown separately, are data for which type of service is unknown.

[4] Amount reimbursed to or in behalf of the beneficiary—generally 80 percent of the allowed charges, once the beneficiary has satisfied the $60 deductible in the current year (before January 1, 1973, the deductible was $50). Some radiology and pathology services are reimbursed at 100-percent rate, regardless of the beneficiary's deductible status. Beginning calendar year 1973, home health services provided under the Supplementary Medical Insurance program are reimbursed at 100 percent of the reasonable cost less any applicable deductible.

[5] Includes bills for (1) ancillary and other miscellaneous SMI services provided by hospitals, skilled-nursing facilities, and home health agencies; (2) chronic renal dialysis services furnished by limited care facilities; (3) hospital based physicians' services with charges calculated on a per diem rate; and (4) supplier (other than independent laboratory) services.

[6] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over and the new group of beneficiaries who became entitled to Supplementary Medical Insurance on or after July 1, 1973 (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to Supplementary Medical Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[8] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to Supplementary Medical Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

Table Q-21.—Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance: Number of physicians' bills paid, total charges, and amount reimbursed, by type of bill, type of beneficiary, and period recorded, as of November 28, 1981 [1]

[In thousands, except percents]

Calendar year recorded [2]	Total physicians' bills				Surgical bills				Medical bills			
			Amount reimbursed [4]				Amount reimbursed [4]				Amount reimbursed [4]	
	Number	Allowed charges [3]	Total	Percent of allowed charges	Number	Allowed charges [3]	Total	Percent of allowed charges	Number	Allowed charges [3]	Total	Percent of allowed charges
	Total [5]											
1974	54,190	$3,626,579	$2,675,850	73.8	8,265	$1,523,903	$1,158,036	76.0	45,926	$2,102,675	$1,517,814	72.2
1975	64,505	4,367,672	3,269,126	74.8	9,357	1,815,784	1,392,595	76.7	55,148	2,551,891	1,876,532	73.5
1976	66,598	4,630,124	3,496,957	75.5	9,004	1,867,424	1,440,561	77.1	57,594	2,762,701	2,056,396	74.4
1977	86,007	6,224,792	4,751,187	76.3	10,995	2,485,672	1,930,688	77.7	75,012	3,739,118	2,820,498	75.4
1978	85,294	6,427,211	4,931,792	76.7	10,597	2,554,245	1,990,518	77.9	74,699	3,872,967	2,941,276	75.9
1979	109,645	8,482,230	6,569,097	77.4	13,256	3,377,687	2,645,098	78.3	96,389	5,104,543	3,923,999	76.9
1980	117,487	9,711,949	7,561,652	77.9	14,342	3,925,041	3,082,750	78.5	103,046	5,786,909	4,478,873	77.4
Jan. 1–Nov. 28, 1981	113,750	10,144,109	7,923,141	78.1	13,808	4,112,092	3,236,445	78.7	99,942	6,032,016	4,686,696	77.7
	Persons aged 65 and over [6]											
1980	105,143	$8,645,961	$6,724,177	77.8	13,033	$3,527,380	$2,769,036	78.5	92,011	$5,118,581	$3,955,132	77.3
Jan. 1–Nov. 28, 1981	101,682	9,021,014	7,038,985	78.0	12,540	3,696,038	2,907,626	78.7	89,142	5,324,975	4,131,359	77.6
	Disability beneficiaries [7]											
1980	12,344	$1,065,988	$837,475	78.6	1,309	$397,661	$313,714	78.9	11,035	$668,328	$523,741	78.4
Jan. 1–Nov. 28, 1981	12,068	1,123,095	884,156	78.7	1,268	416,054	328,819	79.0	10,800	707,041	555,337	78.5

[1] Includes only those bills for which reimbursements were made by carriers and that were recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before November 28, 1981.

[2] Determined by summarization date of administrative records. If days from more than 1 month are included in period summarized, data are prorated by month according to the number of calendar days represented in each month.

[3] Represents allowed charges as determined by the carriers on the basis of customary charges for similar services generally made by the physician or supplier of covered services and also on prevailing charges in the locality for similar services.

[4] Amount reimbursed to or in behalf of the beneficiary—generally 80 percent of the allowed charges, once the beneficiary has satisfied the $60 deductible in the current year (before January 1, 1973, the deductible was $50). Some radiology and pathology services are reimbursed at 100-percent rate, regardless of the beneficiary's deductible status. Beginning calendar year 1973, home health services provided under the Supplementary Medical Insurance program are reimbursed at 100 percent of the reasonable cost less any applicable deductible.

[5] Includes data for services rendered to beneficiaries aged 65 and over and the new group of beneficiaries who became entitled to Supplementary Medical Insurance on or after July 1, 1973 (effective date for this provision of the 1972 amendments). The new group includes persons entitled to Medicare because they meet the disability provisions of the Social Security Act and those entitled solely because of chronic renal disease.

[6] Includes a relatively small number of persons aged 65 and over entitled to Supplementary Medical Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

[7] Includes a relatively small number of persons under age 65 entitled to Supplementary Medical Insurance benefits solely because of chronic renal disease.

SSI Quarterly Data

Tables Q-22-32 present data on the number of persons who received federally administered Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled at the end of the quarter and the average monthly amount of these payments. Those receiving Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementary payments are included. Emergency advance payments are not included; adjustments have not been made for overpayment refunds, returned checks, and special disbursements for underpayments. The data in the tables are estimated on the basis of the figures for the last month of the quarter.

Tables Q-33-37 present data on the number of persons who received Federal SSI payments and/or State-administered State supplementary payments in States with State-administered State supplementation programs. The data reported represent figures for the last month of the quarter.

Table Q-22.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and average monthly amount, by reason for eligibility and type of payment, June 1982

Type of payment	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
	Number of persons			
Total	3,956,880	1,626,106	[1] 78,126	[2] 2,252,648
Federal SSI payments [3]	3,535,399	1,383,821	68,879	2,082,699
Federal SSI payments only	2,356,557	994,720	42,095	1,319,742
Federal SSI and State supplementation	1,178,842	389,101	26,784	762,957
State supplementation [4]	1,600,323	631,386	36,031	932,906
State supplementation only	421,481	242,285	9,247	169,949
	Amount of payments (in thousands)			
Total	$729,087	$225,174	$17,902	$486,011
Federal SSI payments	572,356	164,798	13,000	394,558
State supplementation	156,731	60,376	4,902	91,454
	Average monthly amount			
Total	$184.25	$138.47	$229.14	$215.75
Federal SSI payments	161.89	119.08	188.73	189.44
State supplementation	97.93	95.62	136.04	98.03

[1] Includes approximately 24,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[2] Includes approximately 429,000 persons aged 65 and over.
[3] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments only, and Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation, data partly estimated.
[4] Includes persons with federally administered State supplementation only, and Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation, data partly estimated.

Table Q-23.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility, race, and sex, June 1982

Race and sex	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	3,956,880	1,626,106	78,126	2,252,648
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	61.6	60.3	61.3	62.4
Black	27.2	24.3	28.1	29.3
Other	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.2
Not reported	7.5	10.8	6.7	5.1
Men	34.3	26.7	42.7	39.6
White	21.4	15.8	27.1	25.2
Black	8.9	6.3	11.3	10.7
Other	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.4
Not reported	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.2
Women	65.6	73.3	57.2	60.4
White	40.1	44.5	34.2	37.2
Black	18.3	18.0	16.8	18.5
Other	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.8
Not reported	5.0	8.0	4.1	2.8

Table Q-24.—Supplemental Security Income: Number and percentage distribution of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and living arrangement, June 1982

Living arrangement [1]	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	3,956,830	1,626,106	78,126	2,252,648
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own household	88.9	90.7	89.5	87.6
Another's household	5.5	4.3	6.3	6.3
Institutional care covered by Medicaid	5.5	4.9	4.2	6.0

[1] As used for determination of Federal SSI payment standards.

Table Q–25.—Supplemental security income: Number of persons in concurrent receipt of federally administered payments and unearned income other than OASDI benefits and average monthly unearned income, by reason for eligibility and type of income, June 1982

Type of income	Total	Reason for eligibility		
		Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	3,956,880	1,626,106	78,126	2,252,648
	Number			
OASDI benefits	1,979,671	1,138,088	29,334	812,249
Other unearned income	409,957	204,750	8,811	196,396
Earned income	128,391	25,931	5,285	97,175
	Percent with income			
OASDI benefits	50.0	70.0	37.5	36.1
Other unearned income	10.4	12.6	11.3	8.7
Earned income	3.2	1.6	6.8	4.3
	Average monthly amount			
OASDI benefits [1]	$232.85	$235.79	$245.57	$228.26
Other unearned income	81.40	70.50	81.24	92.77
Earned income	109.99	107.41	406.99	94.52

[1] Reflects OASDI benefit increase effective June 1982, which was payable July 3.

Table Q–26.—Supplemental security income: Number and percentage distribution of adults receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and age, June 1982

Age	Total	Reason for eligibility		
		Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	3,726,453	1,626,106	70,945	2,029,402
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18–21	2.3	...	4.4	4.0
22–29	7.3	...	13.9	12.9
30–39	7.0	...	11.7	12.4
40–49	6.8	...	10.2	12.1
50–59	12.3	...	15.9	22.0
60–64	8.5	...	10.1	15.2
65–69	13.2	13.0	9.9	13.5
70–74	14.4	23.4	8.1	7.4
75–79	12.1	27.1	5.1	.4
80 and over	16.2	36.6	10.3	.1

[1] Of the 230,427 blind and disabled children, 84.2 percent were under age 18 and 15.8 were aged 18–21.

Table Q–27.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	3,956,880	1,626,106	78,126	2,252,648
Alabama [2]	128,553	68,588	1,928	58,037
Alaska [2]	3,010	1,097	57	1,856
Arizona [2]	28,896	10,452	590	17,854
Arkansas	73,063	38,073	1,451	33,539
California	682,993	291,936	17,957	373,100
Colorado [2]	28,889	11,324	374	17,191
Connecticut [2]	23,190	6,672	419	16,099
Delaware	6,842	2,225	139	4,448
District of Columbia	14,537	3,919	203	10,415
Florida	170,489	80,389	2,795	87,305
Georgia	147,869	64,344	2,895	80,630
Hawaii	9,863	4,566	170	5,127
Idaho [2]	7,295	2,259	109	4,927
Illinois [2]	119,413	31,593	1,926	85,894
Indiana [2]	40,476	12,786	1,137	26,533
Iowa	24,553	9,427	1,006	14,120
Kansas	19,426	6,749	301	12,376
Kentucky [2]	91,348	37,373	2,033	51,942
Louisiana	127,174	56,735	2,084	68,355
Maine	20,499	8,453	300	11,746
Maryland	46,608	14,456	656	31,496
Massachusetts	113,273	58,118	4,984	50,171
Michigan	110,300	32,759	1,912	75,629
Minnesota [2]	30,071	11,080	628	18,363
Mississippi	110,069	56,713	1,809	51,547
Missouri [2]	78,627	33,986	1,269	43,372
Montana	6,650	1,998	134	4,518
Nebraska [2]	13,012	4,342	225	8,245
Nevada	6,731	3,359	470	2,902
New Hampshire [3]	5,207	1,775	119	3,313
New Jersey	83,762	30,023	1,150	52,589
New Mexico [2]	24,411	9,540	459	14,412
New York	346,317	122,324	4,030	219,963
North Carolina [2]	134,329	57,854	3,007	73,468
North Dakota [2]	5,930	2,758	82	3,090
Ohio	114,755	29,939	2,319	82,497
Oklahoma [2]	61,425	29,211	961	31,253
Oregon [2]	21,870	6,580	500	14,790
Pennsylvania	155,251	50,343	3,095	101,813
Rhode Island	14,551	5,388	214	8,949
South Carolina [2]	80,938	34,932	1,869	44,137
South Dakota	7,727	3,367	151	4,209
Tennessee	125,243	54,322	2,009	68,912
Texas [3]	248,097	132,267	4,204	111,626
Utah [2]	7,634	2,151	171	5,312
Vermont	8,539	3,199	118	5,222
Virginia [2]	78,424	31,661	1,390	45,373
Washington	43,543	13,433	600	29,510
West Virginia [2]	39,368	11,898	645	26,825
Wisconsin	63,520	26,165	976	36,379
Wyoming [2]	1,708	649	38	1,021
Unknown	8	2	...	6
Other:				
Northern Mariana Islands [3]	604	344	18	242

[1] Includes persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has State-administered supplementation.

[3] Data for Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Table Q–28.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving Federal SSI payments, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982 [1]

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total [2]	With Federal SSI and/or State supplementation [3]	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation
Total [4]	3,535,399	1,178,842	1,383,821	389,101	68,879	26,784	2,082,699	762,957
States with federally administered State supplementation [5]	2,232,666	1,178,837	830,447	389,100	44,701	26,784	1,357,518	762,953
Arkansas	73,046	286	38,060	168	1,451	18	33,535	100
California	413,515	396,937	139,804	135,368	11,677	11,223	262,034	250,346
Delaware	6,760	358	2,199	97	148	37	4,413	224
District of Columbia	14,129	13,776	3,732	3,589	198	197	10,199	9,990
Florida	170,489	11	80,389	7	2,795	1	87,305	3
Georgia	147,815	290	64,313	170	2,895	11	80,607	109
Hawaii	9,268	8,792	4,222	4,098	167	159	4,879	4,535
Iowa	24,337	1,474	9,367	192	952	839	14,018	443
Kansas	19,420	172	6,748	39	301	6	12,371	127
Louisiana	127,114	936	56,684	851	2,084	2	68,346	43
Maine	16,529	15,481	6,030	5,626	269	255	10,230	9,597
Maryland	46,589	430	14,451	127	656	21	31,482	282
Massachusetts	72,093	67,408	28,071	26,685	3,064	2,929	40,958	37,794
Michigan	99,052	92,751	27,930	26,200	1,817	1,759	69,305	64,792
Mississippi	110,052	365	56,704	248	1,809	6	51,539	111
Montana	6,555	637	1,990	49	134	4	4,431	584
Nevada	5,746	2,773	2,567	2,476	289	268	2,890	29
New Jersey	76,652	71,292	26,575	24,790	1,099	1,058	48,978	45,444
New York	299,994	279,962	96,106	88,305	3,714	3,603	200,174	188,054
Ohio	114,721	366	29,929	122	2,317	19	82,475	225
Pennsylvania	142,000	132,159	43,591	39,656	3,003	2,852	95,406	89,651
Rhode Island	12,018	10,784	3,939	3,522	193	181	7,886	7,081
South Dakota	7,725	99	3,367	39	150	3	4,208	57
Tennessee	125,242	44	54,322	18	2,009	3	68,911	23
Vermont	7,175	6,642	2,425	2,255	110	106	4,640	4,281
Washington	39,598	36,043	11,398	10,794	564	519	27,436	24,730
Wisconsin	45,032	38,569	15,334	13,569	836	702	28,862	24,298

[1] Partly estimated.

[2] Includes all persons with Federal SSI payments whether receiving Federal payments only or both Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementary payments.

[3] Includes persons eligible for both Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation.

[4] Includes all persons eligible for Federal SSI payments in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[5] The number of persons receiving Federal SSI payments in States without federally administered State supplementation is shown in table Q–27.

Table Q-29.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982 [1]

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total [2]	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only
Total	1,600,323	421,481	631,386	242,285	36,031	9,247	932,906	169,949
Arkansas	303	17	181	13	18	...	104	4
California	666,415	269,478	287,500	152,132	17,303	6,280	361,412	111,066
Delaware	440	82	133	36	48	11	259	35
District of Columbia	14,184	408	3,776	187	202	5	10,206	216
Florida	11	...	7	...	1	...	3	...
Georgia	344	54	201	31	11	...	132	23
Hawaii	9,387	595	4,442	344	162	3	4,783	248
Iowa	1,690	216	252	60	893	54	545	102
Kansas	178	6	40	1	6	...	132	5
Louisiana	996	60	942	51	2	...	52	9
Maine	19,451	3,970	8,049	2,423	289	31	11,113	1,516
Maryland	449	19	132	5	21	...	296	14
Massachusetts	108,588	41,180	56,732	30,047	4,849	1,920	47,007	9,213
Michigan	103,999	11,248	31,029	4,829	1,854	95	71,116	6,324
Mississippi	382	17	257	9	6	...	119	8
Montana	732	95	57	8	4	...	671	87
Nevada	3,758	985	3,268	792	449	181	41	12
New Jersey	78,402	7,110	28,238	3,448	1,109	51	49,055	3,611
New York	326,285	46,323	114,523	26,218	3,919	316	207,843	19,789
Ohio	400	34	132	10	21	2	247	22
Pennsylvania	145,410	13,251	46,408	6,752	2,944	92	96,058	6,407
Rhode Island	13,317	2,533	4,971	1,449	202	21	8,144	1,063
South Dakota	101	2	39	...	4	1	58	1
Tennessee	45	1	18	...	3	...	24	1
Vermont	8,096	1,364	3,029	774	114	8	4,963	582
Washington	39,988	3,945	12,629	1,835	555	36	26,804	2,074
Wisconsin	57,057	18,488	24,400	10,831	842	140	31,815	7,577
Unknown	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	...

[1] Partly estimated.

[2] Includes all persons with both Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation and those eligible for federally administered State supplementation only.

Table Q–30.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly amount of combined Federal and State payments in States with federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Arkansas	$135.31	$105.40	$175.10	$167.54
California	261.58	207.72	317.29	301.04
Delaware	163.75	100.23	173.40	195.32
District of Columbia	205.25	136.97	216.82	230.71
Florida	174.16	151.70	199.08	194.03
Georgia	151.13	113.74	190.23	179.56
Hawaii	199.16	170.36	228.16	224.12
Iowa	139.35	90.83	172.26	169.39
Kansas	142.87	102.13	177.91	164.24
Louisiana	160.51	124.19	196.83	189.54
Maine	136.20	79.36	166.34	176.34
Maryland	173.48	114.55	201.76	199.94
Massachusetts	190.66	142.58	243.47	241.11
Michigan	199.46	131.93	220.39	228.18
Mississippi	150.02	114.10	188.06	188.21
Montana	162.29	96.93	184.33	190.55
Nevada	172.30	141.62	228.69	198.67
New Jersey	195.25	153.08	213.71	218.92
New York	213.38	162.74	230.41	241.23
Ohio	170.47	110.05	188.12	191.90
Pennsylvania	187.17	126.53	233.21	215.76
Rhode Island	165.69	117.42	209.00	193.71
South Dakota	133.46	95.83	199.03	161.21
Tennessee	152.64	108.48	197.10	186.16
Vermont	175.82	118.43	222.03	209.94
Washington	185.33	126.64	224.10	211.26
Wisconsin	181.44	123.62	227.76	221.78

Table Q–31.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly amount of Federal SSI payments, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$161.89	$119.09	$188.34	$189.45
Alabama	146.54	113.58	187.07	184.15
Alaska	179.94	143.71	193.75	200.93
Arizona	183.61	137.39	213.71	209.55
Arkansas	135.26	105.33	174.97	167.51
California	177.33	137.42	180.72	198.48
Colorado	155.91	114.74	170.84	182.75
Connecticut	173.08	122.94	195.56	193.28
Delaware	159.75	96.94	170.98	190.67
District of Columbia	187.26	120.60	204.14	211.33
Florida	174.15	151.70	199.04	194.03
Georgia	151.14	113.73	190.15	179.58
Hawaii	171.14	147.86	202.49	190.23
Idaho	154.41	102.11	176.24	177.90
Illinois	171.58	123.77	196.38	188.60
Indiana	149.82	98.03	191.70	172.64
Iowa	136.93	89.36	137.97	167.29
Kansas	142.64	102.01	177.36	163.96
Kentucky	162.93	116.17	213.33	194.61
Louisiana	160.48	124.11	196.80	189.55
Maine	144.18	86.38	163.72	177.73
Maryland	173.24	114.30	200.46	199.72
Massachusetts	161.20	114.18	166.49	193.03
Michigan	170.31	111.01	197.22	193.50
Minnesota	134.35	100.69	162.75	153.69
Mississippi	149.99	114.05	188.03	188.21
Missouri	154.83	112.43	174.02	187.49
Montana	15[illegible]	95.20	181.63	181.20
Nebraska	14[illegible]	90.64	169.31	170.30
Nevada	161.65	117.46	175.89	199.50
New Hampshire	155.47	94.77	162.97	187.71
New Jersey	174.36	135.90	189.43	194.89
New Mexico	163.94	117.63	201.42	193.40
New York	182.35	135.17	198.39	204.70
North Carolina	151.20	109.36	185.42	182.74
North Dakota	135.86	97.77	184.57	168.57
Ohio	170.43	109.96	188.05	191.88
Oklahoma	145.97	116.76	199.21	171.64
Oregon	161.90	107.75	175.65	185.52
Pennsylvania	170.83	112.93	207.67	196.12
Rhode Island	151.65	108.25	182.08	172.58
South Carolina	149.80	108.79	196.22	180.29
South Dakota	133.06	95.52	199.35	160.74
Tennessee	152.63	108.46	197.02	186.16
Texas	140.98	112.00	186.20	173.62
Utah	153.67	120.15	185.27	169.10
Vermont	149.17	94.04	189.47	177.02
Virginia	153.78	108.28	194.69	184.27
Washington	168.72	113.55	200.25	191.39
West Virginia	179.21	121.41	205.31	204.27
Wisconsin	138.39	85.52	164.16	165.73
Wyoming	144.18	96.09	224.29	171.76
Other:				
Northern Mariana Islands	299.15	198.90	191.50	225.02

Table Q-32.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly amount of Federally administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982

State	Average monthly amount			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	$97.94	$95.62	$136.04	$98.03
Arkansas	19.20	21.12	10.61	15.35
California	158.05	144.10	204.95	158.87
Delaware	91.97	81.53	47.19	105.62
District of Columbia	23.82	22.96	17.80	24.25
Florida	50.91	52.43	(1)	(1)
Georgia	19.53	20.52	22.55	17.78
Hawaii	40.29	34.27	30.70	46.20
Iowa	52.62	76.51	25.65	85.79
Kansas	30.25	23.60	28.00	32.36
Louisiana	12.41	11.92	(1)	20.69
Maine	21.02	18.63	20.28	22.77
Maryland	32.64	31.63	40.52	32.54
Massachusetts	91.86	89.57	145.05	89.14
Michigan	49.33	39.36	33.99	54.09
Mississippi	15.10	15.05	9.00	15.53
Montana	85.47	74.02	(1)	86.41
Nevada	61.44	53.31	126.18	...
New Jersey	38.13	34.86	33.88	40.10
New York	58.82	60.40	48.92	58.15
Ohio	24.84	27.68	25.95	23.23
Pennsylvania	33.02	31.18	33.34	33.90
Rhode Island	44.18	41.49	47.44	45.75
South Dakota	32.86	26.90	(1)	36.55
Tennessee	29.67	32.89	(1)	24.50
Vermont	53.84	49.79	46.99	56.53
Washington	34.74	30.42	38.78	36.69
Wisconsin	92.77	78.81	101.01	103.25

[1] Not computed for fewer than five persons.

Table Q-33.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving federally administered payments and/or State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	[2] 1,287,478	535,500	22,984	728,444
Alabama	131,735	70,981	1,944	58,810
Alaska [3]	3,270	1,225	59	1,986
Arizona	29,071	10,593	390	17,888
Colorado	39,550	20,564	382	18,604
Connecticut	31,958	10,564	472	20,922
Florida [4]	170,489	80,389	2,795	87,305
Idaho	7,867	2,564	111	5,192
Illinois	126,757	33,114	1,964	91,679
Kentucky	93,090	38,683	2,038	52,369
Maryland	[2] 47,138	14,436	636	31,496
Minnesota [3]	31,449	11,573	649	19,227
Missouri	84,376	38,380	1,350	44,446
Nebraska	14,518	5,183	247	9,088
New Hampshire [1]	5,207	1,775	119	3,313
New Mexico	24,411	9,340	439	14,412
North Carolina	136,807	59,521	3,051	74,235
North Dakota	5,932	2,739	82	3,091
Oklahoma	63,850	31,039	971	31,840
Oregon	24,184	7,939	581	15,664
South Carolina [4]	80,938	34,932	1,869	44,137
South Dakota [1]	7,727	3,367	151	4,209
Utah [4]	7,634	2,151	171	5,312
Virginia [1]	78,424	31,661	1,390	45,373
West Virginia [4]	39,368	11,898	645	26,825
Wyoming [4]	1,708	649	38	1,021

[1] Excludes data for State supplementation only in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Virginia.

[2] Includes data for State supplementation only not distributed by reason for eligibility.

[3] Includes March 1980 supplementation data for Alaska, and February 1982 data for Minnesota; data not available for June 1982.

[4] Represents data for federally administered payments; no persons receiving State supplementation only.

Table Q–34.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving Federal SSI payments in States with State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation	Total	With Federal SSI and State supplementation
Total	1,[illegible]372	...	506,187	...	22,401	...	709,784	...
States reporting combined payment cases	[1] 1,147,014	[1] 189,007	457,693	97,900	17,316	2,632	637,165	82,341
Alabama	128,553	13,789	68,588	10,015	1,928	108	58,037	3,666
Alaska	3,010	[2] 668	1,097	[2] 251	57	[2] 10	1,856	[2] 407
Arizona	28,896	1,497	10,452	847	390	4	17,854	646
Colorado	28,889	23,275	11,324	14,518	374	141	17,191	8,616
Connecticut	23,190	3,257	6,672	1,518	419	34	16,099	1,705
Florida	170,489	7,414	80,389	3,907	2,795	(3)	87,303	[4] 3,507
Idaho	7,295	2,075	2,259	719	109	24	4,927	1,332
Illinois	119,413	21,794	31,593	4,504	1,926	260	85,894	17,030
Kentucky	91,348	6,103	37,373	3,063	2,033	98	51,942	2,942
Maryland	46,608	...	14,456	...	656	...	31,496	...
Minnesota	30,071	[2] 8,761	11,080	[2] 2,393	628	[2] 135	18,363	[2] 6,233
Missouri	78,627	14,766	33,986	12,185	1,269	476	43,372	2,105
Nebraska	13,012	6,927	4,542	2,787	225	113	8,245	4,027
New Hampshire	5,207	(3)	1,775	(3)	119	(3)	3,313	(3)
New Mexico	24,411	[1] 281	9,540	(3)	459	(3)	14,412	(3)
North Carolina	134,329	8,439	57,854	4,554	3,007	214	73,468	3,671
North Dakota	5,930	97	2,758	64	82	2	3,090	31
Oklahoma	61,425	50,664	29,211	32,580	961	443	31,253	17,641
Oregon	21,870	10,102	6,580	2,711	300	520	14,790	6,871
South Carolina	80,938	1,746	34,932	715	1,869	22	44,137	1,009
South Dakota	7,727	(3)	3,367	(3)	151	(3)	4,209	(3)
Utah	7,634	[1] 5,853	2,151	(3)	171	(3)	5,312	(3)
Virginia	78,424	(3)	31,661	(3)	1,390	(3)	45,373	(3)
West Virginia	39,368	109	11,898	42	645	...	26,825	67
Wyoming	1,708	1,390	649	527	38	28	1,021	835

[1] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[2] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska, and February 1982 data for Minnesota; data not available for June 1982.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Includes data for the blind.

Table Q–35.—Supplemental Security Income: Number of persons receiving State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982

State	All persons		Aged		Blind		Disabled	
	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only	Total	With State supplementation only
Total	[1] 246,548	...	130,837	...	3,421	...	105,606	...
States reporting supplementation only cases	[1] 238,113	49,106	127,213	29,313	3,215	583	101,001	18,660
Alabama	16,971	3,182	12,408	2,393	124	16	4,439	773
Alaska [2]	928	260	379	128	12	2	537	130
Arizona	1,672	175	988	141	4	...	680	34
Colorado	33,936	10,661	23,758	9,240	149	8	10,029	1,413
Connecticut	12,025	8,768	5,410	3,892	87	53	6,528	4,823
Florida	7,414	...	3,907	...	(3)	...	[4] 3,507	...
Idaho	2,647	572	1,024	305	26	2	1,597	265
Illinois	29,138	7,344	6,025	1,521	298	38	22,815	5,785
Kentucky	7,845	1,742	4,373	1,310	103	5	3,369	427
Maryland	[1] 550	[1] 550	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Minnesota [2]	10,139	1,378	2,886	493	156	21	7,097	864
Missouri	20,515	5,749	16,579	4,394	757	281	3,179	1,074
Nebraska	8,433	1,306	3,428	641	135	22	4,870	843
New Hampshire	4,517	(3)	1,564	(3)	167	(3)	2,786	(3)
New Mexico	[1] 281	...	(3)	...	(3)	...	(3)	...
North Carolina	10,917	2,478	6,221	1,667	258	44	4,438	767
North Dakota	99	2	65	1	2	...	32	1
Oklahoma	53,059	2,425	34,408	1,828	453	10	18,228	587
Oregon	12,416	2,314	4,070	1,359	601	81	7,745	874
South Carolina	1,746	...	713	...	22	...	1,009	...
South Dakota	338	(3)	201	(3)	2	(3)	135	(3)
Utah	[1] 5,853	...	(3)	...	(3)	...	(3)	...
Virginia	3,580	(3)	1,859	(3)	37	(3)	1,684	(3)
West Virginia	109	...	42	...	...	...	67	...
Wyoming	1,390	...	527	...	28	...	835	...

[1] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[2] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska and February 1982 data for Minnesota; data not available for June 1982.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Includes data for the blind.

Table Q-36.—Supplemental Security Income: Amount of combined federally administered payments and State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982

[In thousands]

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total [1]	[2] $217,704	$70,538	$4,670	$142,339
Alabama	19,759	8,452	368	10,979
Alaska [3]	667	205	13	449
Arizona	5,413	1,521	126	3,768
Colorado	7,397	3,540	69	3,787
Connecticut	5,927	1,635	92	4,199
Florida [1]	29,967	12,317	556	17,094
Idaho	1,402	323	21	1,058
Illinois	22,889	4,298	400	18,191
Kentucky	15,773	4,818	441	10,514
Maryland [1]	[2] 8,163	1,636	132	6,397
Minnesota [3]	5,021	1,332	115	3,574
Missouri	12,910	4,327	327	8,256
Nebraska	2,370	545	47	1,778
New Hampshire	1,316	239	34	1,043
New Mexico	[2] 4,022	1,122	92	2,787
North Carolina	22,722	7,683	618	14,420
North Dakota	808	271	15	522
Oklahoma	12,263	5,502	222	6,540
Oregon	4,136	942	126	3,068
South Carolina	12,322	3,877	370	8,073
South Dakota [1]	1,070	348	30	692
Utah	[2] 1,247	238	22	898
Virginia	12,797	3,805	279	8,713
West Virginia	7,068	1,448	125	5,485
Wyoming	274	73	10	192

[1] Includes federally administered mandatory supplementary payments totaling $19,000 for three States: $3,000 for Florida, $15,000 for Maryland, and $3,000 for South Dakota.

[2] Includes State-administered optional supplementary payments for three States totaling $157,000 not distributed by reason for eligibility: $77,000 for Maryland, $21,000 for New Mexico, and $59,000 for Utah.

[3] Includes March 1980 supplementary payment data for Alaska and February 1982 data for Minnesota; data not available for June 1982.

Table Q-37.—Supplemental Security Income: Average monthly amount of State-administered State supplementation, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1982

State	All persons				Persons with Federal SSI and State supplementation				Persons with State supplementation only			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Alabama	$54.22	$53.39	$53.71	$56.56	$58.27	$57.45	$56.22	$60.57	$36.68	$36.40	$36.75	$37.56
Alaska [1]	135.23	124.77	172.42	141.79	156.62	147.99	172.30	161.55	80.29	79.22	(2)	79.92
Arizona	65.96	84.43	(2)	39.18	59.70	76.08	(2)	38.25	119.48	134.60	...	56.76
Colorado	85.24	94.33	33.81	64.45	61.79	72.62	24.34	44.15	136.43	128.45	200.63	188.27
Connecticut	159.07	150.74	116.00	166.55	152.46	155.24	98.09	151.08	161.52	148.98	127.49	172.02
Florida	37.28	31.30	(3)	[4] 42.95	37.28	31.30	(3)	[4] 43.95	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Idaho	103.70	89.65	74.23	113.20	105.97	89.87	71.46	115.28	95.48	89.11	(2)	102.72
Illinois	82.41	64.39	74.21	87.27	57.88	52.99	71.47	58.97	155.20	98.14	92.97	170.61
Kentucky	113.42	108.99	70.79	120.49	111.22	104.35	68.14	119.81	121.13	119.83	122.60	125.12
Maryland	[6] 139.41	(3)	(3)	(3)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	[6] 139.41	(3)	(3)	(3)
Minnesota [1]	96.74	74.79	84.88	105.92	79.21	55.67	71.39	88.42	208.15	167.59	171.62	232.17
Missouri	35.87	30.51	140.25	38.99	30.91	27.52	106.54	33.43	48.61	38.78	197.36	49.90
Nebraska	57.24	38.75	63.08	70.10	52.07	34.28	60.09	64.16	81.03	58.19	78.45	98.46
New Hampshire	112.29	45.63	88.47	151.14	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
New Mexico	[6] 75.00	(3)	(3)	(3)	[6] 75.00	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
North Carolina	220.82	217.96	234.41	224.04	238.12	237.32	241.69	238.91	161.92	165.10	199.00	152.88
North Dakota [8]	21.95	20.15	(2)	26.69	22.03	20.08	(2)	27.19	(2)	(2)	...	(2)
Oklahoma	62.11	60.76	67.90	64.51	62.47	61.06	68.05	64.94	54.47	55.37	61.00	51.54
Oregon	47.91	57.25	63.30	41.80	46.87	61.19	63.69	39.95	52.43	49.40	60.77	36.35
South Carolina	112.57	108.08	118.41	115.63	112.57	108.08	118.41	115.63	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
South Dakota	113.59	123.73	(2)	99.04	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Utah	[6] 10.00	(3)	(3)	(3)	[6] 10.00	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Virginia	205.88	202.81	218.19	209.01	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
West Virginia	71.73	73.62	...	70.55	71.73	73.62	...	70.55	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Wyoming	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	(2)	20.00	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)

[1] Represents March 1980 data for Alaska and February 1982 data for Minnesota; data not available for June 1982.
[2] Not computed on base of less than $500.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Includes data for the blind.
[5] No persons receiving State supplementation only.
[6] Includes data not distributed by reason for eligibility.
[7] No persons receiving SSI and State supplementation.
[8] Excludes data for optional supplementation; data not available.

Table Q–38.—Black lung benefits to miners and their spouses and children: Number and monthly amount in current-payment status, December 1970–81 and by State, September 1982 [1]

Year and State	Number				Monthly amount		
	Total	Miners	Widows	Spouses and children	Total	Miners	Widows
December:							
1970	111,976	43,921	24,889	43,166	$12,515,000	$8,785,000	$3,730,000
1971	231,729	77,213	67,358	87,158	27,250,000	16,430,000	10,820,000
1972	298,963	101,802	88,067	109,094	37,860,000	22,920,000	14,940,000
1973	461,491	159,837	124,154	177,500	63,700,000	40,400,000	23,300,000
1974	487,216	169,097	134,700	183,419	71,500,000	45,100,000	26,400,000
1975	482,311	165,405	139,407	177,499	75,500,000	46,600,000	28,900,000
1976	469,655	158,087	142,495	169,073	77,400,000	46,500,000	30,800,000
1977	457,399	148,720	144,543	164,136	80,500,000	47,100,000	33,400,000
1978	439,970	138,648	145,829	155,493	82,300,000	46,860,000	35,500,000
1979	418,948	129,558	146,527	142,863	86,500,000	47,800,000	38,700,000
1980	399,477	120,235	146,603	132,639	91,400,000	48,800,000	42,600,000
1981	376,505	111,249	146,173	119,083	91,700,000	47,300,000	44,400,000
September 1982, total	359,400	104,246	145,159	109,995	88,300,000	44,300,000	44,000,000
Alabama	16,198	4,360	6,716	5,122	3,901,000	1,833,000	2,046,000
Alaska	29	10	12	7	8,000	4,000	4,000
Arizona	971	263	435	273	240,000	110,000	130,000
Arkansas	2,389	726	903	760	582,000	311,000	271,000
California	2,978	731	1,528	719	764,000	306,000	458,000
Colorado	2,863	878	1,150	835	710,000	366,000	344,000
Connecticut	796	196	403	197	202,000	82,000	120,000
Delaware	411	104	187	120	100,000	44,000	56,000
District of Columbia	159	31	94	34	40,000	12,000	28,000
Florida	6,118	1,978	2,371	1,769	1,575,000	860,000	715,000
Georgia	677	180	344	173	170,000	67,000	103,000
Hawaii	17	4	3	10	3,000	2,000	1,000
Idaho	105	32	41	32	25,000	13,000	12,000
Illinois	18,698	5,107	9,730	3,861	5,059,000	2,148,000	2,911,000
Indiana	8,977	2,330	4,095	2,552	2,232,000	999,000	1,233,000
Iowa	2,213	632	997	586	562,000	265,000	297,000
Kansas	1,062	262	559	241	276,000	109,000	167,000
Kentucky	42,949	13,584	13,756	15,609	10,210,000	5,955,000	4,255,000
Louisiana	162	42	73	47	40,000	18,000	22,000
Maine	17	5	8	4	5,000	2,000	3,000
Maryland	3,481	903	1,736	842	895,000	373,000	522,000
Massachusetts	151	27	96	28	41,000	12,000	29,000
Michigan	4,313	1,006	2,306	1,001	1,116,000	422,000	694,000
Minnesota	68	14	42	12	17,000	5,000	12,000
Mississippi	167	42	87	38	43,000	17,000	26,000
Missouri	1,448	364	729	355	371,000	153,000	218,000
Montana	533	164	229	140	136,000	67,000	69,000
Nebraska	38	10	21	7	10,000	4,000	6,000
Nevada	239	67	101	71	58,000	28,000	30,000
New Hampshire	39	11	18	10	9,000	4,000	5,000
New Jersey	3,303	771	1,774	758	952,000	323,000	529,000
New Mexico	884	266	355	263	219,000	112,000	107,000
New York	2,624	584	1,474	566	681,000	239,000	442,000
North Carolina	1,702	478	699	525	418,000	206,000	212,000
North Dakota	54	13	29	12	14,000	5,000	9,000
Ohio	21,403	5,913	9,483	6,007	5,352,000	2,483,000	2,869,000
Oklahoma	2,139	633	851	655	528,000	272,000	256,000
Oregon	261	60	136	65	86,000	26,000	40,000
Pennsylvania	105,164	29,654	45,281	30,229	25,942,000	12,351,000	13,591,000
Rhode Island	54	14	20	20	12,000	6,000	6,000
South Carolina	411	117	173	122	103,000	50,000	53,000
South Dakota	21	6	10	5	5,000	2,000	3,000
Tennessee	11,871	3,554	4,472	3,845	2,904,000	1,544,000	1,360,000
Texas	793	191	375	187	192,000	80,000	112,000
Utah	1,765	518	692	555	432,000	226,000	206,000
Vermont	24	6	12	6	7,000	3,000	4,000
Virginia	21,226	6,600	7,029	7,597	5,059,000	2,891,000	2,168,000
Washington	677	167	335	175	171,000	71,000	100,000
West Virginia	63,720	20,045	21,947	21,728	15,299,000	8,538,000	6,761,000
Wisconsin	173	35	100	38	45,000	15,000	30,000
Wyoming	944	255	453	236	242,000	106,000	136,000
Other	1,939	323	690	946	346,000	138,000	208,000

[1] Benefits payable under the black lung program established by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The program is administered by the Social Security Administration but is financed from the general funds of the U.S. Treasury.

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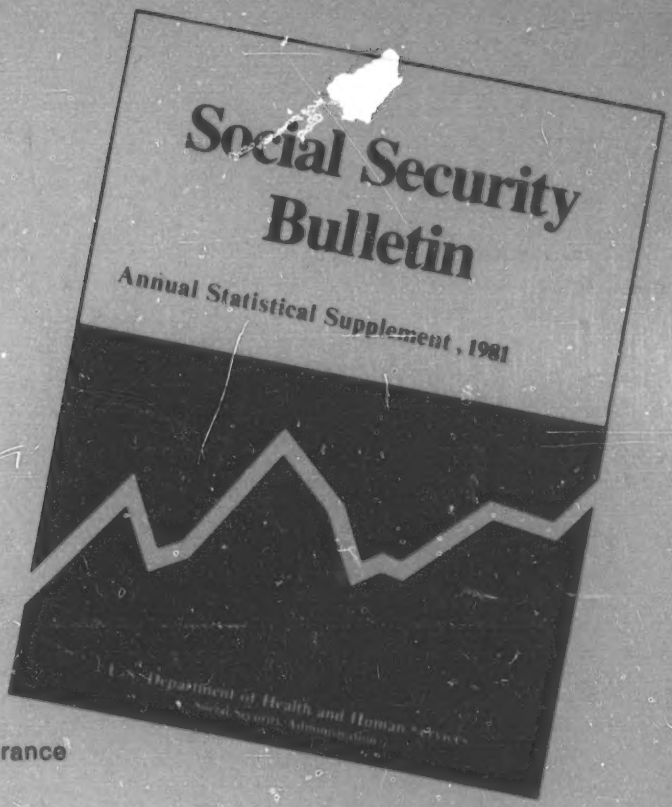
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